

A Partial History of The List

In the only piece of Foucault I've ever read (and I swear to you it was under duress) he speaks in a manner reminiscent as you prefer of either Karl Marx or renowned polish-american mathematician Theodor Kascinzski of the inexorable progress of the industrial revolution exerting ever finer and more invisible control over humanity. He calls the productive behaviors this force can extract from humanity "Biopower." His conceit is that once upon a time a society's only leverage on its atomic political unit the citizen was the brute prospect of death. You could do what the sovereign body asks of you, or its figurehead reserves the right to separate your figure's head from its sovereign body. From the invention of teeth until nearly living memory the only improvements to this system were basically matters of degree and not of kind.

When we speak in the english language of someone who laughs at a grim situation we invoke this system- we call it gallows humor. The type of joke a person might make as they face the prospect of the final argument of kings. Bittersweet, disassociative, and at bottom horribly true.

The most characteristic piece of american gallows humor in the post-ARPANET world is the hysterical realization "I'm on a list now." The synthesis of the nervous laughter of the man under a foot with the current highest stage of Biopower. It only joined the lexicon at obsolescence- today the concept of being or not being on a list is outdated, we are all on a list, the only question is the list's estimation of us. Whether we've accumulated sufficient points for the apotheosis of the Disposition Matrix (almost certainly a legal abstraction applied retroactively to anyone who winds up painted in the near-infrared of a hellfire missile or a SEAL.)

Until recently though there was a difference between those on a list and those not. It was a single big difference, because as it turns out it was a single big list. If you found yourself in the bad graces of the Reagan administration- maybe you had attended a campus rally against the war in central america, maybe you had signed a pledge to the effect that "AZT is not enough, give us all the other stuff," there's a distinct chance you shared a spot in a file cabinet alphabetically next to a wobbly, a known jew, or a narodnik. It was one big list, all the way back to the early 1900s at least, and it was a business. The names on it were a commodity- valuable in the moment of their production and traded back and forth on an exchange. There was every incentive to boast the biggest list, the most comprehensive index of every conceivable threat a businessman or politician might face, be it a factory salt, a suspected homosexual, a marxist, or someone who had written in support of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

There are a few broad historical scenes at work here- world war one and the immediate post-war years saw the formation of civilian deputy groups and their transformation from homefront war auxiliaries into anti-labor fronts. During the depression an alliance of chicago industrial financiers and german-american groups (newly freed from their own surveillance as potential subversives) popularized the european political tactic of eliding the difference between "communist" and "jew." The heyday of tent-revivals brought evangelical christian groups into the field of professional anti-communism. Immediately after world war two anti-subversion came into its own commercially, with private businesses lead by former government men offering access to dossiers on a subscription basis, and running political background checks on employees and clients for a fee.

The industry saw its own cycle of primitive accumulation and monopolization, and after the 1960s a lightning series of mergers left a few well-connected giants.

This is a partial chart of the history of this exchange of names, presented chronologically. It doesn't include every participating arm, in cases where an organization's relationship to the exchange is unclear, or where the transfer of names was mediated by public organs like the congressional subversives bodies or police organizations, the group is omitted. The trade in human names was so vast that some arbitrary lines were necessary to draw. For this reason certain groups are left out. Doubtless their work was inextricable from the others in the field, but to show their involvement visually would mean fully including the public half of this partnership. The government of the united states is abstracted in this chart- it exists as a single timeless blob. I take for granted that whatever the mechanisms involved, names entering the custody of one governmental organelle usually have a way of making it to the others. There are famous exceptions, but they are famous for being exceptions. Relationships to the nazi government, which become important, are also abstracted. The reich's interactions with the american half of this world are usually mediated through the AntiKomIntern, so for simplicity's sake we go the whole way and use it as a synecdoche for the nazi government.

There are certain other abstractions made, and I hope they won't be perceived as attempts to deceive. For example immediate family members are abstracted together- my assumption is that if we take for granted that people working together in one organization have access to each other's work, by the same standards we can assume a married couple, or a parent and child, are fair to abstract into a single node on the chart. Additionally in cases where a single person founds an organization, and then that organization and the person in their private capacity both participate in this blacklist exchange, they are treated as a single unit. Finally, wholly controlled subsidiaries are treated as a part of their parent organization. In one particular case an important player in this history spawned an ink-cloud of child organizations with constantly changing names and corporate reorganizations. We have made no attempt to show this wheel of corporate restructurings, as in the end they officially coalesce back into a single organization anyway.

I've made these sacrifices in the hope of producing a usefully legible chart of this history, and I hope the evidence prevented alongside each step will suffice to show my abstractions are not made in error or malice.

The style these relationships are presented in is a fraught one. Organization charts as an illustrative format lead a double life, with respectable day jobs in the corporate and government worlds and a suspicious nightlife among cranks and theorists. Fear of being judged a paranoid monger of some stripe or another leads people to present their information in other, less useful formats. This was a concession I was unwilling to make. Instead I have presented a citation with a visible excerpt for each step I draw, where possible traced back to primary sources. Clicking the excerpt will open a link to its source online. To the best of my ability I have restricted myself to sources which are available for free, though in a few cases the reader is left to the mercy of what pages a Google Books preview is willing to display, or how many monthly free jstor articles that have remaining. All of the books on archive.org are available with a free account. A few images are not intended as citations for any particular point, and do not function as links (mostly because they do not come from authoritative sources, and are often just from getty images or similar.)

As this document exists at this time solely online it suffers from none of the restrictions of physical publication. As such there are no footnotes, sources are merely reproduced on the page where relevant. Where a traditional citation might read "ibid," sources are occasionally repeated where they become informative a second time. I have made some effort to use varied sources where possible to minimize this.

The fog which clears as the chart grows is intended to remind the reader that this chart is incomplete. It provides only a partial view of this historical world, and at every step an interested reader can learn more about a given organization or personage just through the first page of a google search.

In the case of some links, for instance Georgia Power, the object is to show, for example, how this network extends. As far as I am aware the Georgia Power Co was not a particularly large player, their inclusion is an example of the further links a researcher can expect to find.

The chart should be thought of as existing in three dimensions- bold black links are horizontal, from one private american group to another. Blue links are upwards, to the american government. Red links are down to the german government. I have done my best to arrange the chart in such a way that this is easy to imagine.

Pro-Communists Listed

Mr. de Pugh said his organization had files listing 67,000 "pro-Communists" whom the Minutemen were watching. Two months ago, he said in the book-lined office of his Biolab Corporation here, the Minutemen files were cross-indexed with those of six other "conservative" organizations.

He said that "intelligence" operations were as important as weaponry in the Minutemen program and that 600 periodicals were read regularly as an aid in spotting suspects and building the files.

With a full knowledge of these difficulties, representatives from nine of the major patriotic organizations met this month to take a first major step toward greater cooperation.

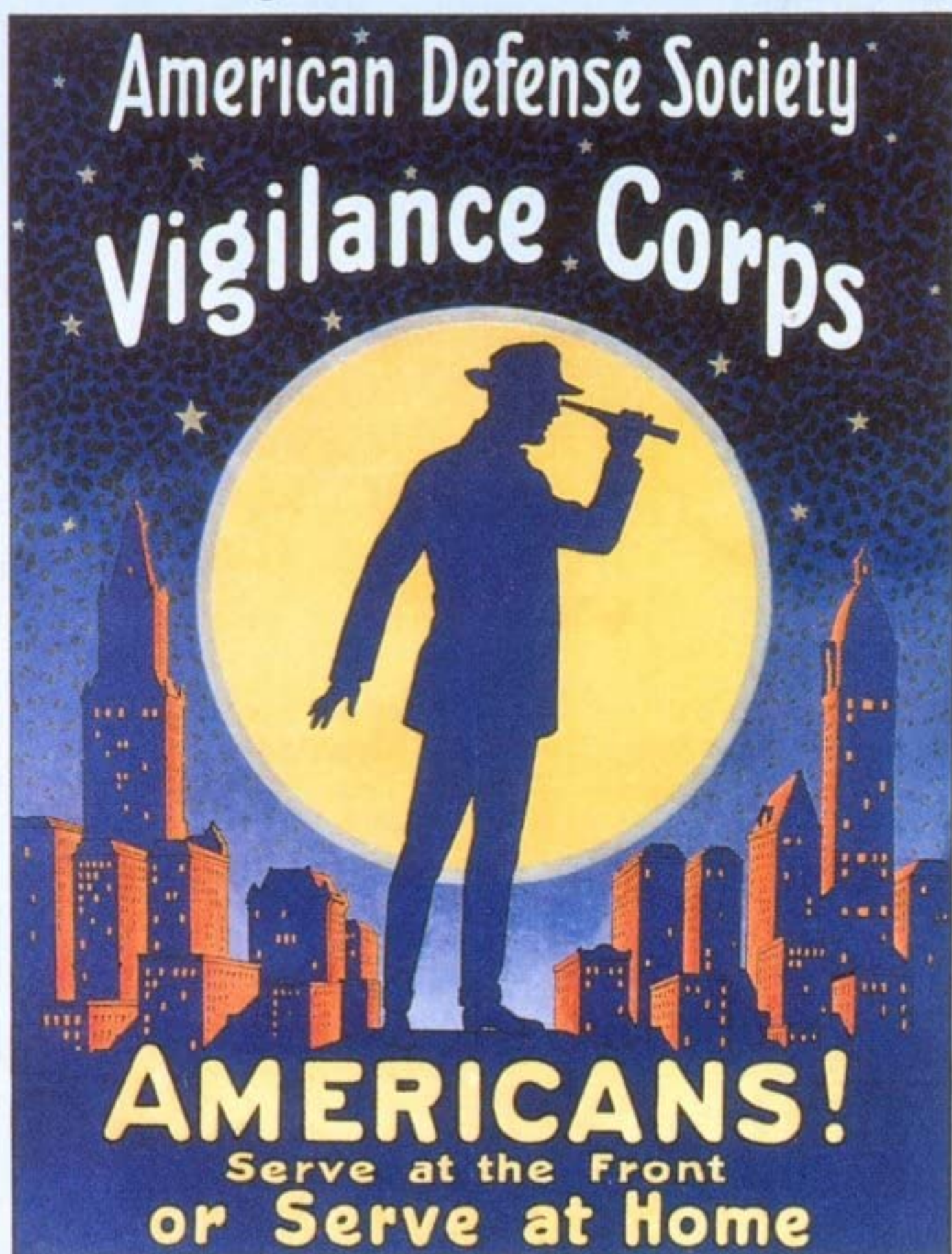
This first step consists of a mutually operated and financed "clearing house" for the exchange of information. A patriot who prefers to remain anonymous has donated the very expensive microfilm equipment and we are already busy duplicating the names and documentation of nearly 65,000 names of communists and fellow travelers from our own files. Similar material from other organizations will be combined, indexed and cross-indexed.

When this has been completed, one of the next steps to be taken will be a systematic search of the membership records of all these organizations to weed out infiltrators.

What organizations are they referring to? Can we make an educated guess?

At present the dossier system consists of, in the ASC's words, "seven major files and libraries on communism and statism" as well as "the largest private collection on revolutionary activities in America." The index alone consists of over six million cards. Although the ASC shuns the implication that it is running a blacklist service, and denies it keeps

“Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty”



This is a call to the *Vigilant Men and Women* in every community.
You are the constructive patriots of America.

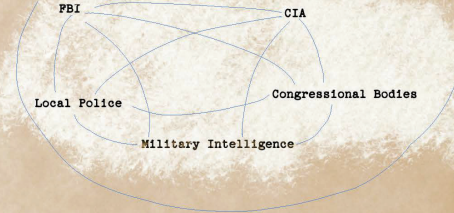
You should be organized and at work. You should first discover and report every disloyal person and action in your community, and help the authorities suppress the activities of these destructive forces.

Once these are suppressed, you can proceed to really constructive work. Until then a great part of what our Government and People are doing is rendered ineffective. Will you not join with other patriotic Americans in organizing a Vigilance Corps in your community? We are actively engaged in this work and can help you. You can rely at all times upon the enthusiastic cooperation of

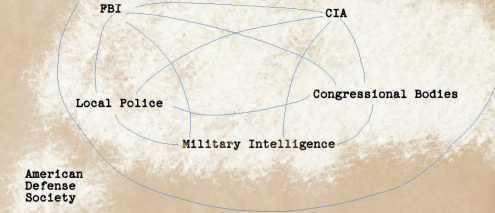
THE AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY

National Headquarters

44 East 23d Street, New York



1915



In 1915 the American Defense Society is founded. A splinter group of the National Security League, both are voluntary patriotic organizations of the sort which proliferated in World War One. The ADS's stated purpose is to oppose a German fifth column, but the scope of its activities quickly broadened.

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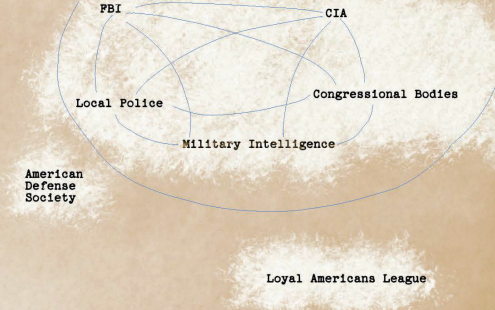
Guide to the Records of the American Defense Society
1915-1942
(bulk 1918-1920; 1935-1939)
MS 14

New-York Historical Society
170 Central Park West
New York, NY 10024
Phone: (212) 873-3400

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This finding aid was produced using the Archivists' Toolkit on October 19, 2011
Description is in English.

Historical Note

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| 1915 | The American Defense Society, Inc. (ADS) is founded in New York City, in response to the sinking of the Lusitania, as a national "aggressive, non-partisan society having for its sole object the 'adequate national defense of the United States of America.'" ["The American Defense Society: History, Purpose and Accomplishments," 1918] Its board members and officers include prominent local businessmen and professionals. Theodore Roosevelt serves on the Advisory Board, and is later named Honorary President. |
|------|--|



The Loyal Americans League is a similar group. Its founding is harder to pin down precisely, but it dates from the war years and had a similar stated purpose to the ADS.

Most of the available material on the Loyal Americans League actually refers to their apparent decline and revitalization after the war as a strike-breaking outfit. For our purposes this will soon be more relevant than their original incarnation.

*An illuminating account of the information flow between the public and private sectors is supplied in Senate testimony by a military intelligence officer dealing with preparation for the 1919 steel strike:

Information comes to us from various sources, all sorts of information, and we try to file, index it and give it to the proper authorities. Information of that sort came to us from Gary . . . away back in March or April at which time the so-called Reds were planning a nationwide strike in order to free political prisoners.

When we arrived in Gary, we found that the sheriff had sworn in a great many deputies and that he was running a little intelligence office of his own; and the Loyal Americans' League, composed of citizens who were either deputy sheriffs or special policemen—I believe to a man—also had a little intelligence service of its own. So did the American Legion. They were all of them lined up on this Red proposition and had a mass of information—"Report of Committee on Education and Labor, U.S. Senate Investigation of Strike in Steel Industry," 66th Cong., 1st Sess. (1919), p. 911.

Police used autos borrowed from the Loyal Americans League to follow up clues. They were told to arrest anybody found around "haunts of radicals" who could not give an account of his business in Cleveland.

"If there is no way of securing a conviction against these radicals," the mayor said, "there are other ways of making them realize that Cleveland is not a healthy place for such people."

thinking foreign born would support. To disseminate this message in Gary, US Steel used the friendly press and revived the "Loyal Americans League," a nationalistic vigilante group organized during the war. The League subtly threatened Gary's citizens of "foreign birth" by pointing out that "the same opportunities are open to them that are available to the citizens whose ancestors arrived on the Mayflower," but only if the newer immigrants "are law abiding." The League soon claimed the immigrant workers were not law abiding, as it allegedly uncovered radical plots in the city. Its fullpage advertisements in both of Gary's daily newspapers found that "the Bolsheviks, IWW, Red agitator and wandering trouble-maker is in Gary."¹⁴

Although the Gary *Evening Post* accepted League advertisements, it disassociated itself from the League's position, and it reported the subsequent strike fairly objectively. The Gary *Daily Tribune*, on the other hand, promoted an anti-immigrant, anti-radical hysteria. The *Tribune*, for example, reacted to a labor meeting commemorating the Haymarket Affair by claiming it would be held by communists committed to violent revolution. The immigrants had their "Red Sunday," as the paper called it,

¹⁴ Gary *Central Labor Union News*, Aug. 3, 1919, Feb. 8, 1920, Sep. 25, 1920, Oct. 1, 1920, Oct. 12, 1919.

It's important to bear in mind that when our sources speak of bolsheviks, communists, soviet agents etc. they use the terms in a boutique fashion- for them this is assumed to include strikers, union organizers, pacifists, and during the second red scare it grows to include liberals.

1917



The American Protective League is a similar group founded in 1917 with more official sanction. Members were deputized by the Justice Department and issued badges which carried some legal weight.

They filed reports on standardized forms sent to the Bureau of Investigation, the predecessor to the FBI.

From what forms the National Archives makes available online, it appears the bulk of their work was enforcing rationing regulations, but that was far from their only concern.

1917	11 January	Fire destroys the Kingsland Plant.
	1 February	Germany launches unrestricted submarine warfare.
	3 February	President Wilson breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany; sends Von Bernstorff home.
	5 February	General Pershing's Punitive Expedition withdraws from Mexico.
	24 February	The British give The Zimmerman Telegram to Walter Hines Pages, the U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain.
	22 March	American Protective League established to support the government in its domestic investigations of "radicals."

c. 1917-1919



During the late war years the American Protective League spied on behalf of the justice department

Service. This didn't exactly please the secretary of the treasury, who headed up the Secret Service, and who worried about how to control abuses and zealotry in such a vast volunteer force. Indeed, there was no central or official membership list. And there were plenty of instances of Leaguers overlapping efforts or stepping clumsily where they shouldn't. Two Leaguers might hide a taping device independently in different parts of the same person's house or even the wrong house. In one case, a New York member planted a dictograph in a female suspect's apartment and another Leaguer's amorous adventures with the suspect, not knowing she was a suspect, were recorded, thus making him a suspect. He later found a dictograph in his own apartment, placed by a fellow Leaguer. After all, anyone associating with a suspect became a suspect, both being potential enemies of the government.

"SPIES ARE EVERYWHERE," a *New York Tribune* headline read in the spring of 1917, referring to German spies. But it could easily also have described the corps of American spies organizing to counteract such a threat. Indeed, most factories and public utilities nationwide employed one or more APL members to identify workers the government considered troublemakers. Posing as anarchists or socialists at labor meetings, Leaguers sometimes worked as provocateurs to entrap labor activists. At theaters, the first performance of a production brought in Leaguers like fans seeking autographs, but instead they were asking for every male actor's draft card. If there was a problem, they would remove the suspect and escort him to the local police, despite the scheduled play or concert.

By the autumn of 1918, there were at least 300,000 APL spies hidden in the folds of American society, watching, trailing, and taping their bosses, colleagues, employees, neighbors, even the local butcher or their children's schoolteachers. "It is my plan to enroll the responsible heads of the most important banks, trust companies, steamship lines and stock exchange houses, together with the large insurance companies and real estate concerns," wrote a New York banker in charge of organizing the Manhattan branch of the APL.

Riding a tidal wave of intolerance, Leaguers listened for the telltale whispers of a treacherous enemy force that could be conspiring to destroy America. No matter where they were—amusement parks, theaters, saloons, private parties—they stopped every man of draft age and demanded

The document on the right is difficult to make out, but it summarizes a report received from an APL member listing everyone present at a tea party where talk turned to praise for german culture and history.

It's important to remember the political implications of german praise were different in WW1 vs WW2- the germans were an imperial competitor, but crypto-fascism wasn't a factor at the time.

REPORT MADE BY: Don E. Nathan	PLACE WHERE MADE: San Francisco	DATE WHEN MADE: Oct. 19, 1917. Oct. 13, 1917.	RECEIVED FOR INDEXING MARK:
TITLE OF CASE AND OFFICE THROUGH OR BY WHICH REPORT MADE			
In Re: MRS. ADOLPH GRAUPNER -		71577	
SUBJECTS OF INFORMATION: SOURCE COLLECTED: NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON INTERVIEWED: PLACES VISITED, ETC.			
AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.			
The following report was received from the American Protective League:			
"Mrs. ADOLPH GRAUPNER wife of Captain Graupner, at a tea at the Palace Hotel Thursday, October 11th, at which the following were present:			
Mrs. H. C. Holmes " W. D. Pennimore " Arthur Pennimore " Gardiner " J. B. Wallace " Herbert Schmidt " A. Graupner " A. Holmann			
stated among many other things that she was anxious for Peace at any price. That Germany had given the world so much along the lines of science, literature, art, etc. etc., in fact that they were the greatest race in the world. Stated that the Canadians were not brave at all but that they were given pure rum and brandy to buy their so called courage. Before making a charge - that is go over the top, they were so filled with rum and brandy that they were inspired with courage. That the only way they could be made to fight was by making them drunk.			
Her father is MR. A. WHEELBURNER, 2960 Steiner Street, 68 Post St. and known to be very strongly pro-German. Her daughter is now married to an officer in the navy. It is believed that this daughter is loyal. All of this can be verified if necessary but it was not possible for me to get Mrs. J. B. WALLACE, who told this to put it in writing but she might be induced to do so if it was necessary.			
U.S. Atty - S.F. Capt. Winram - Capt. Evans.			

Around this time the American Defense Society participated in much of the same activities as the American Protective League, albeit without the same level of official recognition.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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Historical Note

- 1915 The American Defense Society, Inc. (ADS) is founded in New York City, in response to the sinking of the Lusitania, as a national "aggressive, non-partisan society having for its sole object the 'adequate national defense of the United States of America.'" ["The American Defense Society: History, Purpose and Accomplishments," 1918] Its board members and officers include prominent local businessmen and professionals. Theodore Roosevelt serves on the Advisory Board, and is later named Honorary President.
- 1916-1918 ADS advocates, among other policies, universal military service for American males, the suppression of "treasonable orators" and newspapers, the abolition of the teaching of German and the publication of German newspapers in the U.S., the unconditional surrender of Germany, and a boycott of German goods.
- 1917 Nov. 2 Anti-Disloyalty mass meeting is held at Carnegie Hall, where ADS calls for the expulsion of Robert LaFollette from the Senate and condemns William Randolph Hearst as a traitor.
- 1918 June New York attorney Charles Stewart Davison becomes Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
- 1918 ADS opposes "Pro-Germans, Socialists, Pacifists, Anti-Militarists, Conscientious Objectors, Anarchists, I.W.W.'s, so-called Friends of Irish Freedom and other organizations." [ADS "Hand Book," 1918]
- 1918 ADS forms Vigilance Corps around the U.S., whose purpose is to register "Alien Enemies, Pro-Germans, and Disloyal Americans."
- [1918] ADS committees include Anti-Disloyalty Committee, Teachers Loyalty Committee.
- 1919 Honorary ADS President Theodore Roosevelt issues what would be his last public statement, "Keep up the Fight for Americanism," for an ADS mass meeting. The society inaugurates a campaign to distribute portraits of Roosevelt to organizations and schools throughout the U.S.
- 1920 ADS endorses Warren G. Harding for president, ending its claim to non-partisanship.
- 1920 Aug. Davison resigns as Chairman of Board, remains in ADS as an Honorary Chairman; Elon Huntington Hooker, head of Hooker Chemical Company, is nominated chairman.
- [1920] ADS distributes pamphlets entitled "Protocols and World Revolution," that reference the anti-Semitic publication "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion."

An American Protective
League badge



HELP

TO AROUSE the 100 millions of Americans to a full realization of

The German plan of world dominion and the subordination of all peoples.

The German character and philosophy as reflected in its laws of war.

The German campaign of inhumanity and frightfulness.

Germany *uber alles*—**which stops at nothing.**

TO EMPHASIZE the imminence of our peril **unless we win this war**—and that speedily.

TO DISPEL the lethargy of our people.

TO AWAKEN every citizen to the fact that **this is his war.**

TO WARN AGAINST the Danger of temporizing with the **"enemies within our borders."**

Serve at the Front or Serve at Home

The Society's Button

is a Mark of Honor and a Badge of Service.

The Membership Certificate

states that a member *"rendered his country patriotic service and financial aid by becoming a member of the American Defense Society while the United States of America was engaged in the world-war for Freedom and Democracy."*

If German troops were but a few miles away you would leap to the defense of your loved ones and your hearth.

The Hun is near. German spies are everywhere.

Seditious speakers and publishers are spreading traitorous pro-German propaganda.

Help Put Every Agent of the Kaiser in Jail

Your home, your loved ones and your country are in danger. Help us to make them safe. Get into the fight.

Be a constructive patriot. Give a little of your time and money to this work by enrolling in the American Defense Society VIGILANCE CORPS.

Do Your Duty—Help the Nation to Victory

Five Classes of Membership

\$1.00—Annual Membership

\$10.00—Subscribing Membership

\$5.00—Sustaining Membership

\$25.00—Contributing Membership

\$100.00—Life Membership

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY, Inc.

National Headquarters—44 East 23rd Street, New York

1918



The Better America Foundation of 1918 is no relation to Bob Dole's Political Action Committee, though one of its founders was the grandfather of Nixon's chief of staff HR Haldeman.

It was a typical example of these organizations, merging red scare invective with self-serving lobbying and opposition to labor organization. It drew little distinction between communists and foreigners.

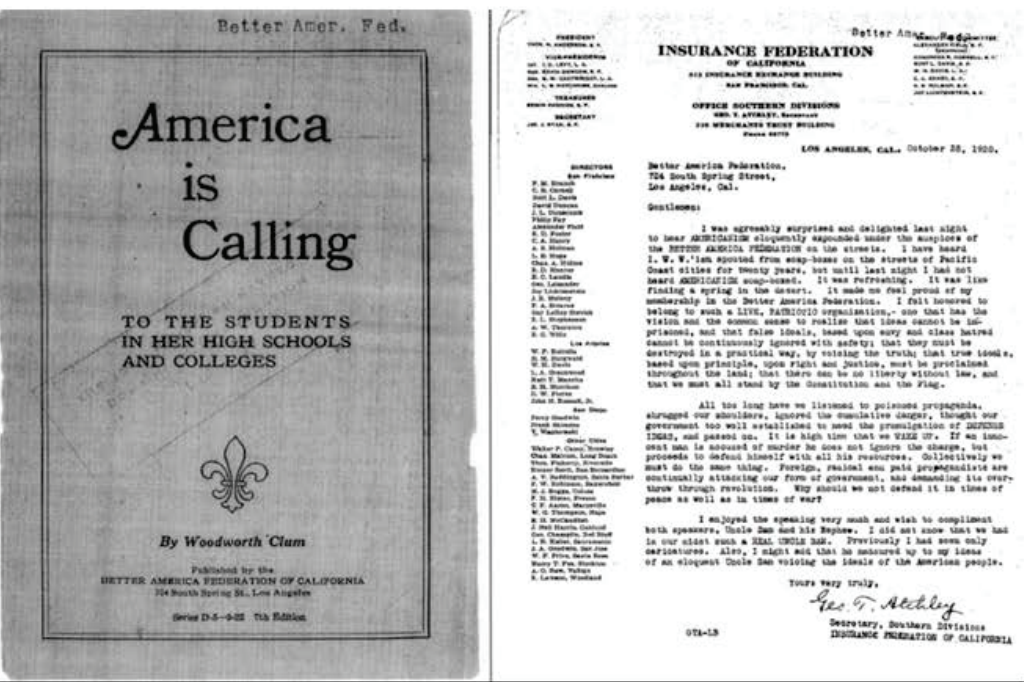
Better America Foundation

This dynamic, highlighted on the left, will shortly be settled on as the model for private blacklisting. Companies agree to certain terms (usually the remittance of dues) in exchange for a subscription to information produced by both the central organization and the other member firms.

One of the ways I explore this question is through the story of Los Angeles' Better America Federation. The BAF sprung from the same fertile soil of xenophobia and exceptionalism as many other WWI-era nativist organizations. Founded to capture the last energies of the war's volunteer spirit, the organization became extremely influential across the booming 1920s thanks in part to support from Harry Chandler, the publisher of the *Los Angeles Times*, who both discreetly funded and publicly endorsed the BAF's membership drives.

Within several years the BAF had organized major Southern Californian businesses into a federation which shared confidential information on political and labor conditions amongst its members, warning for example of the preparations for a strike or predicted shortages of industrial goods. In exchange for access to BAF information, businesses committed not to hire or negotiate with union labor, a pledge which if broken resulted in the economic ostracism of the offending company. All such efforts were part of a grander vision that BAF leaders held for Southern California, which they pursued through a series of pioneering PR campaigns to promote the BAF's views of the virtues and duties of republican government and of the danger foreign ideas posed to the nation if left unchallenged.

Here's a pamphlet from a controversial educational campaign the BAF ran in Los Angeles County schools in the early 1920s, alongside a grateful letter from one member proud to hear "Americanism soap-boxed" on the streets of Los Angeles:



In the 1960s, after more than four decades of operation, the BAF suspended its work. Renamed in 1953 to the banal-sounding American Library of Information, its archival collection had attracted interest from several competing groups of buyers trying to acquire them on behalf of corporate backers. In a series of letters to FBI

2. ACCORDING TO PRESS REPORTS, ASC WAS FOUNDED IN 1955 BY AMALGAMATION OF AMERICAN VIGILANTE INTELLIGENCE FEDERATION (ORG 1919), MID-AMERICAN RESEARCH LIBRARY, INC., AND FIDELIFAX, INC. THESE ORGANIZATIONS APPARENTLY PROVIDED SERVICES TO LARGE FIRMS OF A PERSONNEL SCREENING AND PLANT SECURITY NATURE. AMERICAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION (ORG 1918) MERGED WITH ASC 1963. GROUP HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS HAWISH, FERVENTLY ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO "VICTORY"

The American Library of Information was organized in 1918 by civic and business leaders in California. Since that time, it has been building extensive files on Communist and other totalitarian activities in this country. It has effectively served Western business and industry as a prime source of information on Communist activities.

This form, second left, is unfortunately unreadable in the original.



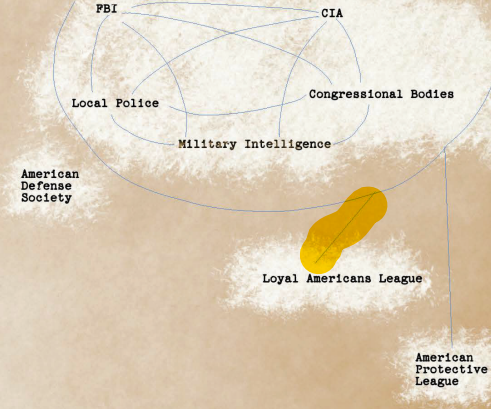
The American Vigilante Intelligence Federation, honestly named, will turn out to be one of the most important of the early groups. Being investigated by the House UnAmerican Activities Committee proves to be no issue when "UnAmerican Activites" concerned are links to fascist groups.

AVIF would finance the printing of "The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion," "Halt, Gentile! And Salute the Jew" and similar tracts. Much of its early information and funding was supplied by wealthy White Russian expats.

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This is in fact not a great description of the dynamic we'll shortly see,
but the founding date provided for AVIF is plausible.

1919



In 1919 we know for a fact the Loyal Americans League provided the fruits of its spy rings to military intelligence units assigned to strikebreaking in Gary, IN.

From the source it doesn't sound like this was an anomaly.

American Vigilante
Intelligence Federation

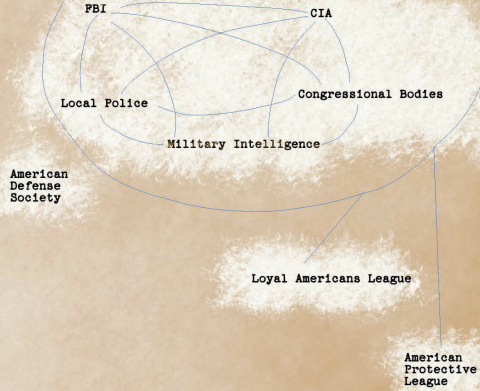
Better America Foundation

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c.1919



Around this same time the American Legion establishes an "Americanism Commission" to coordinate its anti-subversive activities under one roof.

Between the last source and the next one we can date its formation to roughly 1919-1921.

It isn't the only veterans' group to wade into spying and anti-subversion, but it will play an out-sized role.

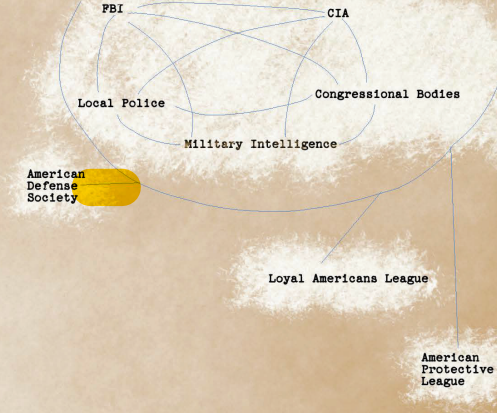
American Vigilante
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Better America Foundation

THE RED MENACE IN INDUSTRIAL AMERICA

Revolution continued to prowl the republic, but the quintessential examples of patriotism in action were the veterans' groups, composed of men who had fought for their country or at least had served it. Having risked their lives for "the last, best hope of earth," many of them cherished an idealized image of the republic in which there was no more room for socialism than for other foreign influences. The American Legion in particular was becoming a respected institution, and it promoted a version of patriotism that differed little from that of conservative businessmen. At its 1921 annual convention it defined a "radical" as anyone who attempted "to change our form of government through revolution"; it opposed the distribution of left-wing literature and urged its members to keep a "watchful eye" on radical propagandists. Veterans, it seemed, were appointing themselves the guardians of civic virtue, an increasingly institutionalized form of vigilance that was part of the growing bureaucratization of modern life. Reports of violence by overzealous legionnaires hastened the establishment of the Legion's National Americanism Commission, which was destined to play a major role in combating subversion. The commission's goal was to realize in the

1922



By 1922 the authorities seem to begin to recognize the usefulness of these unofficial groups to them. For a Bureau man concerned about the possibility of civil rights litigation handing information over to unofficial auxiliaries was an attractive option.

National Americanism
Commission

American Vigilante
Intelligence Federation

Better America Foundation

prosecution of Communists. In return, the patrioteers and their allies were given access to radical literature seized in raids by official police agencies. For example, the documents seized in a 1922 raid of a Communist Party convention, at Bridgman, Michigan, were exclusively made available by Bureau Chief Burns to R. M. Whitney, of the American Defense Society, and together with other material from confidential Department of Justice files formed the basis for his pioneering compilation, *The Reds in America*. Patrioteering, vigilante-style con-

access to radical literature seized in raids by official police agencies. For example, the documents seized in a 1922 raid of a Communist Party convention, at Bridgman, Michigan, were exclusively made available by Bureau Chief Burns to R. M. Whitney, of the American Defense Society, and together with other material from confidential Department of Justice files formed the basis for his pioneering compilation, *The Reds in America*. Patrioteering, vigilante-style con-

The publication of file material in the competition to influence political policy began with the R. M. Whitney American Defense Society publication already referred to. It was updated by Elizabeth Dilling's *Red Network*. First

March, 1923

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Page 71

What the American Defense Society is Doing for Americanism

LOYALTY to the United States and to its institutions is the keynote of the American Defense Society, Inc., of New York, which is perhaps the leading organization of this country devoting considerable attention to combating the seditious influence of the Red Radicals, the Communists of Russia, in their efforts to overthrow by force and violence the Government of the United States. The Society keeps constantly before it the

thought that the influence of all American citizens must be exerted to counteract this anti-American education. To that end it has published such pamphlets as "The Lying Lure of Bolshevism." It has corresponded with the mayors of cities, warning them of the plans of the I. W. W. and other radicals, and it is undertaking to counteract the terrible effects of organized disorder by organized citizenship.

The publication last year of a newspaper series entitled "*The Reds in America*" offered the Society

A civilian group could afford another layer of plausible deniability for itself by publicly releasing their information, hoping to inflame some anonymous vigilante.



The American Coalition of Patriotic Societies is described uncritically by the New York Times as a group opposed to immigration, fascism, nazism, and communism.

We will shortly see that is a somewhat self-serving description of its interests.

National Americanism Commission

American Coalition of Patriotic Societies

American Vigilante Intelligence Federation

Better America Foundation

John Bond Trevor Papers: 1921-1951

Summary Information

Title: John Bond Trevor Papers

Creator: Trevor, John Bond, 1878-

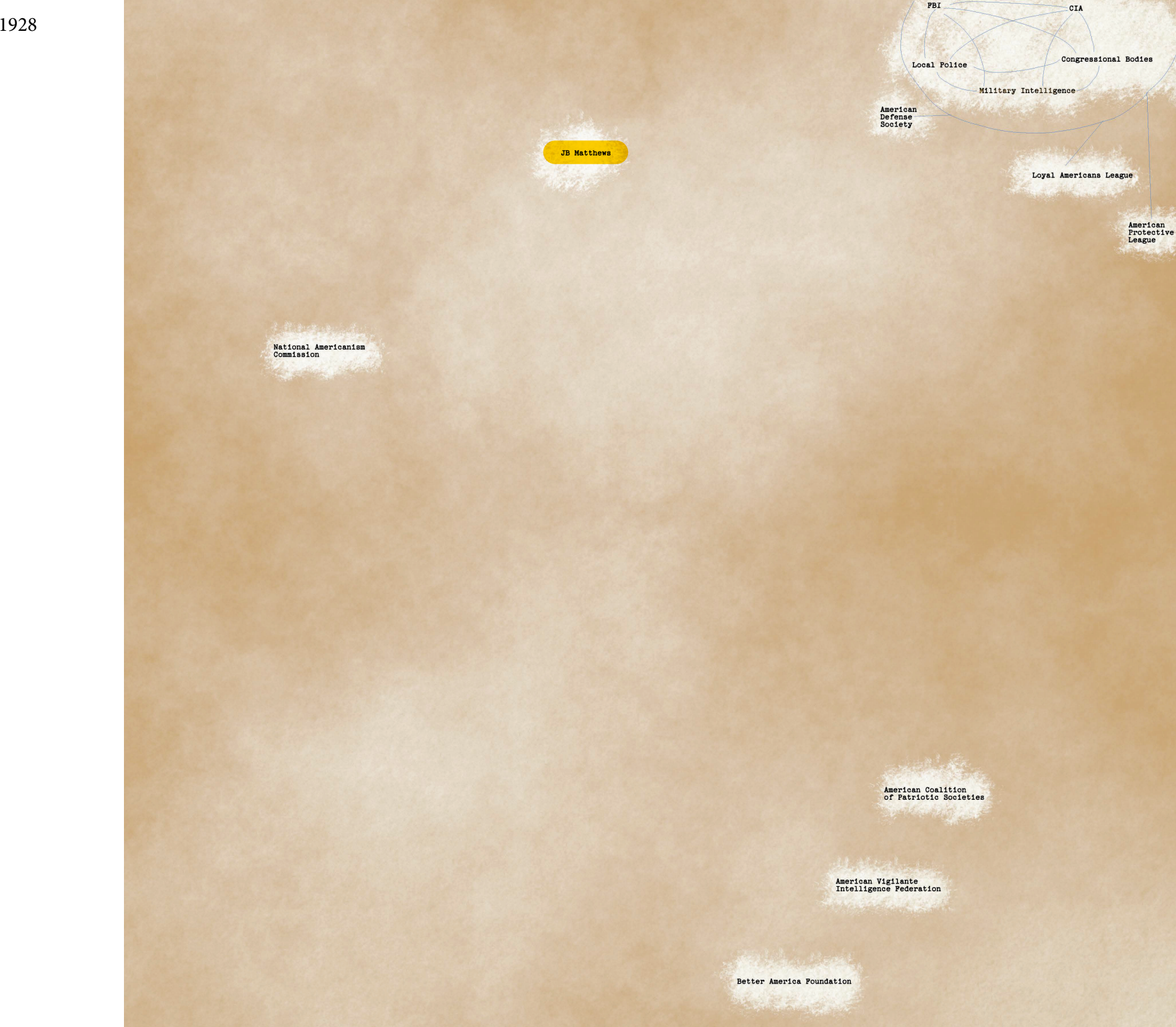
Inclusive dates: 1921-1951

Extent: 2 linear feet

Abstract:

New York attorney, officer of the American Coalition of Patriotic, Civic and Fraternal Societies, 1927-1950, and activist in the movement to restrict immigration into the United States. Minutes, resolutions, and other records of the American Coalition; also correspondence of Trevor with congressman Albert Johnson of Washington state relating to immigration matters.

1928



In 1928 one of the most interesting characters in our examination begins a prolific stint on the circuit of left-wing causes.

Whatever else he was, JB Matthews was a seriously impressive figure. Unless he was simply lying he spoke (or knew) Javanese, Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Sanskrit, and Persian.

Given his life and education it genuinely seems plausible.

In 1928, Matthews presided at the sessions of the first World Youth Peace Congress which convened in Holland and in 1930, he was chairman of the Conference of International Youth Leaders which convened in Germany. In 1934, he was a sponsor of the Conference of the Friends of the Soviet Union and was a member of the National Committee of this organization. He was also a member of the National Board of Directors of the League for Industrial Democracy, an organization which was active in spreading Socialist - Communist propaganda in colleges and schools. He was the first National Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy, successor to the American League Against War and Fascism, and was with this League since its formation in September, 1933, until February, 1934, when he resigned from the chairmanship. He returned to this organization in the spring of 1935 as a member of the National Bureau and continued in this capacity until September, 1935. He was a member of the Arrangements Committee of the United States Congress Against War and the Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation for five years, this latter organization being characterized as a radical, pacifist organization spreading radical views on war economics and race issues. He was Vice President of

It's not clear from these documents whether "speaker" should be interpreted to mean a person who once spoke at a meeting, or some formal position with that title. Even in the former case Matthews' resume was incredible.

In a chapter entitled "pacifist," Matthews sets forth a list of organizations with which he states he has been connected. This list, as furnished by the author, is set forth below and shows his alleged connection with each group:

Anti-War Organizations

World Youth Peace Congress, chairman
American Committee of the World Youth Peace Congress, chairman
Fellowship of Reconciliation, executive secretary
International Youth Leaders Conference, chairman
Joint Peace Council (International), treasurer
Pacifist Action Committee, secretary
International Fellowship of Reconciliation, delegate
Interorganizational Council on Disarmament, council member
Green International, member
Peace Patriots, member
United Youth Conference Against War, speaker
National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, speaker
National Council for the Prevention of War, speaker
The Fellowship of Youth for Peace, speaker
The War Resisters' League, speaker
Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament, speaker
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, speaker
Emergency Peace Committee, executive committee
Conference on Churches and World Peace, delegate
Joint Demonstration Committee, chairman
New York Conference Against War, executive committee

Pacifist

National Committee Against Labor Racketeering, national committee
New Deal Citizens Group, Local No. 3, I.D.E.U., chairman
Brookwood Labor College, speaker
United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, speaker
Brotherhood of Brooklyn Edison Employees, speaker
Conference for Progressive Labor Action, member

Socialist

Socialist Party, member
Revolutionary Policy Committee, chairman 121-1094-73
Revolutionary Policy Publishing Association, chairman
The Militants of the Socialist Party, member
Young Circle League, speaker
Eugene V. Debs' Club, speaker
Revolt, associate editor
League for Industrial Democracy, board of directors
Student Outlook, associate editor
New Leader, contributor
America for All, contributor
World Tomorrow, contributor

Unemployment

Joint Committee on Unemployment, executive committee
Washington Conference on Unemployment, delegate
Unemployment Union of Western Queens, executive committee
Unemployed League, speaker
Association of the Unemployed, speaker

Race Relations

American League for India's Freedom, executive committee
Committee on Economic and Racial Justice, executive committee
National Interracial Conference, delegate
National Urban League, speaker
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, member
Committee on Race Relations (Quakers), speaker
Crisis, contributor

National Religion and Labor Foundation, national committee
Public Committee on Power Utilities and Labor, advisory committee
New York Committee for Progressive Miners' Relief, committeeman

Miscellaneous Radical

International Relief Association, national committee
Reconciliation Trips, speaker
Communist Party Opposition, speaker
Pioneer Youth of America, speaker
People's Lobby, member
American Civil Liberties Union, member
Open Road, leader of tour to Russia
Discussion Group, secretary
Progressive Friends of Longwood, member
New America, speaker
Labor Age, contributor
Revolutionary Age, contributor
Labor Action, contributor

American Friends of Chinese People

Matthews was one of the principal speakers at the initial meeting of this organization in January, 1934, and stated that he had, therefore, personal knowledge of the fact that it too was one of the Communist Party's united fronts.

American League Against War and Fascism

This organization, the name of which was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy, Matthews described as the most ambitious and influential of all the Communist "united fronts" in this country. He testified that in September, 1933, a dingy old hall known as the Nicholas Arena in New York, housed the United States Congress Against War, over which he presided. This Congress he stated, was planned by an Arrangements Committee, of which he was then Chairman, and held meetings twice a week throughout the summer of 1933 and eventually set up the American League Against War and Fascism. The extensible aim of this group was to mobilize the peace sentiments of Americans into a powerful single force of public opinion. This, stated Matthews, was their story for publication. Any group in which could be found any sentiment against war and Fascism was the object of solicitation by the American League Against War and Fascism.

1924-1929	ADS continues its Constitution distribution campaign, advocating preparedness, discussing immigration, opposing pacifism and radicalism, and distributing Theodore Roosevelt portraits.
1929-1935	Activities are curtailed, the society suffers from financial troubles. ADS focuses on "an aggressive opposition to revolutionary activities," and anti-communism.
1930	Charles Stewart Davison and ADS trustee Madison Grant publish <i>The Alien in Our Midst, or "Selling Our Birthright for a Mess of Pottage": The Written Views of a Number of Americans (Present and Former) on Immigration and Its Results</i> (not an ADS publication).

Around the time Matthews was making his mark in left-wing circles the American Defense Society began to focus more explicitly on communism. This term, again, should be understood in the broadest possible sense.



Ralph Van Deman was responsible for the structure of american military intelligence in the early 20th century. After overseeing intelligence operations in the Spanish-American war and the Philippine counter-insurgency he retired as a major general and began forming intelligence networks inside the US.

After his death deciphering his coded indexing system would prove difficult (though ultimately doable.)

418 THE AGE OF SURVEILLANCE

retired in 1929, he established his data collection and processing facility in San Diego with the support of the Army, which paid for two civilian assistants, his filing cabinets, and working materials.

When the general died in 1952, he had earned a reputation as one of the giants of anti-communism, a super-hawk, tireless in his warnings against subversive conspirators. And his files were legendary. He ran an undercover network that reportedly penetrated not only the Communist Party but a whole spectrum of liberal targets, including religious, civil rights, and labor organizations. The files include a huge photographic collection of subjects and also of the general's own agents. Van Deman's public utterances and lectures to anti-Communist

1931

National Americanism
Commission

JB Matthews

Elizabeth Dilling

Better America Foundation

American Vigilante
Intelligence Federation

American Coalition
of Patriotic Societies



Elizabeth Dilling was one of the more openly fascist of the people traced here. She spent 7 years in germany before WW2 and sat in on nazi party functions.

In the early 40s while investigating a death threat sent to a jewish journalist the FBI's first impulse was to check the letter for Dilling's fingerprints (evidently the letter was not sent by her.) In 31, just before her european tour, she began giving well-attended speeches in the US. Among her benefactors were the American Legion and Harry Jung of the AVIF.

Dilling's entry into the public arena began shortly after her fateful trip to Russia in 1931 when she struck up a friendship with Iris McCord, a radio teacher at the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. McCord, in sympathy with Dilling's views, invited her to address local church groups about the communist threat. Dilling also received encouragement from "an old line expert," probably Harry Jung of the American Vigilant Association. As word spread about Dilling's talents as an anticommunist speaker, she began giving lectures and showing her home movies across the country, from national organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and the American Legion to local civic and women's clubs. She received a little compensation for her efforts, usually travel expenses and a small percentage of the nightly income. Despite the minimal financial rewards, Dilling felt inspired enough by her success on the lecture circuit to write an exposé of radicals in the U.S.¹⁶

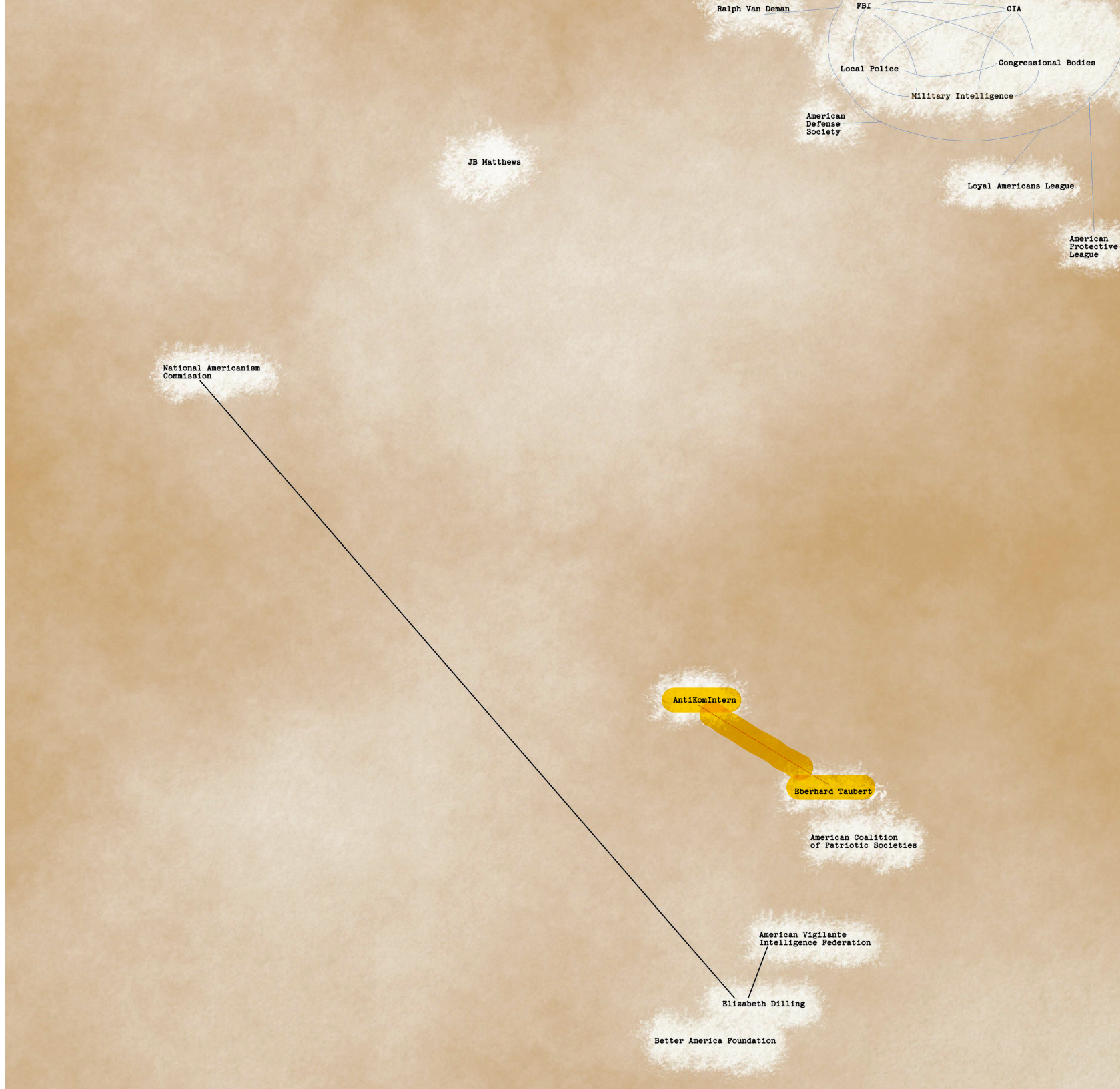
It's not made explicit here, but the relationship between Dilling and Jung was close enough in general that this is a plausible guess.

Inter-war Chicago had a bustling antisemitic scene, and none of them fits the bill of "old line expert" better than Jung.

might need to be closed to end the corruption of American youth.³² In November 1932, with Elizabeth Dilling as a co-founder and secretary, Hadley organized the Society of Paul Reveres, a Chicago-based patriotic society dedicated to educating the nation about the reality of Communist infiltration which eventually had 200 chapters across the nation.³³ .

The Society of Paul Reveres is unfortunately poorly attested in the historical record so far as I was able to tell.

1933

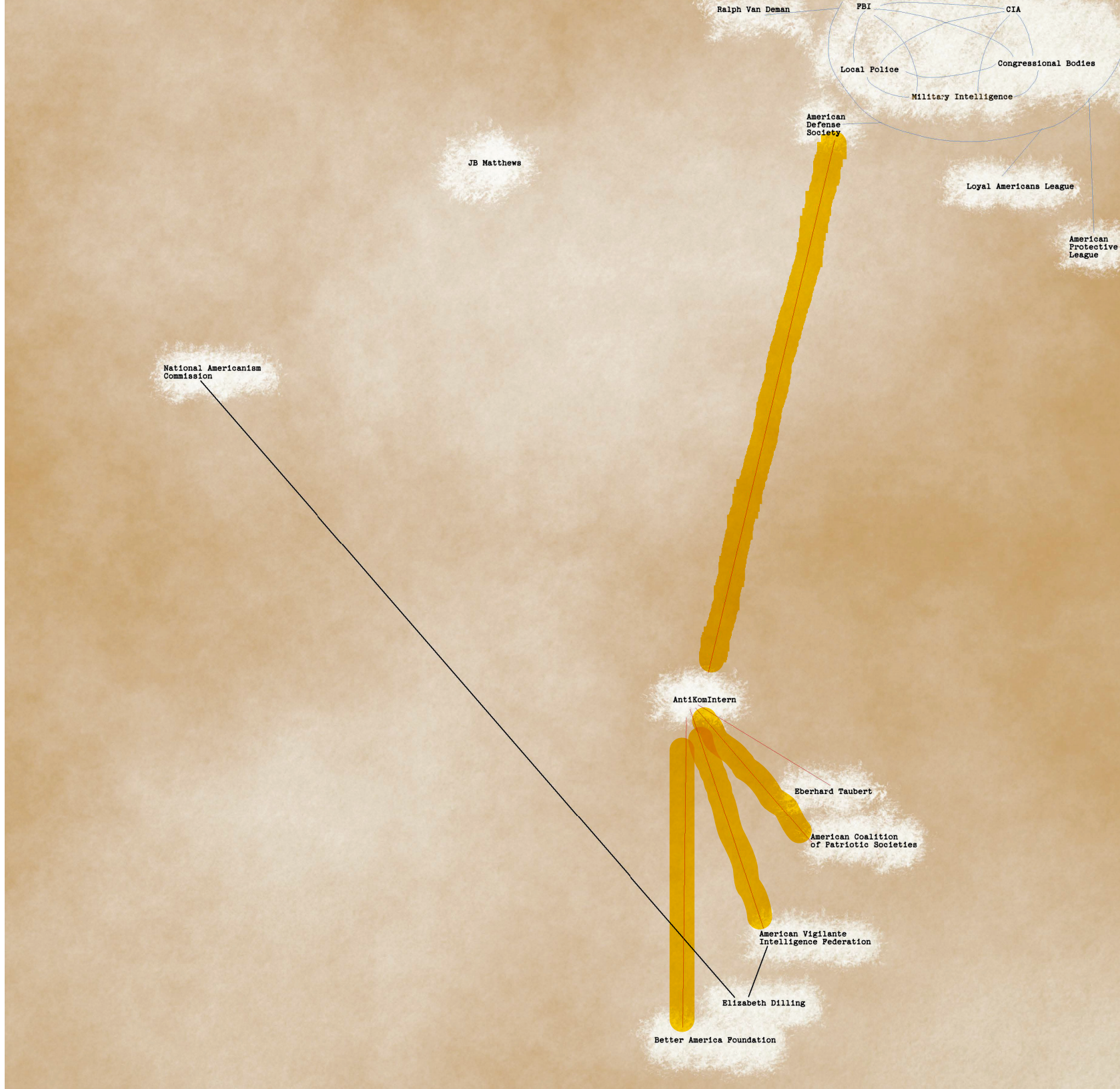


In 1933 the organization which would come to be known as the AntiKomIntern was founded in Berlin by Eberhard Taubert. Its origins were in the german equivalent of the types of private groups examined here.

With the founding of the Reich Ministry of Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda on March 13, 1933, Taubert took over as head of the "Department of General Domestic Policy," in which he was responsible for "opposing world views," "church affairs" and "Bolshevism at home and abroad."¹ According to his own statements, in the same year he founded the "General Association of German Anti-Communist Associations" (*Gesamtverband Deutscher antikommunistischer Vereinigungen*) also known as *Anti-Komintern*, which was financed by the Propaganda Ministry. From August 1934 onward, Taubert took over the management of the Anti-Komintern publishing house ("Nibelungen-Verlag GmbH"), and was also appointed head of the Anti-Komintern department in the Propaganda Ministry, which had been established in October 1933. From 1939 onward, Taubert was also responsible for the "Institute for the Study of the Jewish Question,"² which was later renamed "Anti-Semitic Action."³

In the circumstances of 1933, at a time when the Reich was not only particularly vulnerable, both politically and militarily, but also keen to advertise its peaceful aims, it was naturally impossible overtly to promote anti-Bolshevik, and thus anti-Soviet, ambitions through a state agency, let alone one of the main ministries of the regime. One of Taubert's first acts was thus to merge the major German anti-Communist organizations into a single unit, the *Gesamtverband Deutscher Antikommunistischer Vereinigungen* [GDAV] or, as it was subsequently renamed, the *Anti-Komintern*, a body which, although

1933



That same year the American Defense Society, Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Vigilante Intelligence Federation, and the Better America Foundation all sent representatives to the american delegation to the AntiKomIntern.

Why Americans Should Read This Book

The question of Communist propaganda and activities is of immediate importance to the American people in view of the consideration now being given to the question of recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Government of the United States.

Here is a challenging book. It should be read by every thoughtful citizen because it presents the history of the life and death struggle Germany has been waging against Communism. It reveals that the subversive methods and the destructive objectives of the Communists in Germany are the same as are employed in the United States by those enemies of civilized nations.

This book is not a defense of anti-Semitism nor is it a defense of the principles or measures of the Hitler Government. The bitter opposition of many to some phases of the Nazi domestic program should not blind us to the reality of the Communistic threats.

(It was)

The value of this German exposé as an object lesson to other countries has led our committee to place it in the hands of leaders of public opinion throughout the United States.

The lessons to be gathered from this book, "Communism in Germany," should lead our citizens to demand more effective measures of defense for our system of government, and our moral and social standards.

WALTER C. COLE

JOHN ROSS DELAFIELD

RALPH M. EASLEY

HAMILTON FISH, JR.

ELON HUNTINGTON HOOKER

F. O. JOHNSON

ORVEL JOHNSON

HARRY A. JUNG

SAMUEL MCROBERTS

C. G. NORMAN

ELLIS SEARLES

WALTER S. STEELE

ARCHIBALD E. STEVENSON

JOHN B. TREVOR

JOSIAH A. VAN ORSDEL

For the American Section of the International Committee to Combat the World Menace of Communism.

Directly underneath this announcement there followed a list of names of leading members of the American Section of the International Committee to Combat the World Menace of Communism:—

Walter C. Cole (chairman, Council of National Defense,
Detroit Board of Commerce)

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THE GREAT CONSPIRACY AGAINST RUSSIA

John Ross Delafield (commander-in-chief, Military Order
of the World War)

Ralph M. Easley (chairman, National Civic Federation)

Hamilton Fish (United States Congressman)

Elon Huntington Hooker (chairman, American Defense So-
ciety)

F. O. Johnson (president, Better America Federation)

Orvel Johnson (Lieutenant-Colonel, R.O.T.C. Association
of the United States)

Harry Jung (chief, American Vigilante Intelligence Associ-
ation)

Samuel McRoberts (banker)

C. G. Norman (chairman, Building Trades Employers' As-
sociation)

Ellis Searle (editor, the *United Mine Worker*)

Walter S. Steele (editor, *National Republic*)

John B. Trevor (chairman, American Coalition)

Archibald E. Stevenson (former member, United States
Military Intelligence)

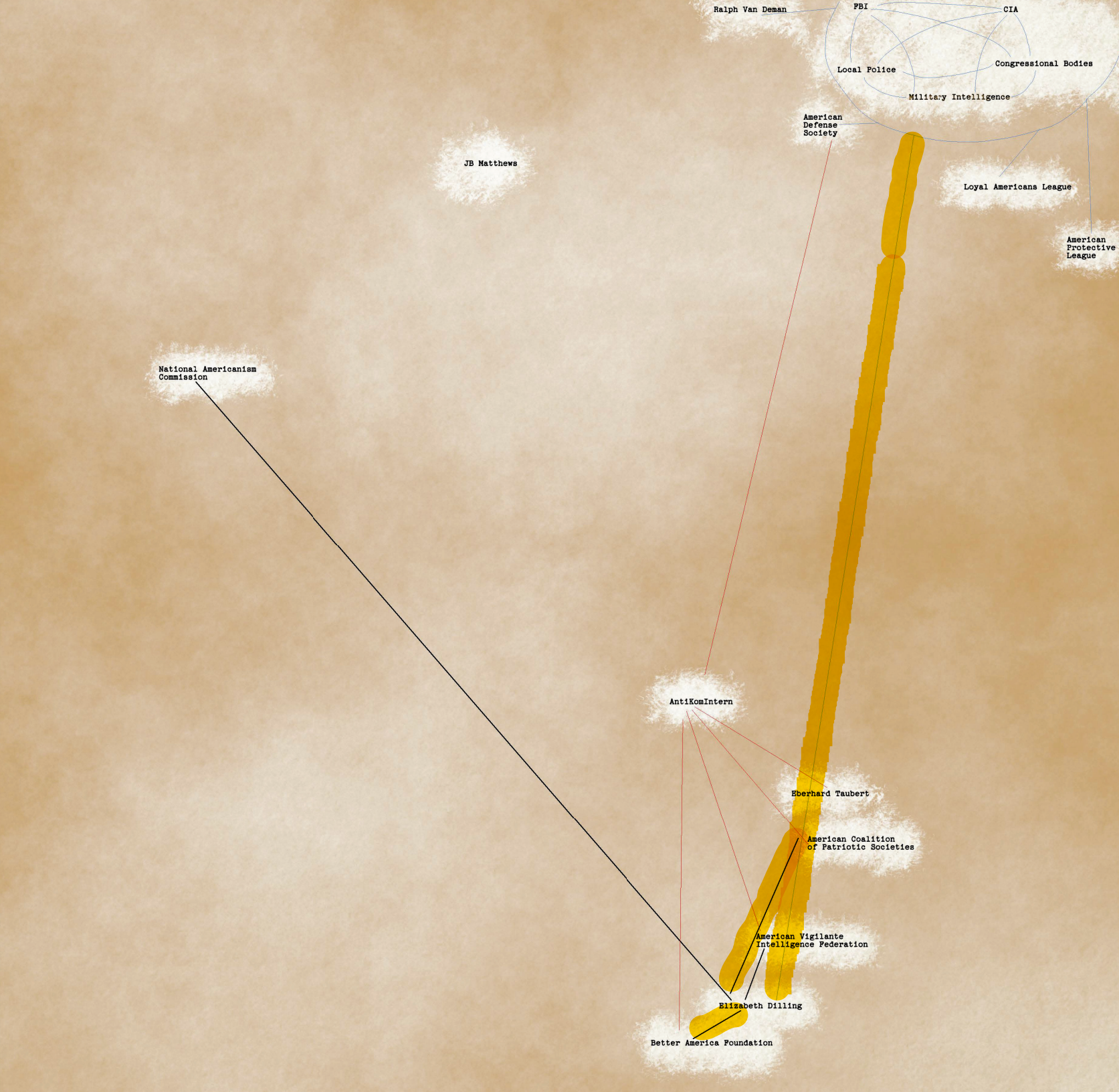
*For the American Section of the International Committee to
Combat the World Menace of Communism*

In 1933, Jung made membership in his American Vigilant Intelligence Federation secret, with secret codes and mysterious rituals. And in 1935 its organ *The Vigilante* had so well served the fascist cause that *World Service* placed it on its honor roll. Jung also went into the wholesale distribution of the *Protocols* and wrote Harry F. Sieber, then treasurer of the Silver Shirts:

We can give you a price of sixty cents per copy in quantity lots of the *Protocols*. As for *Halt Gentile!* and *Salute the Jew*, same can be had at ten cents per copy, in quantity lots or fifteen cents a-piece.

Jung's associates in those days included Peter Afansieff, a White Guard Russian, born in Petrograd in 1893, who arrived in San Francisco in 1922. With three other White Russians Afansieff worked on a new translation of the *Protocols* in Jung's office, and soon after became affiliated with the New York and Chicago branches of the Bund. When he assumed

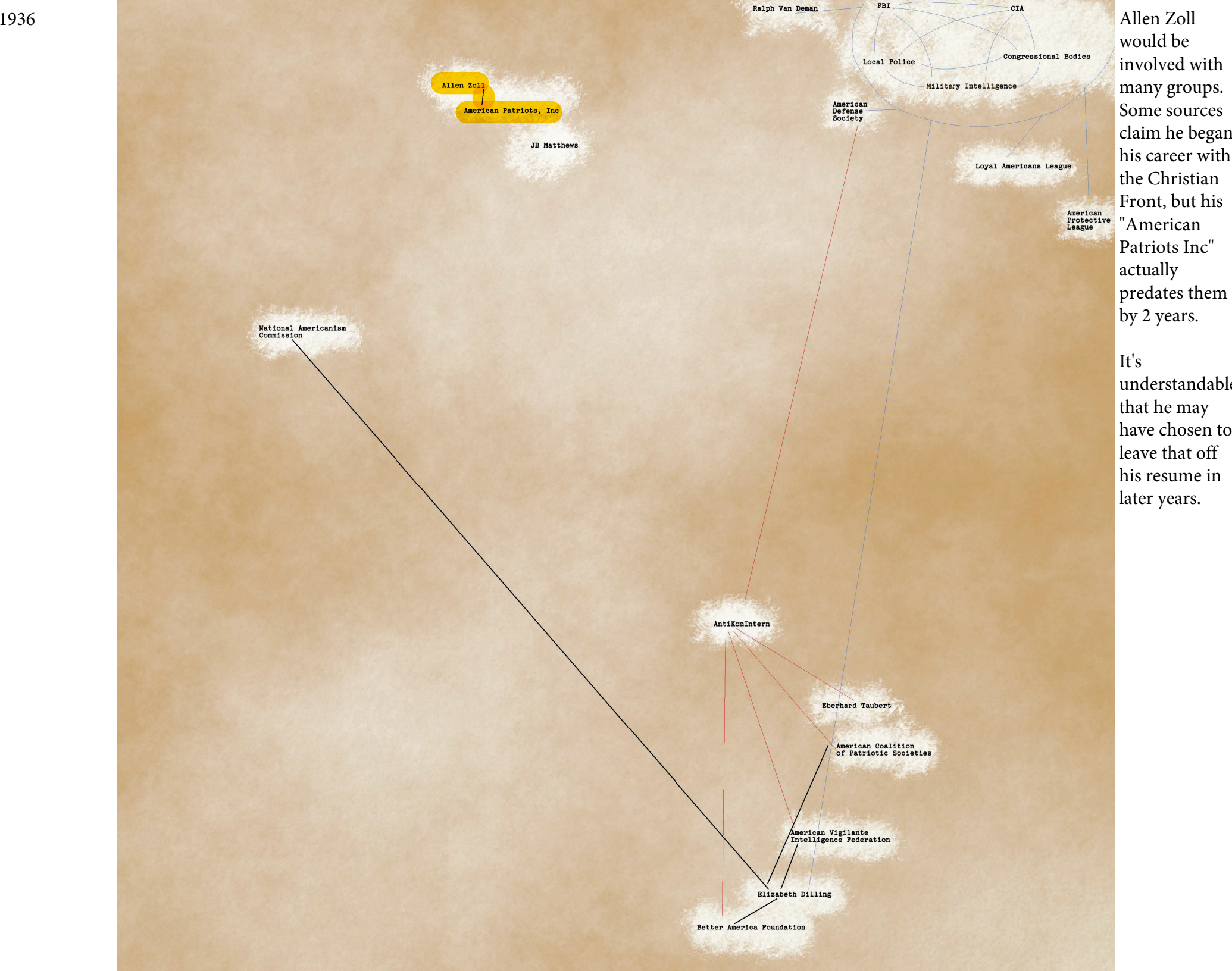
1934



In 1934 Elizabeth Dilling published "The Red Network," a collection of her essays and speeches, interspersed with lists of organizations and people she considered subversive. Among other sources she cites the publications of the Better America Foundation and the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies.

It was a big seller, though it's unclear how many copies were bought by her backers en masse for donation. Many local police departments purchased copies, as well as the American Legion and National Guard

Names and information in this "Who's Who" have been taken principally from the official literature and letterheads of the organizations mentioned; from the radicals' own "American Labor Year Book" and "American Labor Who's Who"; from the Report of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York Investigating Seditious Activities (called the Lusk Report) based upon documentary evidence; from U. S. Report 2290 of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives to Investigate Communist Activities in the United States headed by the Hon. Hamilton Fish; from literature and data sheets of Mr. Fred Marvin, national secretary of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, N. Y. City; from reports by Mr. Francis Ralston Welsh of Philadelphia, attorney, long a patriotic research authority on subversive activities; from the documentary files of the Advisory Associates, Chicago; from data furnished by the Better America Federation of California; and from other reliable sources.



Allen Zoll would be involved with many groups. Some sources claim he began his career with the Christian Front, but his "American Patriots Inc" actually predates them by 2 years.

It's understandable that he may have chosen to leave that off his resume in later years.

1. American Patriots, Inc.

The American Patriots, Inc., was organized in 1936 with headquarters in Connecticut. This organization has claimed to have for its over-all purpose the organizing of native-born Americans into one group to look out for their mutual interests in opposing the strong, aggressive minority groups of foreign nationalities. According to its literature, the main objectives have been: (1) to form an organized majority of native Americans as an opposition to organized minorities inimical to the general welfare, (2) to combat Communism, (3) to bring about deportation of foreigners engaged in subversive activities or who are a burden to the Government, (4) to place native-born Americans in jobs held by foreigners, and (5) to unite native-born Americans to defend their homes, property, et cetera, from destruction and sabotage by rioters or Reds, alien or native.

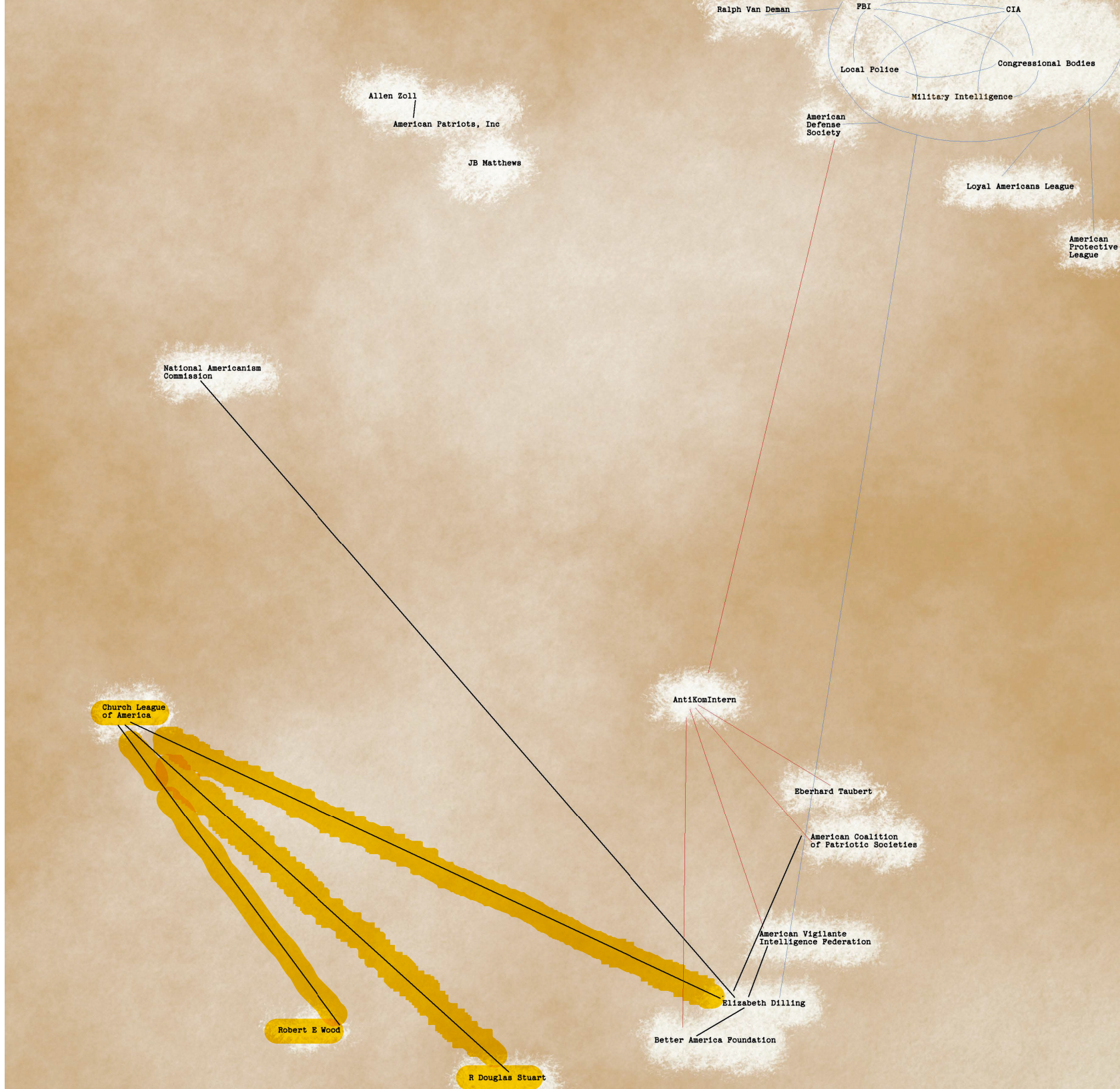
To advance its aims, the group put out a monthly publication called American Patriot, which contained propaganda against minority groups.

- 27 -



Under the leadership of the national commander, Allen Zoll, this organization became notorious for its anti-Semitic, anti-Communist and pro-totalitarian activities.

1937



The Church League of America is a giant among these organizations, far outstripping most of the others in influence, longevity, and quantity of files maintained.

It's more closely associated with another man, but it was founded by George Washington Robnett in 1937.

On its founding the Church League purchased bulk copies of Dilling's Red Network



THE TAMIMENT LIBRARY &
ROBERT F. WAGNER LABOR ARCHIVES

Guide to the Church League of America Collection of the Research Files of *Counterattack*, the Wackenhut Corporation, and Karl Baarslag TAM 148

Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archive
Elmer Holmes Bobst Library
70 Washington Square South
10th Floor
New York, NY 10012
(212) 998-2630
tamiment.wagner@nyu.edu

Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives

Collection processed by Mimi Diamond, Peter Filardo, Peter Braunstein, Devin McCullen (circa 1995); Nicole Greenhouse, David Olson, Hanan Ohayon, Rachel Schimke (July 2012); Edited to include materials accessioned (May 2014).
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Description is in English. using Describing Archives: A Content Standard

Historical/Biographical Note

The research files of this collection were obtained by the right-wing Church League of America from several prominent anti-communist organizations and individuals: American Business Consultants, Inc. (publishers of *Counterattack*), Karl Baarslag, and the Wackenhut Corporation. All of these organizations and individuals had connections to the intelligence agencies of the United States government, kept detailed research files on individuals and organizations as part of their organizational or professional activities, and were a part of a right-wing research and information network that monitored Communists and other perceived threats to their interpretation of the American way of life.

The Church League of America was founded in Chicago in 1937 to oppose left-wing and Social Gospel influences in Christian thought and organizations. Its first director was Frank J. Loesch, head of the Chicago Crime Commission. The nonprofit organization became an influential anti-communist research and advocacy group in the 1950s, under the direction of former United States Air Force Intelligence Officer Major Edgar C. Bundy. In 1961, the Church League moved its headquarters to Wheaton, Illinois, where it continued its research operations, and created an extensive library of materials on subversive activity. Selling reports and access to its information was a major source of revenue for the Church League, and they also sometimes provided it without charge to like-minded researchers, including members of government and law enforcement agencies. The Church League's research files also helped it generate materials to spread its anti-communist message through public speaking, books, pamphlets, films, and its newsletter, *News and Views*. The Church League of America dissolved in 1984.

Frank Loesch, first director of the CLA, was one of the founding members under executive secretary Robnett.

The Red Network, priced at fifty cents wholesale and \$1.15 retail, sold 2,000 copies within ten days. By 1941 it had gone through eight printings, and 16,000 copies had been sold in addition to the thousands given away.⁶⁸ Dilling advertised the book, placed it in Chicago bookstores, and sold it by mail, with Albert handling the packing. Also helping with sales and distribution were the KKK, the Knights of the White Camellia, the German-American Bund, and the Aryan Bookstore. Winrod offered free copies of *The Red Network* to new subscribers to his journal, *The Revealer*. Roy Zachary, national field marshal of the Silver Shirts, recommended the book. George Robnett, executive secretary of the Church League of America, used it extensively. Riley, president of the Northwestern Bible Training School and pastor of the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis, said he had distributed hundreds of copies. Officials of the DAR and the American Legion endorsed the book. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the New York and Chicago police departments, and the Pinkerton Detective Agency purchased copies.⁶⁹

The Erie Chemical Company, which manufactured tear gas, bought and distributed more than fifteen hundred copies on the pretense that its tear gas could be used to control crowds of communists and labor agitators. The company sent copies to all of its salesmen, to the National Guard in each state, and to hundreds of police departments. Ten copies were sent to the San Francisco office of the Standard Oil Company, a potential customer. A munitions company in Los Angeles distributed 150 copies, hoping it could sell ammunition for use against communists. Other detective agencies and industrialists distributed the book, the former hoping to provide services against communist agitators, the latter seeking to discredit labor unions. In addition to earning money from such sales, Dilling became a more popular lecturer and increased her speaking fees. Anti-Semites praised her. One magazine in Germany described her as the "female führer" of the United States.⁷⁰

me that his Church League had 200,000 names on its mailing list and that his Layman's Council was composed of "many notable business and professional men." Although he seemed intelligent, he was victimized by the Nazi lie that Judaism was synonymous with Communism.

He told me of informants throughout the country who kept him posted on the "Communist plot to Sovietize America" and specifically mentioned a Mr. Mulligan in New York. Upon showing me pamphlets which Mulligan had procured from the Reverend L. M. Birkhead's Friends of Democracy, Robnett urged me to "get its Jewish connections, if Birkhead's got any" as soon as I returned home and offered to pay incidental expenses from a fund he maintained for such purposes.

I listened without surprise as Robnett told me of his friends: Snow, Kamp, Hart, Walter S. Steele, Colonel Sanctuary. He described Representative Stephen A. Day—whose book had been published by Viereck's Flanders Hall—as a "fine fellow" and said "I hope to do all I can for his re-election." Phillips quoted widely from Robnett's *News and Views*, while Hudson urged his fascist readers to obtain from it their data on "significant trends." Among Robnett's closest friends were Harry A. Jung and Mrs. Dilling.

"Why don't you go up and see Mrs. Dilling now?" he asked, as he reached for the phone. "I'll call and tell her you're coming."

I had no intention of seeing Mrs. Dilling at this time, however. I left Robnett's office after he prompted me again to spy on the Reverend Birkhead. In the quiet of my hotel room, I read issues of *News and Views* he had given me.

Dreadfully upset at the "menace of organized radicalism," about the "Red cells in our schools," Robnett even called down the monthly *American Magazine* for publishing an article which "paints a gilded picture of Stalin." But while Robnett was denouncing "the Red Menace in America," he made no comment against American Nazis. In fact, Robnett's *News and Views* seemed to be merely another outpost of reactionary "big business" interests, mixed with a brand of hysterical Red-baiting and flag-waving paralleling those of Mrs. Dilling. Robnett was backed by important industrialists. General Robert E. Wood once sent him a personal check, followed by

another substantial check by R. Douglas Stuart, Jr., youthful founder and a director of the America First Committee, according to reports which were then in circulation.

After I returned to New York Robnett sent me Mulligan's address with the suggestion that I plan my investigations with him. Robnett cautiously excluded Mulligan's name from the letter, with the comment: "I mentioned to you the name of an educator who sends me material from time to time. His name and address are on the slip of paper attached." He then outlined his requirements for spying on the Reverend Birkhead:

With whom does this fellow associate particularly? By that I mean whether or not he makes a habit of collaborating with Leftist groups of the extremist type—Communists, etc. How large an organization does he have? Where does he live? Anything at all that has a bearing on identifying his role. . . .

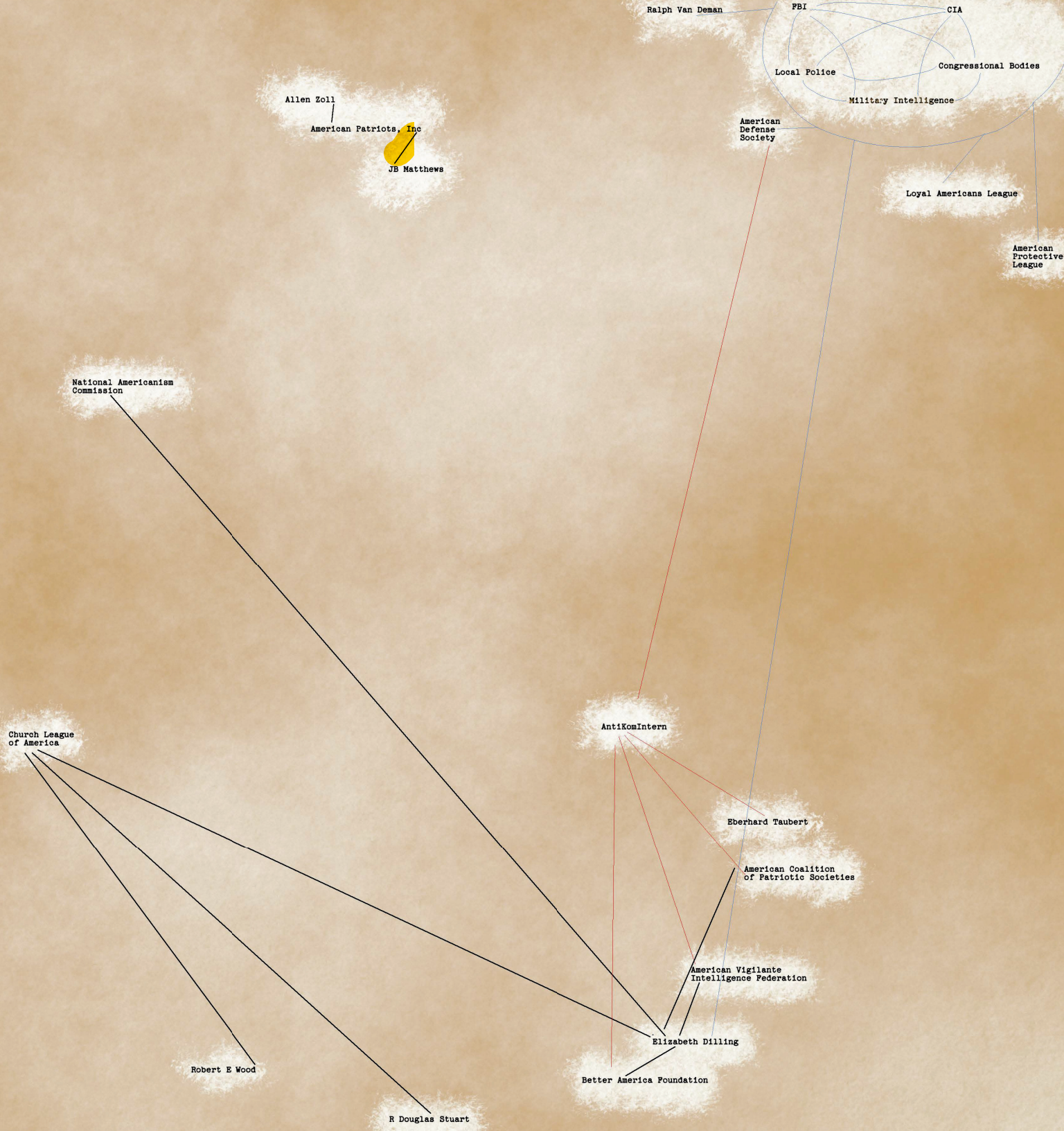
I showed the letter to the Reverend Birkhead and he suggested that I "play along with him." He gave me several mimeographed releases and a crumpled letterhead of the Friends of Democracy. I also sent Robnett Birkhead's home address. To cover up my work I invented a "girl friend" who had "wormed her way into the Friends of Democracy." In return, I asked Robnett to arrange a meeting for me with Rumely. There were a great many things I wanted to ask Rumely. Robnett wrote back:

I hope that you and Dr. Mulligan are able, through cooperation, to develop some of the information he seeks. I would suggest that you drop in to see Mr. E. A. Rumely of the Committee for Constitutional Government. I will drop him a note telling him that you have indicated a desire to talk over some things. . . . I hope your girl will be able to dig up more stuff out of the waste basket. That is always a mighty good place to get material.

When I met Dr. Arthur G. Mulligan (a teacher of speech correction with the New York League for Speech Improvement) mysteriously in a corner of the Hotel McAlpin lobby, he urged me to visit a man who had a personal grudge against Birkhead and who might "talk for us."

I had no stomach for such intrigues against a reputable minister of the gospel who had undertaken the thankless job

1938

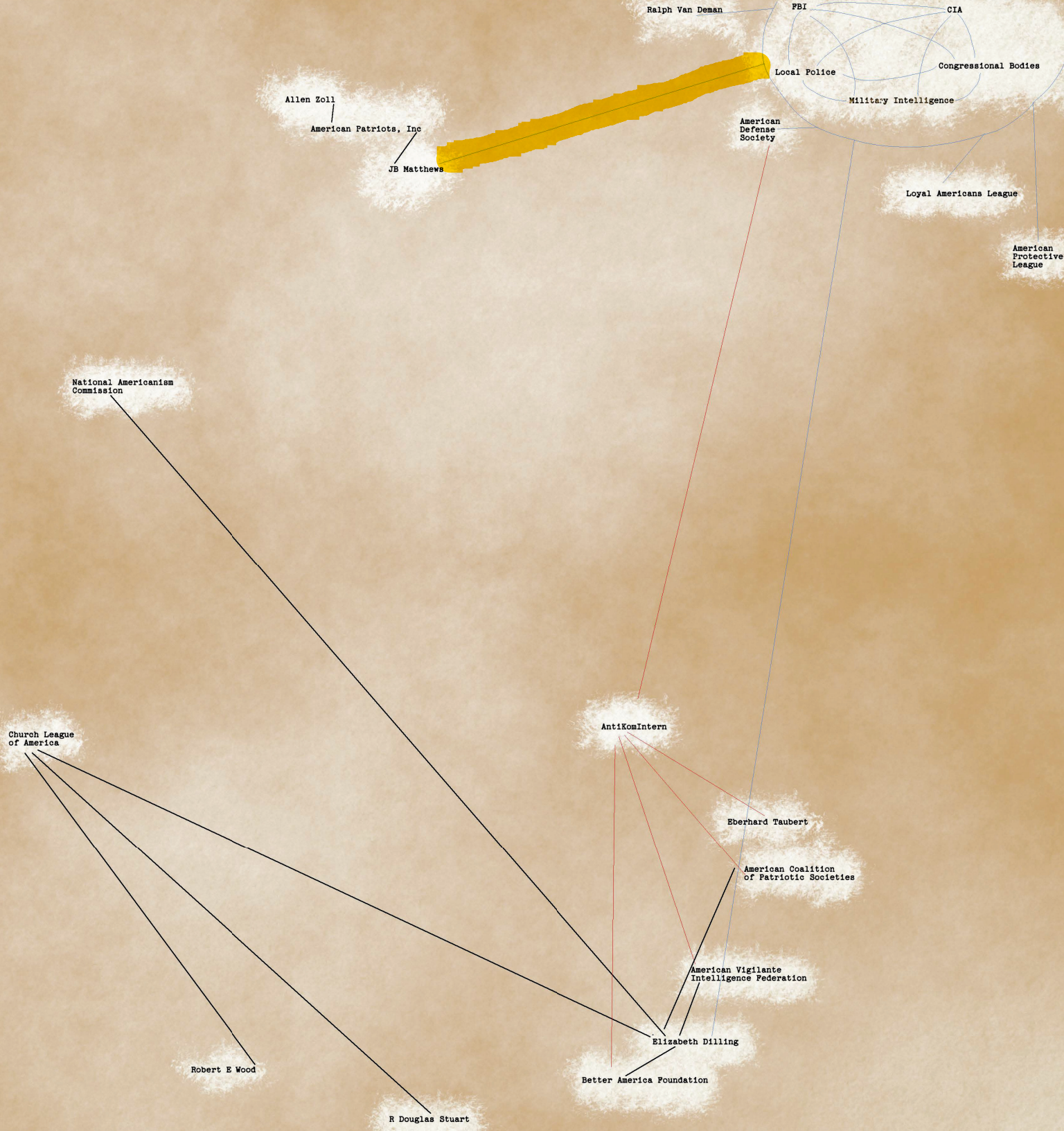


In 1938 JB Matthews makes a curious turn, and begins joining right wing groups instead of left wing. He claims to be a reformed fellow-traveler, but if that's so only the most severe case of spite could have motivated what will become the rest of a long political career.

American Patriots, Inc.

Dr. J. B. Matthews reportedly spoke at a meeting of the American Patriots, Inc., at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, on December 4, 1938. A reliable confidential source, who attended this meeting, stated that Matthews spoke at great length on the infiltration of Communists into the Government service but disclosed nothing in his speech that was not already a matter of public knowledge. This informant stated that Matthews' talk might be considered

1938



That same year he testifies before the Dies Committee, one of the many incarnations of the congressional subversives subcommittees.

He becomes chief investigator at some point, but it's not entirely clear when that happens.

Matthews testified before the Dies Committee on several occasions and subsequently obtained a position as Chief Investigator of that organization and is presently employed as the Director of Research for the Committee. He presently resides at 208 First Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

When testifying before the Dies Committee on November 17, 1938, Matthews stated that he was active in twenty-eight Communist front organizations and had official connections with eighteen for about three years in the early thirties. He previously testified before the Dies Committee, "For a period covering the years 1932-1935, it is doubtful whether any other person in this country was associated more prominently than I with the Communist Party's so-called 'innocence' clubs," and "I was what the Communists call 'a fellow traveler' - one who closely sympathizes with most of the aims of the Party, but who is nevertheless just 'a middle class intellectual.'" In his testimony, Matthews outlined the various Communist front organizations in which he was active, the various speeches he made before these groups, his close association with Earl Browder and other Communist leaders, and the strategy employed by the Communist Party. The testimony given by Matthews before the Dies Committee was subsequently published in 1938 in a pamphlet entitled "The United Front Exposed," which was distributed by the League for Constitutional Government, 18 East 48th Street, New York City. His activities in Communist front organizations are also published at great length in a book entitled "Odyssey of a Fellow Traveler," which was published by the Mount Vernon Publishers, Inc., 101 Cedar Street, New York, New York, in December, 1938.

During Matthews' testimony he charged Shirley Temple, at the time 10 years old, with being an unwitting communist agent.

Also in 1938, Dilling founds an organization called "Patriotic Research Bureau," which issued "Patriotic Research Bulletin."

Dilling's books, however, did not come close to revealing fully her ambition to create a personal network of friends, followers, and fellow patriots. Her genuine enthusiasm for her mission emerged in her Patriotic Research Bulletins, which she started publishing regularly in 1938. Hand mimeographed in her office and subsidized by Dilling and her husband, the bulletins were mailed free of charge to her subscribers. These bulletins set her apart from her

PATRIOTIC RESEARCH BUREAU

For the Defense of Christianity and Americanism.

ELIZABETH DILLING, DIRECTOR

ROOM 708 8 South DEARBORN Street CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-16-84 BY SP8 JCB

May 1946
"Sprig is cub"

Dear Friends:

In Bronx parlance:

"In de spring de poets sing
And say de boid is on de wing,
But on my word dat is absurd
Because de wing is on de boid!"

However, my heart is winging at the news that [redacted] is enroute home from army service in India and will arrive here about the middle of May.

My "social whirl" from courtroom to defense meetings for convicted friends continues. As I sign a "bolworth flower to last year's riot in honor of these occasions, [redacted] writes addressing me as "Dear Indictor" and signs it "The Convict".

A couple from California were dinner guests this week at my home. They had been convicted in California along with Mr. Ellis C. Jones - nine in all - for failing to register as "subversives". The state law requires that "subversives" (not Communists, of course) register, which is much like requiring a burglar to register before he does a second story job. The "crime" of these good people consisted in attending a few of the meetings, conducted [redacted] as "Friends of Progress", which were critical of FDR's foreign policy before Pearl Harbor. This couple served about 30 months in jails and penitentiaries. About a year ago the California Appeals Court reviewed the cases and ruled that the State had failed to make a case against any of these nine convicted people on a single count.

The attractive wife said the worst of the experience was being incarcerated with the dogs of humanity, felons, murderers, prostitutes, etc. She was viciously treated at the California women's prison at Tehachapi. The husband said an imprisoned murderer is usually held at first in "close custody", that is, deprived of customary privileges, for a week or ten days. He and his fellow political prisoners were thus held for seven months. His bunk swarmed with bedbugs. Three months Jew-sponsored and rigged "trial" for propaganda purposes had been used to whip up public fury against these patriotic Americans. The other prisoners had been inflamed at the presence of these "Nazis", as all anti-Communists are called by Jews and Reds. A group of murderers in San Quentin Penitentiary beat him as a result of this feeling and three stitches had to be taken in his neck. The scar still shows. He no longer drinks coffee. He and three other political prisoners in his cell were brought coffee in a can. On the bottom of the can were cigarette butts and tobacco sputum. A guard knocked out the front teeth of another of these political prisoners whose sole crime was attendance at some lectures critical of FDR's warmongering foreign policy. Many similar deliberate hurts were worked on them.



Skip These Red Records If You Like

You may prefer to skip reading these Red records of the little playmates of "neutral" Judge McCormick and the "Little Red Judge" Guilici, who so abhor the ideologies of people like [redacted] Mr. Smith and myself that they itch to jail us. The entire Lawyers Guild outfit is interwoven with the Red-aiding American Civil Liberties Union, of which the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee has been the local branch, "race relations" agitation through Mayor Kelly's Committee and "Conferences" on "race relations", and with Moscow's own International Labor Defense.

Among others recommended for Chicago Lawyers Guild offices by Guilici and his committee, along with "neutral" Judge McCormick are:

[redacted] of the National Lawyers Guild Executive Board; national committee-man of Moscow's communist International Labor Defense, etc.

[redacted] International Labor Defense attorney and member of its Illinois State Advisory Board, etc.

[redacted] appealer for Spanish Reds; Chicago Civil Liberties Committee Advisory Board, etc.

[redacted] lecturer at the Communists' Abraham Lincoln School, etc.

[redacted] of the Executive Board of the League for Industrial Democracy which preaches revolutionary Socialism based on the Communist Manifesto, etc.

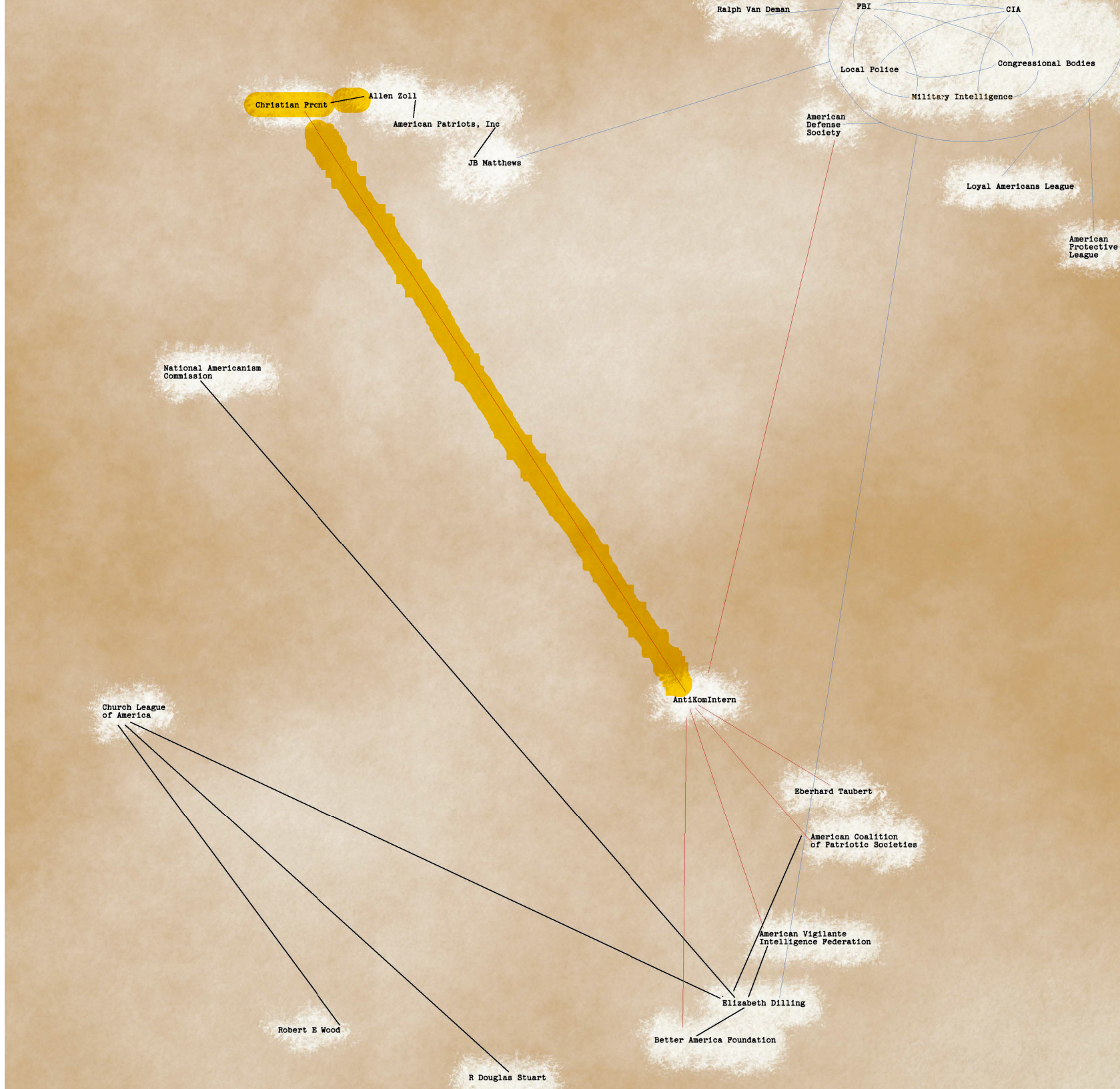
[redacted] revealed by the Dies Committee as a member of the Washington branch of the Communists' treasonable American League Against War and Fascism, etc.

[redacted] of the National board of the Guild and a recommended Chicago branch board member of the Guild likewise revealed by the Dies Committee as a member of the communist American League Against War and Fascism, etc.

[redacted] board member of the Red-siding Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, etc.

[redacted] of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, speaker for Jewish B'nai B'rith, signer of statement defending the Communist Party (Daily Worker 3/5/41 p.2), appealer for Spanish Reds, etc.

1938



Still in 1938, a big year, the Christian Front is finally founded, with Allen Zoll a prominent member. There doesn't seem to be a clear founder for the organization beyond Father Coughlin who called for such an organization in one of his radio addresses. It was composed of many local branches.

It worked closely with the German-American Bund under its original leader Fritz Kuhn (before he was deported as a nazi agent.)

In fact, Zoll was indicted on charges of attempting to extort money from the then owners of WMCA — then being picketed by Christian Front Sympathizers. The

months in jail for robbery. Allen Zoll, originator of the WMCA picketing idea, was recently indicted by a grand jury for extortion, charged

The constitution for New York City's Christian Front was adopted August 11, 1938. John F. Cassidy,⁹ a former Fordham University student and 1931 graduate of St. John's

Evidence of ties between the Bund and elements of the Christian Front is ample. In a letter to the *Deutsche Weckruf*, Zoll thanked Fritz Kuhn for his aid in arranging the WMCA picketing. At the largest mass meeting held by

W

For Classified Ad Results

BROOKLYN EAGLE, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1938

2,000 Pickets Decry WMCA Coughlin Ban

'Christian Front'
Assails Rabbi Wise
—121 Police on Hand

For two and a half hours, a booing, shouting crowd of 2,000, followers of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, picketed radio station WMCA, 1657 Broadway, Manhattan, insisting that the priest's Sunday afternoon radio talks be resumed.

Fashioning Bayberry Candles at Botanic Garden



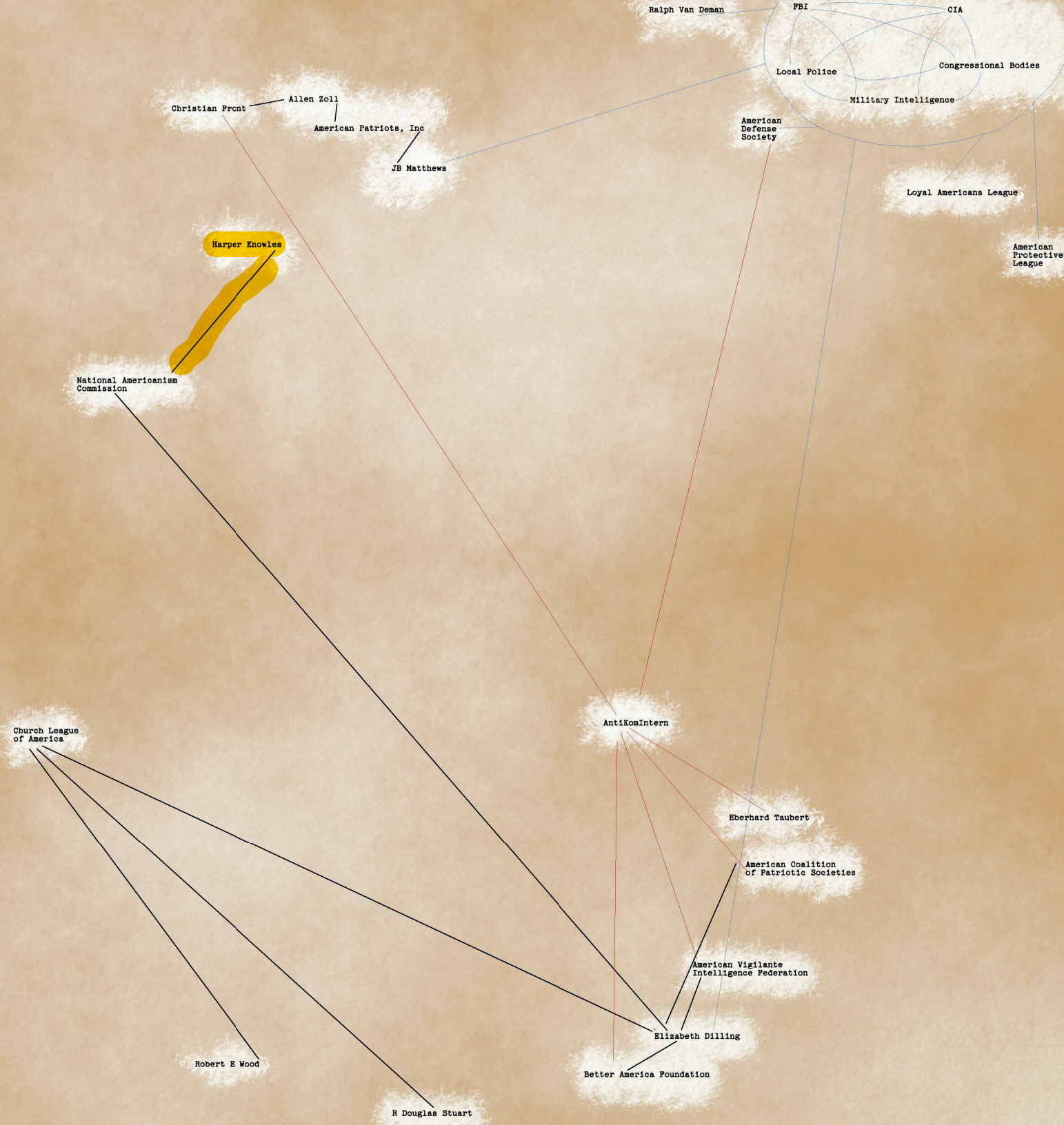
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1938



Also in 1938, Harper Knowles is chairman of the "Radical Research Committee" of the American Legion, one of the groups coordinated by their Americanism Commission.

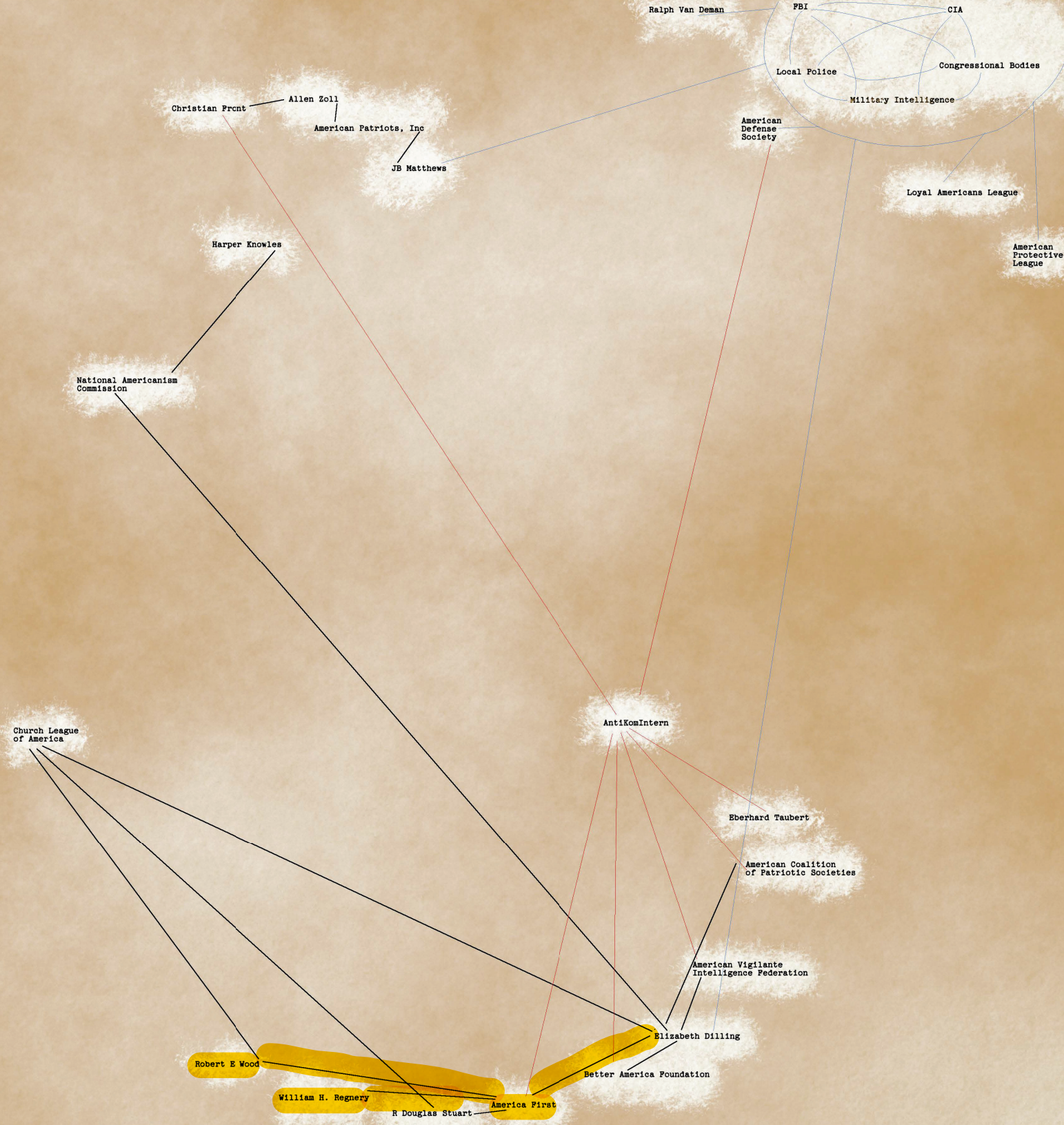
In this capacity he's involved in an important criminal case charging longshoreman union leader Harry Bridges with fraudulently obtaining his naturalized citizenship by concealing his membership in the communist party.

Harper Knowles' life up to that point is less clear, but he continues to be an important player.

Bridges a Communist, Legion officials charge before House Committee. Washington, D.C., Oct. 24. Harper Knowles, right, Chairman of the Radical Research Committee of the American Legion, and Ray Nimmo, Counsel for the same committee, pack up their mass of evidence after charging before the House Committee investigating Un-American activities that Harry Bridges, Labor Leader, is an out-and-out member of the waterfront section of the Communist party. Nimmo questioned Knowles before the Committee to bring out their charges. Both men are from California,

10/24/38

1940



each other slightly in Chicago.¹⁹ When General Wood learned of Stuart's noninterventionist activities he wrote to commend him for his efforts.²⁰ Stuart found the General's letter awaiting him upon his return to New Haven from Washington, D.C. He then promptly went to Chicago and persuaded Wood to serve as temporary chairman of the proposed organization providing a satisfactory sponsoring committee could be formed. General Wood sent letters late in July, 1940, to a number of prominent Americans inviting them to serve on the sponsoring committee of the proposed noninterventionist organization.²¹

Stuart set up temporary headquarters for this "Emergency Committee to Defend America First" in the same office building as his father's Quaker Oats Company in Chicago. Through some of the early backers of the Committee they secured the assistance of three advertising agencies. General Wood, William H. Regnery, and others assured sufficient financial assistance to get the organization started.²² In July, 1940, Stuart attended the Democratic National Convention in Chicago where he consulted

On Wednesday, September 4, the first publicity release of the committee was prepared and sent to newspapers and the news services. It announced the formation of the committee, its principles, objectives, names of National Committee members, and supplied General Johnson's inaugural speech. Jay C. Hormel had campaigned vigorously for a shorter name; it was now announced to the public as the "America First Committee."

The National Committee as announced was General Robert E. Wood, Brigadier General Thomas S. Hammond, Avery Brundage, Edward L. Ryerson, William H. Regnery, Sterling Morton, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, John T.

The Genesis

with Senator Burton K. Wheeler and others.²³ By the end of the first week in August approximately a dozen persons had agreed to serve on the sponsoring committee of the proposed organization.²⁴

The smooth progress of the plans for the organization was given a severe jolt in August. On August 23, 1940, General Wood informed his colleagues in the venture that he had decided not to serve as chairman for the committee. He agreed, however, to be a member of the sponsoring committee.²⁵ He feared that his leadership of the organization might result in serious loss of business for Sears Roebuck and Company. Furthermore, he was not sufficiently satisfied with the response to the invitations to serve on the sponsoring committee.²⁶

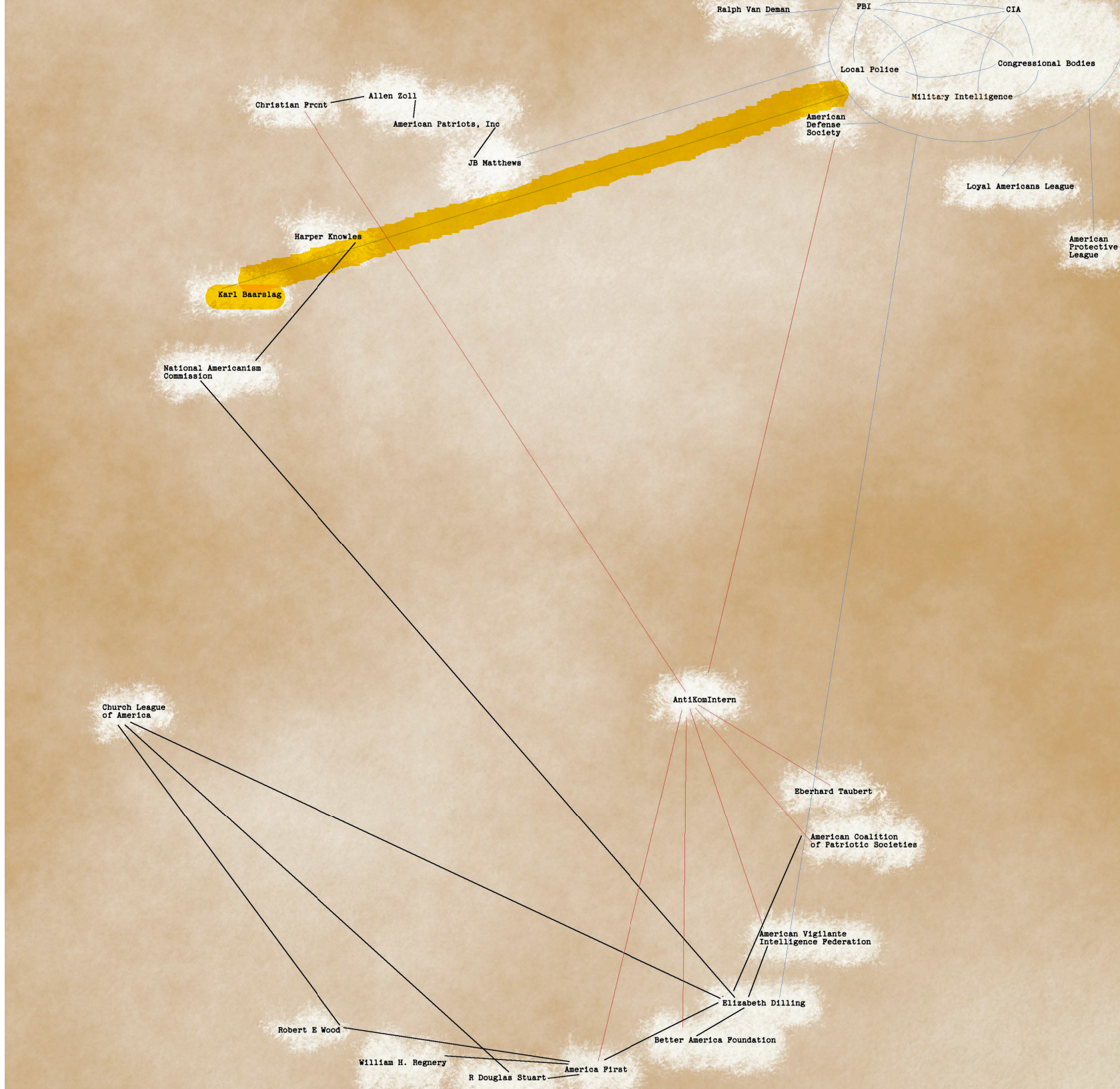
Despite this temporary loss of their chairman, Stuart, Hanford MacNider, Jay C. Hormel, Philip La Follette, and others proceeded with the plans for the organization.²⁷ At a meeting of the national committee on August 29, 1940, it was decided to shorten the name of the organization from the "Emergency Committee to Defend America First" to the "America First Committee."²⁸

The first public announcement of the formation of the America First Committee was made on the evening of September 4, 1940. This first announcement listed Stuart as national director but did not name any chairman. The following persons were listed as members of the national committee of America First: General Wood; William H. Regnery; General Thomas S. Hammond, president of the Whiting Corporation; Jay C. Hormel, president of Hormel

Cooperation with the **America First** Committee would have seemed natural for **Dilling**, although she was wary at first. She said wealthy Jews belonged to the organization and the leaders were of questionable character. For example, Wood was a trustee of the Rosenwald Fund, a Black communist group to which Eleanor Roosevelt belonged. **Dilling** also pointed out that many of the professors who belonged to the committee were members of the ACLU. These qualms aside, she began to identify with the committee because its aims paralleled hers, and she was gratified to learn that Jewish newspapers attacked the organization.²¹

The above is, needless to say, not an accurate description of the Rosenwald Fund. Dilling is providing us an excellent example of the way the word "communist" works in milieus such as hers. In reality the Rosenwald Fund was a charitable arm of Sears Roebuck (of which Wood was an executive) which funded schools and clinics in the black belt. One of its projects would later become the Tuskegee Experiment, though to the credit of the fund that was after their syphilis program was handed over to the government.

1941



In 1941 Karl Baarslag was a Lt. Cdr. in the Office of Naval Intelligence's anti-subversive branch.

In addition to his contributions to political repression, he is survived by a book about disasters at sea and the heroic actions of radio operators. By all accounts the book is quite good.

Lieutenant commander, United States Navy; assigned to Office of Naval Intelligence, 1941-1945; assistant director, National Americanism Commission, American Legion, 1947-1953; consultant, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and House Un-American Activities Committee, 1953-1960.

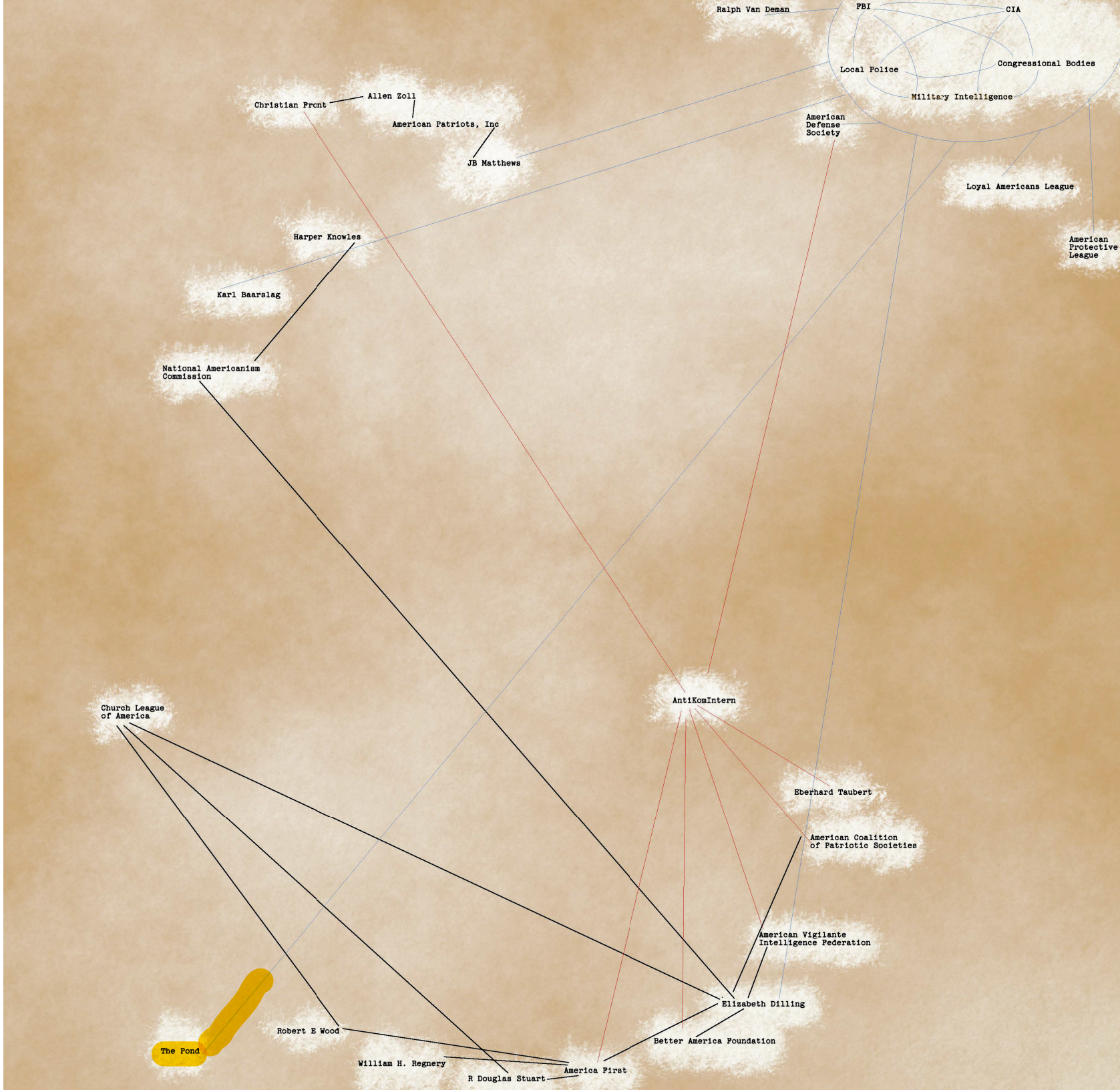
From the description of Karl Baarslag papers, 1919-1979. (Unknown). WorldCat record id: 754872192

In World War II, Mr. Baarslag served in the anti-subversive branch of the Office of Naval Intelligence, reaching the rank of lieutenant commander.

1942

The Pond spent most of its life as an organ of the US government, but it's so independent and fully encapsulated it's shown as a private group here.

During its lifetime The Pond's existence was kept on such a strict need-to-know basis that none of the Senators approving its funding knew of its existence.



In 1942 John "Frenchy" Grombach, New Orleans born son of the French consul, was given a charter by army intelligence to run a parallel spy apparatus to the Office of Strategic Services. It was to focus more on industrial espionage, and by all appearances was conceived as a more axis-friendly hedge against the OSS, which cooperated with british and soviet intelligence. Among its achievements during the war years before turning to domestic spying is an attempt at a separate peace with the nazis. The Pond was mostly unknown until the 2000s

The Pond, he wrote in a declassified document put in the National Archives, had a mission "to collect important secret intelligence via many international companies, societies, religious organizations and business and professional men who were willing to cooperate with the U.S. but who would not work with the OSS because it was necessarily integrated with British and French Intelligence and infiltrated by Communists and Russians."

The War Department had tapped Grombach to create the secret intelligence branch in 1942 as a foundation for a permanent spy service. Grombach said the main objectives were security and secrecy, unlike the OSS, which he said had been infiltrated by allies and subversives. It was first known as the Special Service Branch, then as the Special Service Section and finally as the Coverage and Indoctrination Branch.

The linked article alleges one of The Pond's agents was "a Stalinist-" this is a distinction which would be lost on most readers, but the woman they're referring to is probably more accurately described as a Strasserite- Ruth Fischer- she once testified at HUAC, and in Germany called for "hang[ing] jewish capitalists from lampposts."

This is one of the cover organizations through which The Pond operated. The record hierarchy is an artifact of The Pond's post-war life as a subcontractor under the CIA.

Record Hierarchy

Record Group 263:

Records of the Central Intelligence Agency, 1894 - 2002

Series:

Industrial Reports, Inc. Files, 1942 - 1955

Tag

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John Grombach

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Industrial Reports, Inc. Files, 1942 – 1955

This Series contains records, some of which may not be available online.

To obtain a copy or view the records, please contact or visit the National Archives and Records Administration location(s) listed in the Contact information below.

Additional Information About this Series

National Archives Identifier:

4509740

Creator(s):

Grombach Organization. 1942-1955 (Most Recent)

From:

Record Group 263: Records of the Central Intelligence Agency, 1894 - 2002

Details

Level of Description:

Series

Type(s) of Archival Materials:

Textual Records

The creator compiled or maintained the series between:

1942 - 1955

This series documents the time period:

1934 - 1965

Date Note:

Although this series was created in 1942, it includes records dated as early as 1934. Even though the Grombach Organization ceased activity in 1955, there are documents that were placed in the series by John V. Grombach as late as 1965.

Includes:

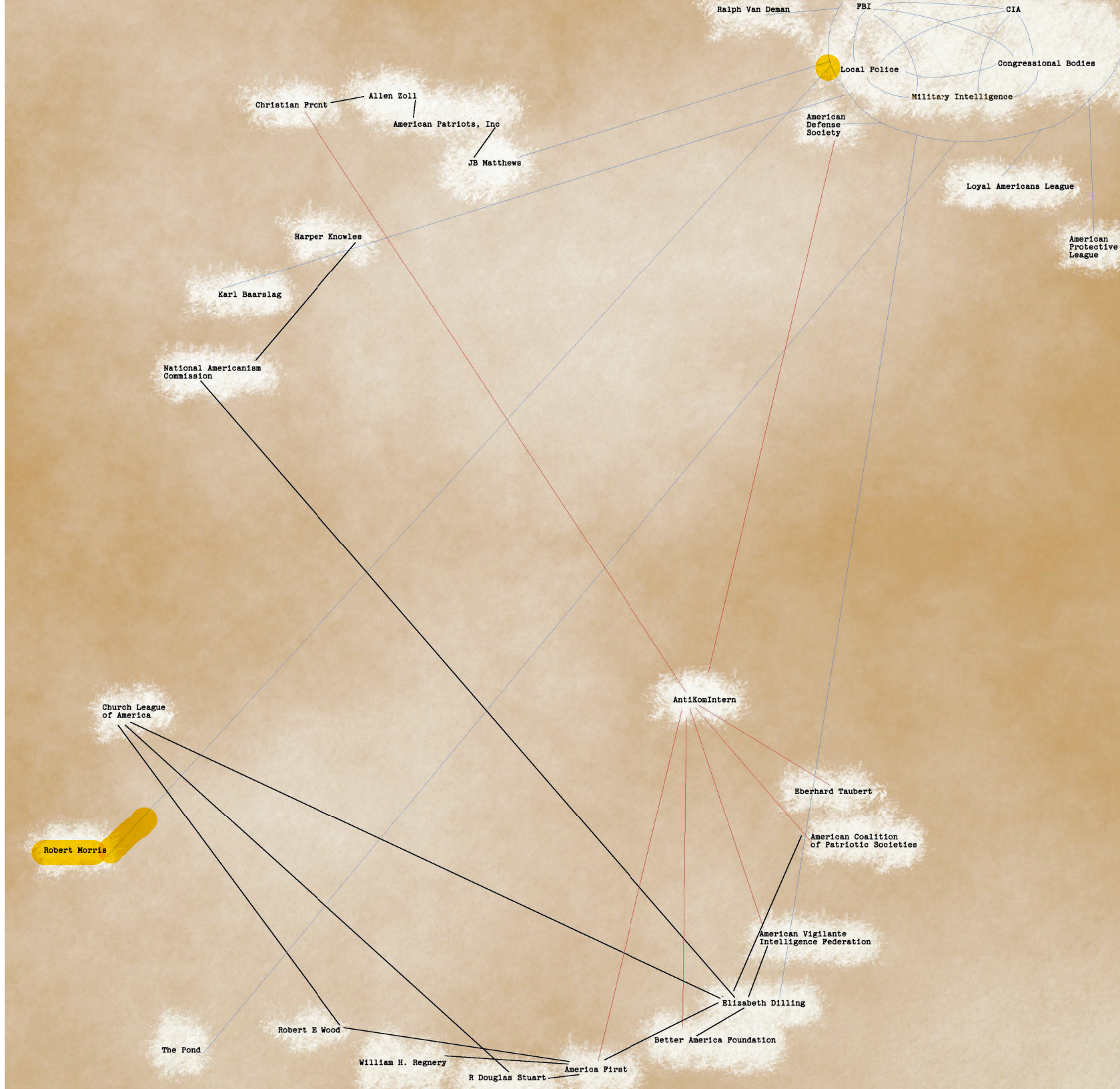
73 file unit(s) described in the catalog

Search within this series

Other Title(s):

Records of the Grombach Organization ("The Pond")

Around 1943



During the war Robert Morris was a commander in the Office of Naval Intelligence. He became convinced America's real enemy was communism, a fight much easier to bring home with him, especially when one considers what passed for "communism."

NEW YORK Robert J. Morris Is Dead at 82; Crusader Against Communists

Turned down at first because of his inability to recognize the color red, an anecdote he repeated with delight through the years, he became a commander of counterintelligence and psychological warfare. At one point, his son said, he was in charge of writing the threats, printed in Japanese on what looked like money, that were dropped by the planeload on Japanese cities.

He also interrogated prisoners, and began believing that Communism was a greater threat to world security than most leaders realized -- an opinion that would influence the rest of his life.

It's not clear whether Morris' service ended in 1945, or whether he was conducting these interrogations under the military occupation government. If the latter, his political awakening makes more sense. Though less well known, the occupation government of Japan was similar to the occupation in Germany. The primary concern was cobbling together an anti-communist force to leave behind, and to that end the american military govenment often found itself cutting deals with the very figures most important in Japan's turn to fascism.

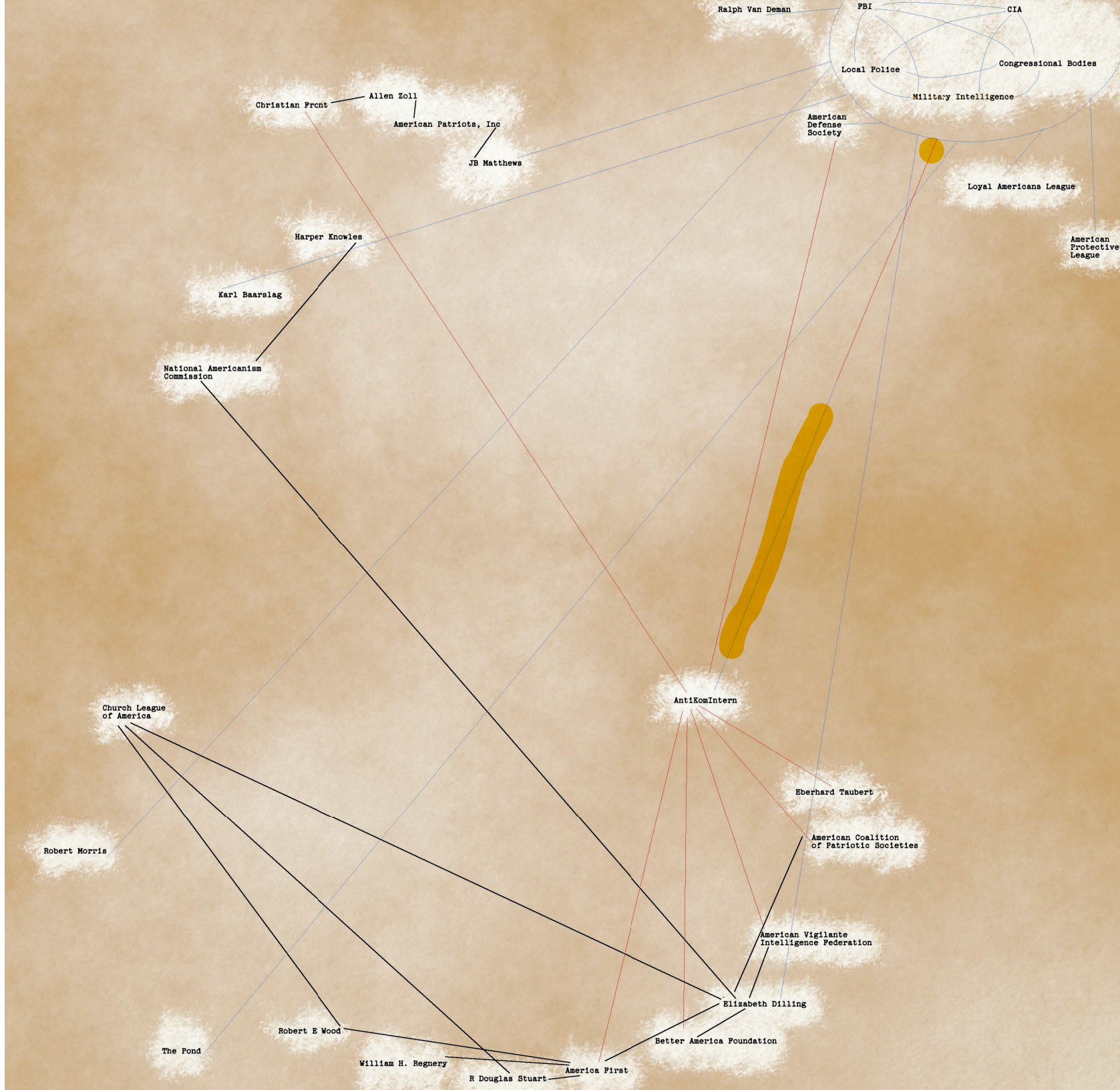
Around the same time Morris was in Japan JB Matthews, the former communist turned anti-communist crusader, compiled one of the largest single caches of names the trade would see- the famous Appendix IX

The expose in its modern form is the legacy of Joseph B. Matthews. Matthews blazed the exposure trail by his ingenuity in weaving seemingly disconnected and innocent political activities into a "case" of subversion.⁹ A former radical and clergyman, Matthews made his debut as a witness before the Dies Committee in August 1938. It was in the course of this testimony that he charged that "Shirley Temple . . . unwittingly served the purposes of the Communist Party."¹⁰

Shortly after his appearance, Matthews became the committee's chief investigator and served until 1945. In this role he was primarily responsible for the famous Appendix IX, a 2000-page, 7-volume collection of material prepared in the closing days of 1944 by a subcommittee of the Dies Committee for the claimed purpose of preserving the committee's files against their anticipated destruction with the expiration of its mandate the next year. With its prodigious listings of subversive organizations and individuals, Appendix IX laid the foundation—in both its political assumptions (the equating of dissent and subversion) and its methodology (guilt by association)—for the "documented expose." Its descriptions of hundreds of organizations and index of some 22,000 names, together with exhibits drawn from the committee's files, made Appendix IX a prime intelligence resource, the *vade mecum* of political sleuths, anti-subversive experts, and blacklisters. Originally published in an edition of 7000 copies, the hastily compiled set proved to be too rich for the committee's blood and it was suppressed. But some copies had already been sold and others distributed to government agencies. In a short time, the Appendix became the most important single asset of the dossier trade, a "documentary" treasure.

It was reissued in 1963 by California Contemporary Classics of Los Angeles and is widely advertised in the right-wing press. When Matthews (known as "J.B." in right-wing circles) left the Dies Committee in 1945, he enriched and refined the art by building, on the foundation of Appendix IX, a unique collection of files that he used as a basis for lectures and as a reference source for the dossier trade. He became the Pope of anti-subversion.

1945



My intent here is not to imply that the mere act of capturing nazi documents in a war makes one guilty. As we shall see later, this link is an important part of the trade in files.

The RSHA was established by Himmler in September 1939 through the consolidation of the *Sicherheitshauptamt* (SHA) and the *Sicherheitsdienst-Hauptamt* (SD-HA), the culmination of a process of integrating State and Nazi Party police and domestic intelligence functions at the national level. Its records documented activities of the Gestapo and security police within Germany and occupied territories, the *SD-Ausland* foreign intelligence section, and the former *Abwehr* (German Armed Forces High Command, Intelligence/Counterintelligence Department), whose functions were eventually assumed by the RSHA. All of these materials were seized by U.S. military forces at the end of World War II.

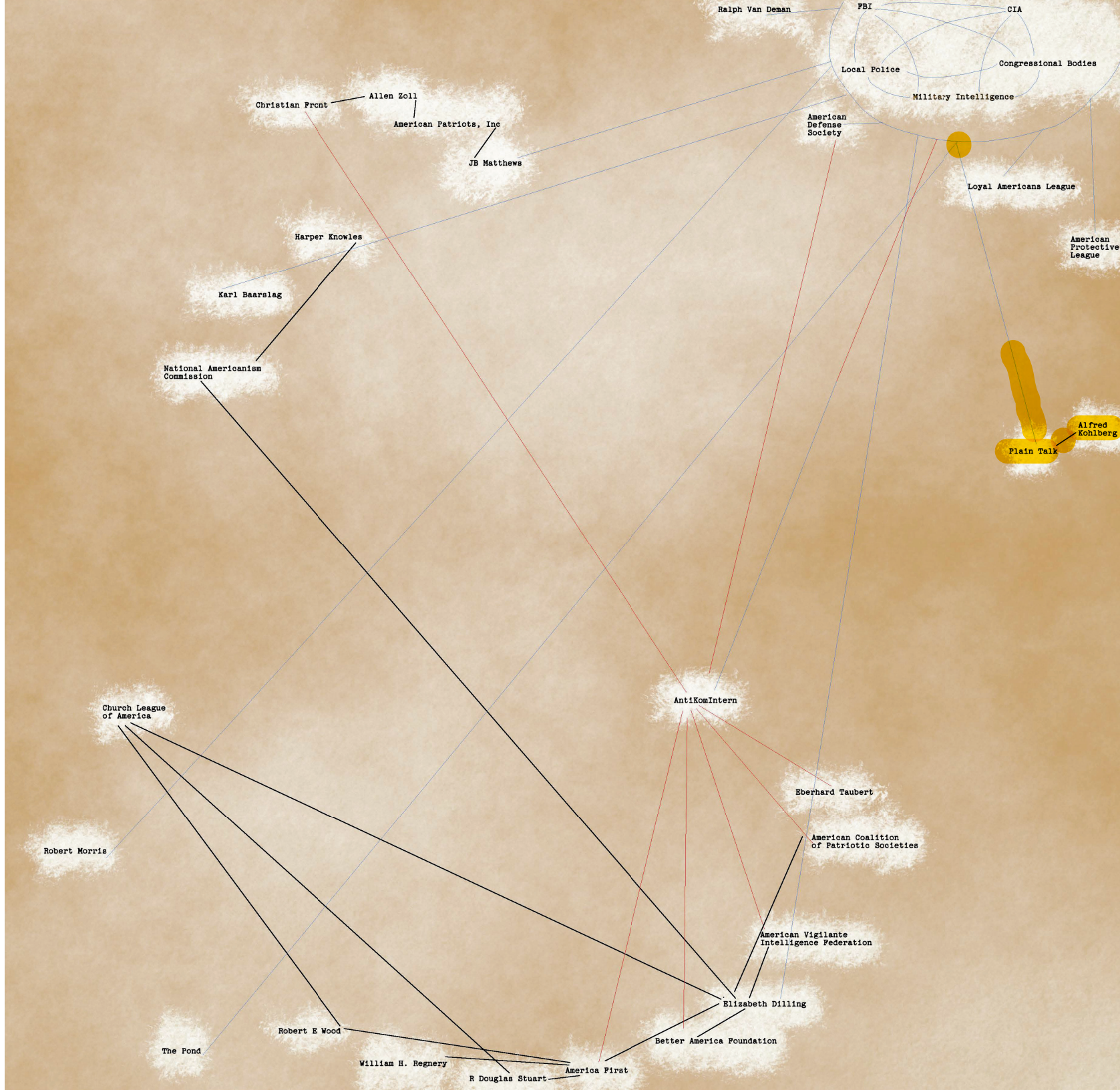
The Department of the Army collectively designated the records of all SS organizations as Record Group 1010, Himmler Collection, and thereunder arranged the records by organization according to an improvised filing scheme devised but never implemented by German archival authorities known as the *Einheits Akten Plan* (EAP, translated as 'Unified Filing Scheme'). Under this scheme, records of the RSHA were designated as EAP 173 - b, with records of its subordinate offices and sections also designated by subordinate numbers: Thus, the record item designation EAP 173 - b - 16 - 05 identifies records of RSHA, Amt IV (Gestapo), Section Opposition and Sabotage. In some cases, where identification of record provenance is unclear, the EAP record item designations are more provisional in nature.

These EAP designations were retained by NARA as the record item numbers for these files when the captured German records were collectively accessioned as Record Group 242, the National Archives Collection of Foreign Records Seized, for later microfilming and restitution to the Bundesarchiv. Except for the records described here, the records of the RSHA and other Himmler staff organizations were microfilmed in 1960-61 as National Archives Microfilm Publication T175, Records of the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police. Descriptions of microfilmed RSHA records are provided in *Guide Nos. 39 and 81* of the *Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, Va.* (99 vols.; Washington, DC: National Archives and Records Service/National Archives and Records Administration, 1956 -). The original records restituted to the Bundesarchiv now comprise *Bestand R 58, Reichssicherheitshauptamt*, and are described in *Findbücher zu Beständen des Bundesarchivs, Band 22* (Koblenz: Bundesarchiv, 1982).

Box No. 7

The 11 consecutive folders in this box (EAP 173 - b - 16 - 05/75 through - 05/85) consist of photostatic reproductions of card files regarding known or suspected Allied agents, 1939-44 (the series continues in Box No. 8). Apparently retained by the RSHA, some accompanying US documentation indicates that the originals were recovered from the Gestapo headquarters building in Copenhagen. The identified agents include German nationals and citizens of occupied Denmark and Norway and neutral Sweden, and summarize information on these individuals' business and espionage activities, general biographical data, contacts with Allied intelligence, membership in the Communist Party or international organizations, and where applicable their arrest by German authorities. Some photographs are also included. Much of the information is identified as originating with offices of the German Abwehr, and often include references to specific documents which were subsequently destroyed ("Vorgänge im Februar/März 1944 vernichtet"). The reproductions (each measuring ca. 8" x 7 1/4") were apparently made by Allied authorities, usually photocopying the front and reverse sides of cards together, although this is not always clear; some reproductions feature only one card. Some reproductions are annotated in English, usually partial translations of comments. There is unfortunately no arrangement to the names of the individuals documented in the collection, and there is no indication of the fate of the original cards. The collection appears related to similar card files reproduced on National Archives Microfilm Publication T84, Miscellaneous German Records, rolls 488-89. The approximate number of pages of reproductions for each folder is as follows:

1946



Plain Talk, funded by Alfred Kohlberg and staffed by former FBI men, is an example of a broad post-war trend of anti-subversive groups being run by former bureau agents.

Kohlberg was a member of the China Lobby and a friend of Joe McCarthy. Plain Talk was short lived, but both Kohlberg and his employees would go on to bigger things.

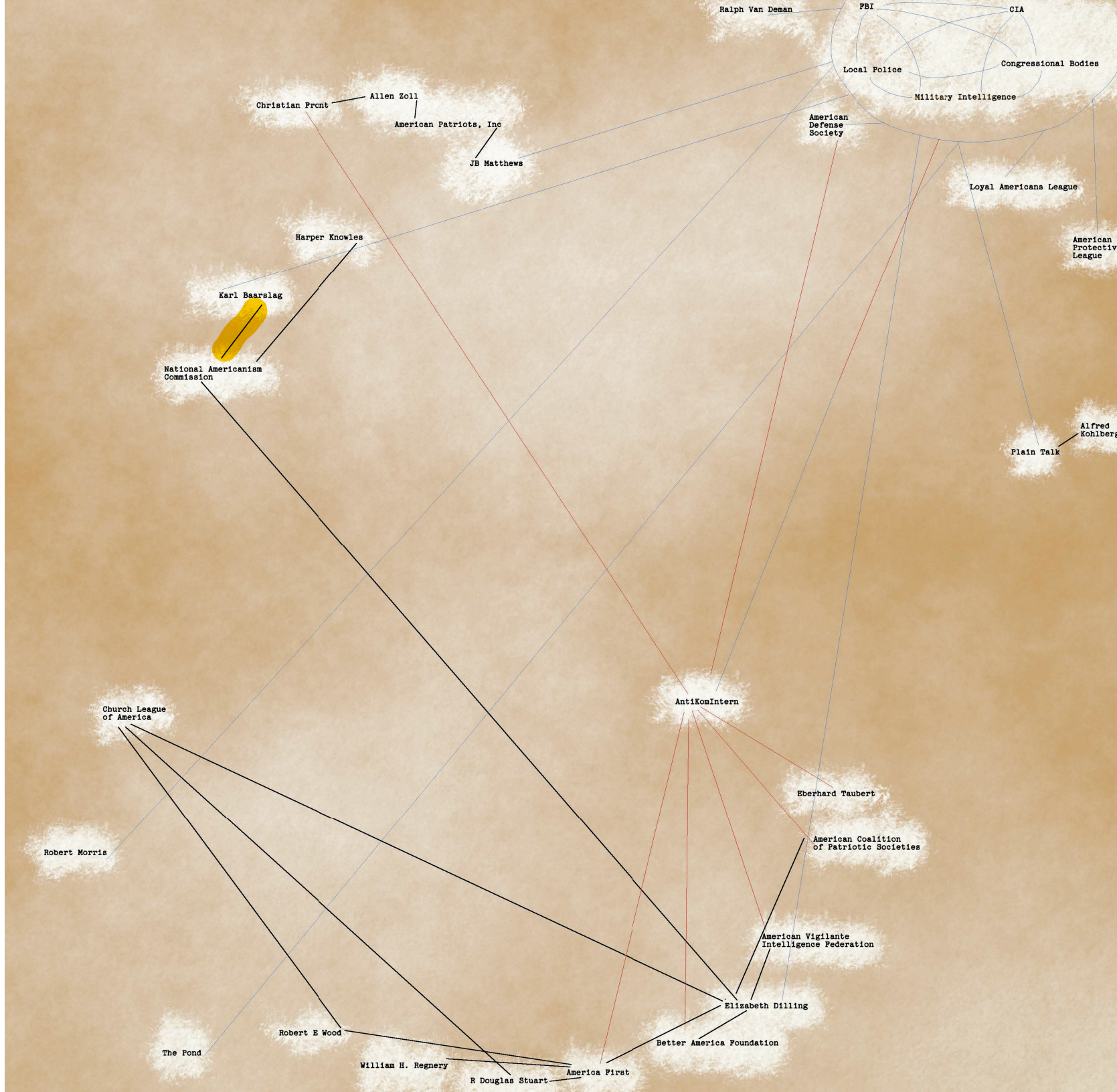
azines and remained largely confined to the intellectual Right. There were few such publications in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War; H. L. Mencken's *American Mercury* with its dwindling readership went through a series of editors and owners before it drifted off in the 1950s to the conspiratorial and extreme anti-Semitic Right.³⁶ In 1946, *Plain Talk* was founded to promote anti-Communism under the editorship of the journalist Isaac Don Levine, who attracted a distinguished group of writers, including Eugene Lyons, Suzanne La Follette,

Our meeting, lasting many hours, marked the birth of *Plain Talk*. Mr. Kohlberg undertook to open a bank account of \$25,000 for the project, to provide office quarters, free of rent, for the magazine in a building owned by him, and to carry on his payroll a staff of about five members. I offered my services free as a labor of love, and never was put on the *Plain Talk* payroll. This is reported here because of the rumors emanating from Communist sources that the real master of the publication was Mr. Kohlberg and that the editor was a mere puppet of his. The fact is that I was always in absolute control of the contents of *Plain Talk*.

* The three founding editors had some experience in this field. They were ex-FBI men who had collaborated first as researchers for an anti-Communist publication called *Plain Talk* (financed by millionaire Alfred Kohlberg and edited by Isaac Don Levine), then as directors of a Washington, D. C. corporation known as John Quincy Adams Associates. As John Quincy Adams Associates the three ex-FBI men — Ken Bierly, now with Columbia pictures; Ted Kirkpatrick, now with an Illinois business corporation; and John Keenan, still publisher of

1947

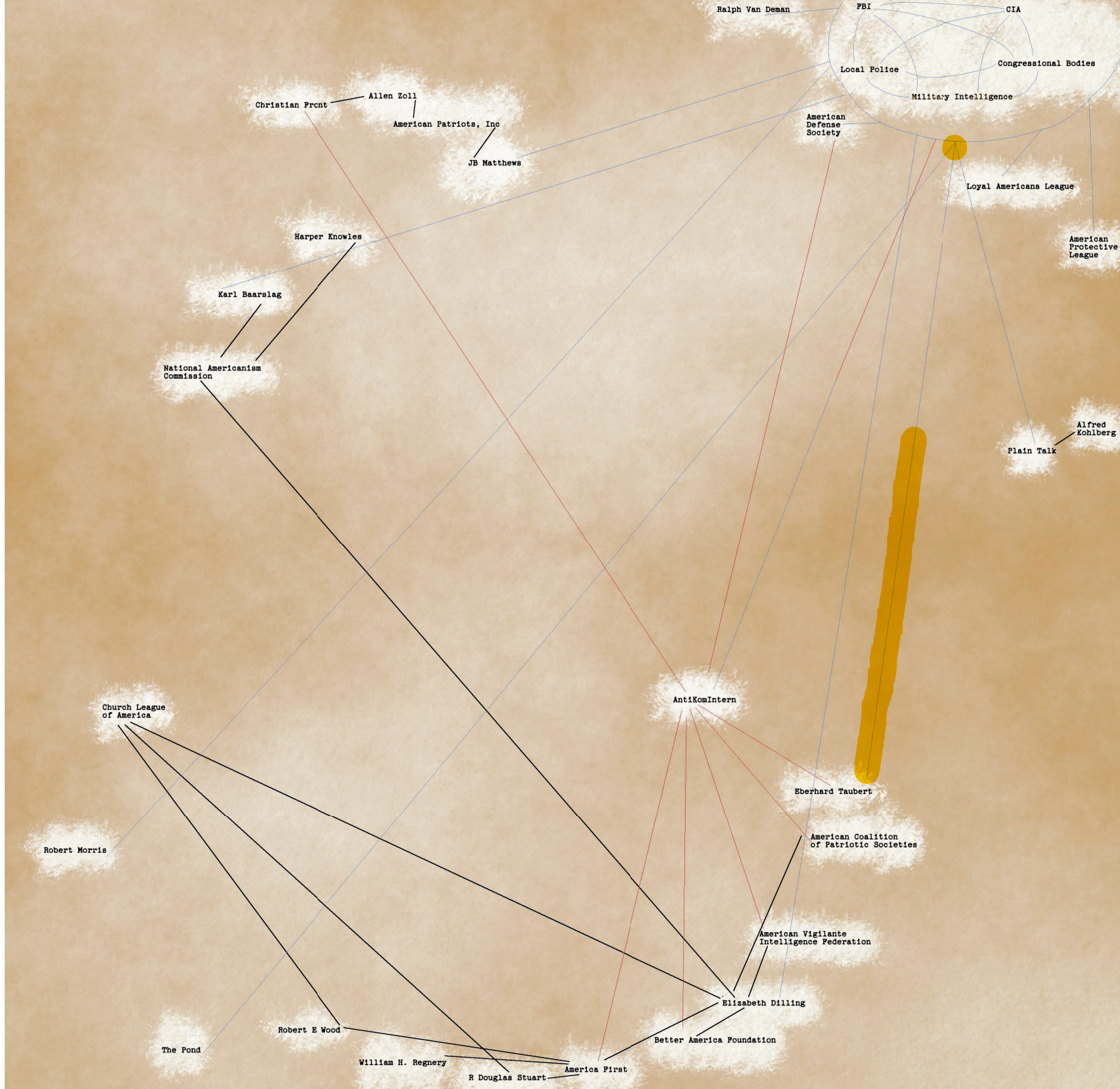
In 1947
Baarslag, the
ONI man and
author of naval
non-fiction, is
made assistant
director of the
American
Legion's
National
Americanism
Commission



Lieutenant commander, United States Navy; assigned to Office of Naval Intelligence, 1941-1945; assistant director, National Americanism Commission, American Legion, 1947-1953; consultant, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and House Un-American Activities Committee, 1953-1960.

From the description of Karl Baarslag papers, 1919-1979. (Unknown). WorldCat record id: 754872192

Earlier, Mr. Baarslag worked for the American Legion as research director on subversion and un-American activities, and edited a newsletter called Firing Line.



Also in 1947 Eberhard Taubert, the man most directly responsible for the formation of the AntiKomIntern, begins making overtures to the American occupation government in West Germany. He proposes an organization similar to those we're tracing in America which will eventually be called the Volksbund für Frieden und Freiheit (Peoples' League for Peace and Freedom)

The Volksbund für Frieden und Freiheit e.V. was an anti DDR propaganda and news organisation. It was founded under secret circumstances on 29 August 1950 in Gasthof 'Zum Patzenhofer' in Hamburg. The initiative came from Franz Wilhelm Paulus (publisher of the *Hamburger Allgemeine Zeitung*) and the journalist 'Dr. Erwin Kohl' (cover name of the former Goebbels' assistant Dr Eberhard Taubert). A number of former functionaries in the Nazi propaganda apparatus were involved from the outset. The foundation of the organisation was also supported by the US secret service, CIC. The presidents of the VFF were from 1950 to 1951 Jürgen Hahn-Butry and from 1951 to 1966 Fritz Cramer.

22 Western Anti-Communism and the Interdoc Network

across Western Europe. A key role in this was played by Eberhard Taubert, the former Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda official and the inspiration behind the Antikomintern, who had already proposed the blueprint for the Volksbund für Frieden und Freiheit (VFF) to US occupation authorities in Germany in 1947.³⁰ By August 1951 a European coordina-

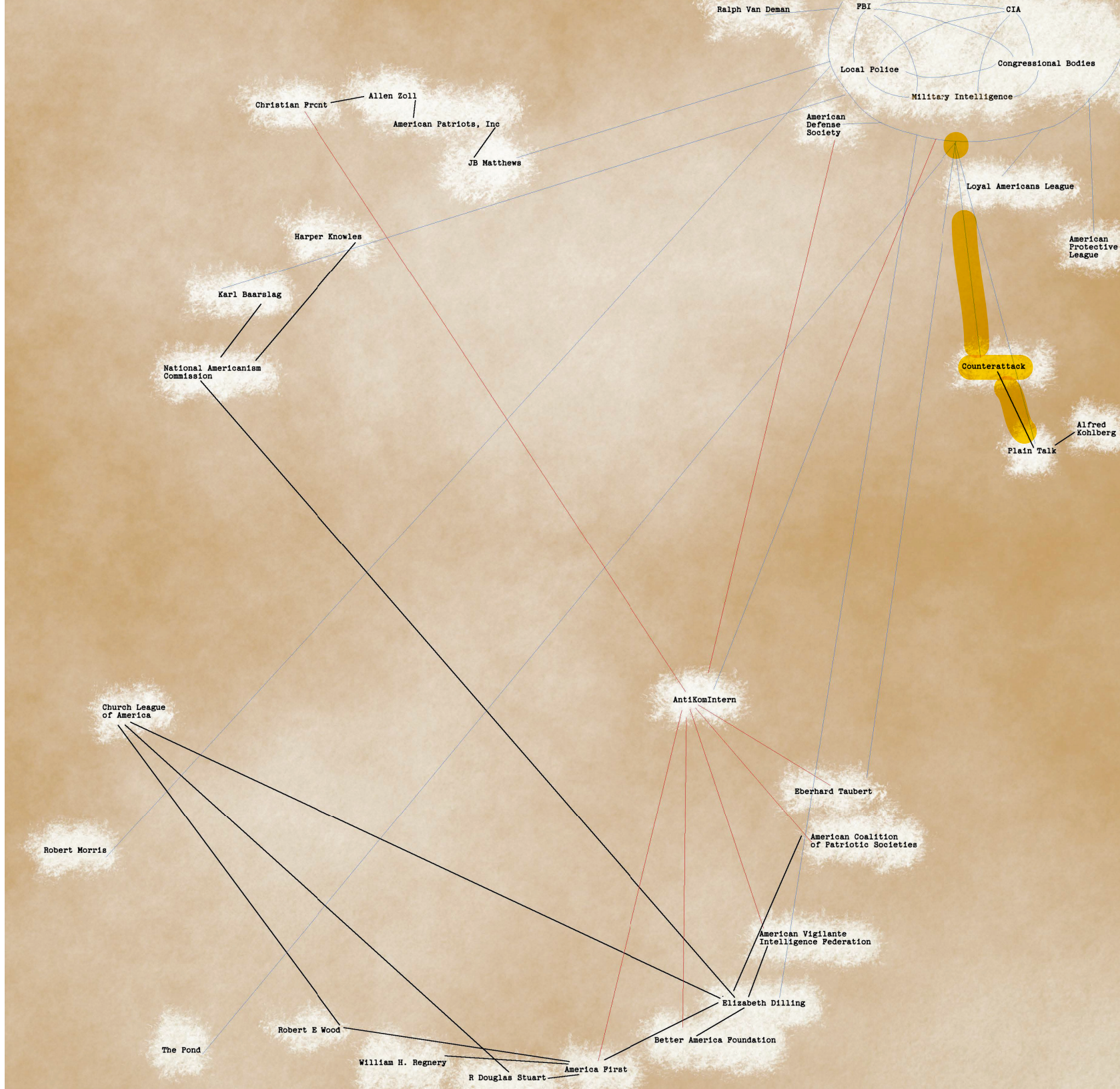
wing" groups with which he had been associated. Employed by Dies Committee, 1939 to 1945, when he became connected with John A. Clements Associates in New York City, a group which gathered and sold information about subversive individuals and organizations. On one occasion in 1947, when New York Office contacted Dr. Matthews for information at John A. Clements Associates, the fact that FBI interested was reported in New York "Journal-American" through

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS

J. B. Matthews was affiliated with the John A. Clements Association in 1947. This organization had between two and three thousand dossiers on individual Communists and Communist front organizations. These files were used by columnists and had been built up by John Clements, Incorporated, and paid for by Hearst. Five people were employed on the project and the group was headed by J. B. Matthews. 100-100123-11

On May 14, 1947, the Shield Publishing Company, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, was incorporated. This organization published a short lived newsletter entitled "The Shield". J. B. Matthews was editor and John A. Clements was listed as a publisher. According to information received, Clements was owner of an advertising agency in New York at 250 West 57th Street and does the advertising for "Cosmopolitan" and "Good Housekeeping". 94-37962-4

Meanwhile JB Matthews begins working with ad-man John Clements and William Randolph Hearst to publish another short-lived project- "The Shield." It's possible this publication was intended as a limited run to be discontinued once it had gone through its two-or-three-thousand dossiers.



In 1947 the writers of Plain Talk, all of them former FBI agents, leave to form their own publication called Counterattack.

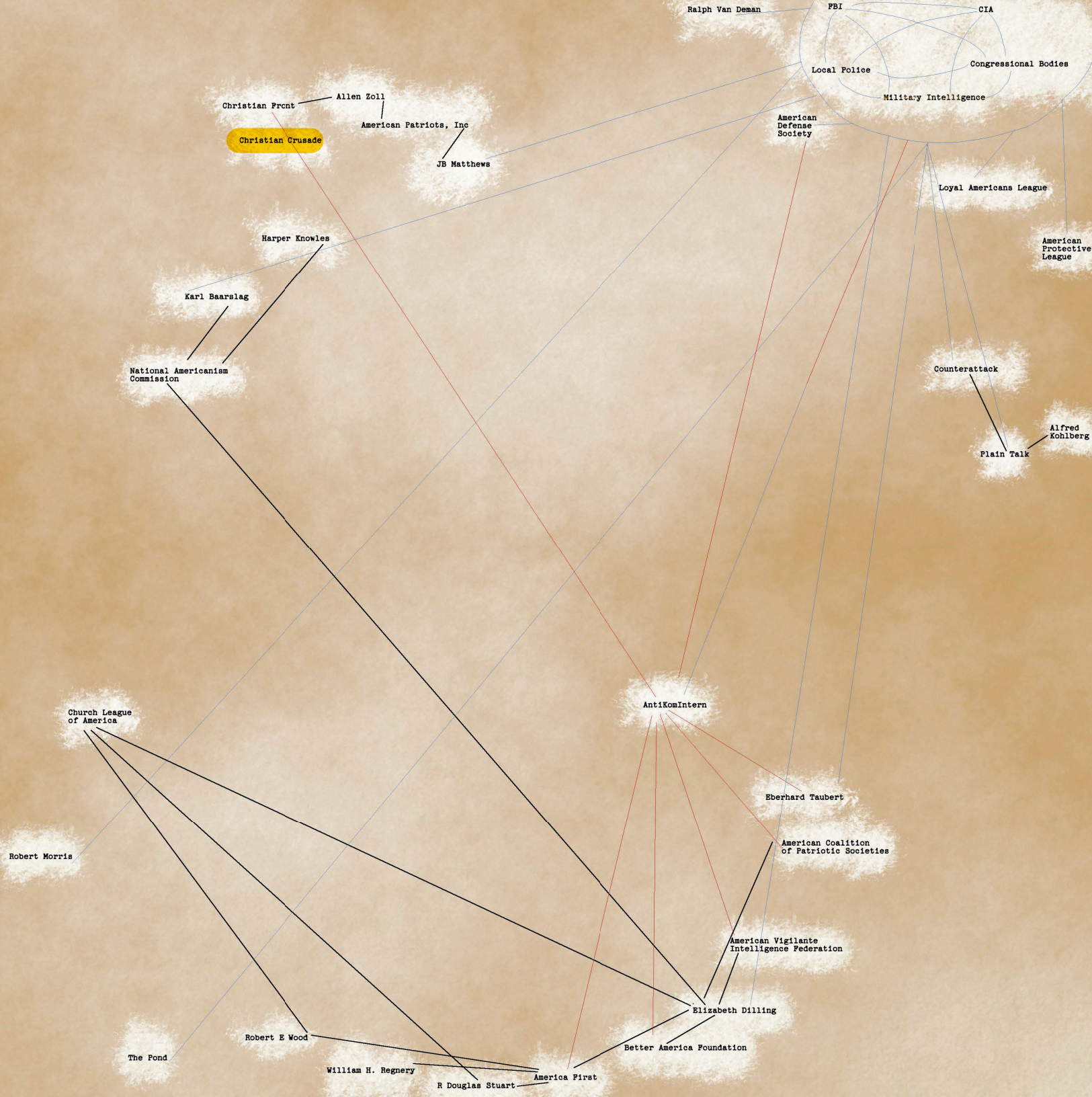
This FBI shows some concern regarding the propriety of their using confidential informants developed during their government work in a private for-profit capacity, but this will turn out to be a trend the FBI can't stem. They eventually resort to asking former agents not to use the FBI's name when they enter the private sector- also unsuccessful.

* The three founding editors had some experience in this field. They were ex-FBI men who had collaborated first as researchers for an anti-Communist publication called *Plain Talk* (financed by millionaire Alfred Kohlberg and edited by Isaac Don Levine), then as directors of a Washington, D. C. corporation known as John Quincy Adams Associates. As John Quincy Adams Associates the three ex-FBI men — Ken Bierly, now with Columbia pictures; Ted Kirkpatrick, now with an Illinois business corporation; and John Keenan, still publisher of *Counterattack* — collected and distributed information about communism upon request. Their work was done mainly for clergymen, union leaders and persons frequently approached by charitable and civic organizations who were anxious not to support a hidden Communist cause.

John Quincy Adams Associates dissolved after a year when the organization failed to win a permanent not-for-profit rating. The three partners, then, with the financial support of some well-to-do anti-Communists, set up the American Business Consultants in New York, in April, 1947. The new company had the dual purpose of publishing a newsletter and promoting “scientific research technical investigations.” In addition to publishing *Counterattack*, the American Business Consultants went on making special reports, like the John Quincy Adams Associates, but with the difference that ABC charged fees (from \$5 to five-figure sums) while JQAA merely accepted voluntary contributions. Some work was done gratis — “We’re like a doctor,” one of the Consultants once told a magazine writer. “Doctors always have some charity patients.”

This earlier incarnation as John Quincy Adams Associates is harder to track down, but seems to have blended seamlessly into their work at Counterattack.

1947



Billy James Hargis of Christian Crusade was one of the earliest televangelists. He was a friend of Edwin Walker, an enemy of integration, and was once investigated by the FBI for possible connection to a bombing in Little Rock. His connection to the trade in names will come later- his ministry was founded in 1947.

Believe it or not that link to the AntiKomIntern is not his, it's to the Christian Front just behind.

Hargis' theology was premillennialist, awaiting the return of Christ to inaugurate a thousand years of peace. He saw in worldly conflicts reflections of Christ's struggles against Satan. It was no stretch for him to equate communism with Satanic evil, and after he founded the Christian Crusade in 1947, his ministry focused increasingly on flamboyant anti-communism. Starting in 1953, for instance, Hargis and the New Jersey fundamentalist Carl McIntire made periodic trips to Central Europe, where they released a million balloons containing Bible quotations printed on paper strips, hoping the prevailing winds would carry them over the Iron Curtain. But after

Also in 1947 Allen Zoll's American Patriots Inc was officially condemned as a fascist group by HUAC.

Group Accuses 76 Faculty Members Of Red Leanings

NO WRITER ATTRIBUTED

March 10, 1949

As part of its campaign, "to rid the schools and colleges of socialistic, un-American teachings and teachers," the National Council for American Education yesterday released a report to newspapers titled, "Red-ucators at Harvard University."

According to the report, 76 members of the Harvard Faculty have a total of 366 affiliations with 124 different Communist front organizations and enterprises.

The head of the N.C.A.E., a group formed last year, is Allen Zoll. His old organization, American Patriots, Inc., was branded as "subversive" in December, 1947, by Attorney General Tom Clark. When Zoll applied for Civilian Military Training during the war, Army Intelligence refused his application. In 1939 Zoll was indicted on an extortion charge in New York.

Hate Peddle

WASHINGTON--A tall, severe-looking man, the creases of age showing in his harsh face, has moved into the Washington headquarters of the Liberty Lobby, where he suddenly has become absorbed in some secret and mysterious project.

He is Allen Zoll, one of the crusty veterans in the hate racket, who has been peddling anti-Semitism and fascism since the 1930's. In 1936, he founded American Patriots, Inc., which was officially labeled "fascist" by the Justice Department.

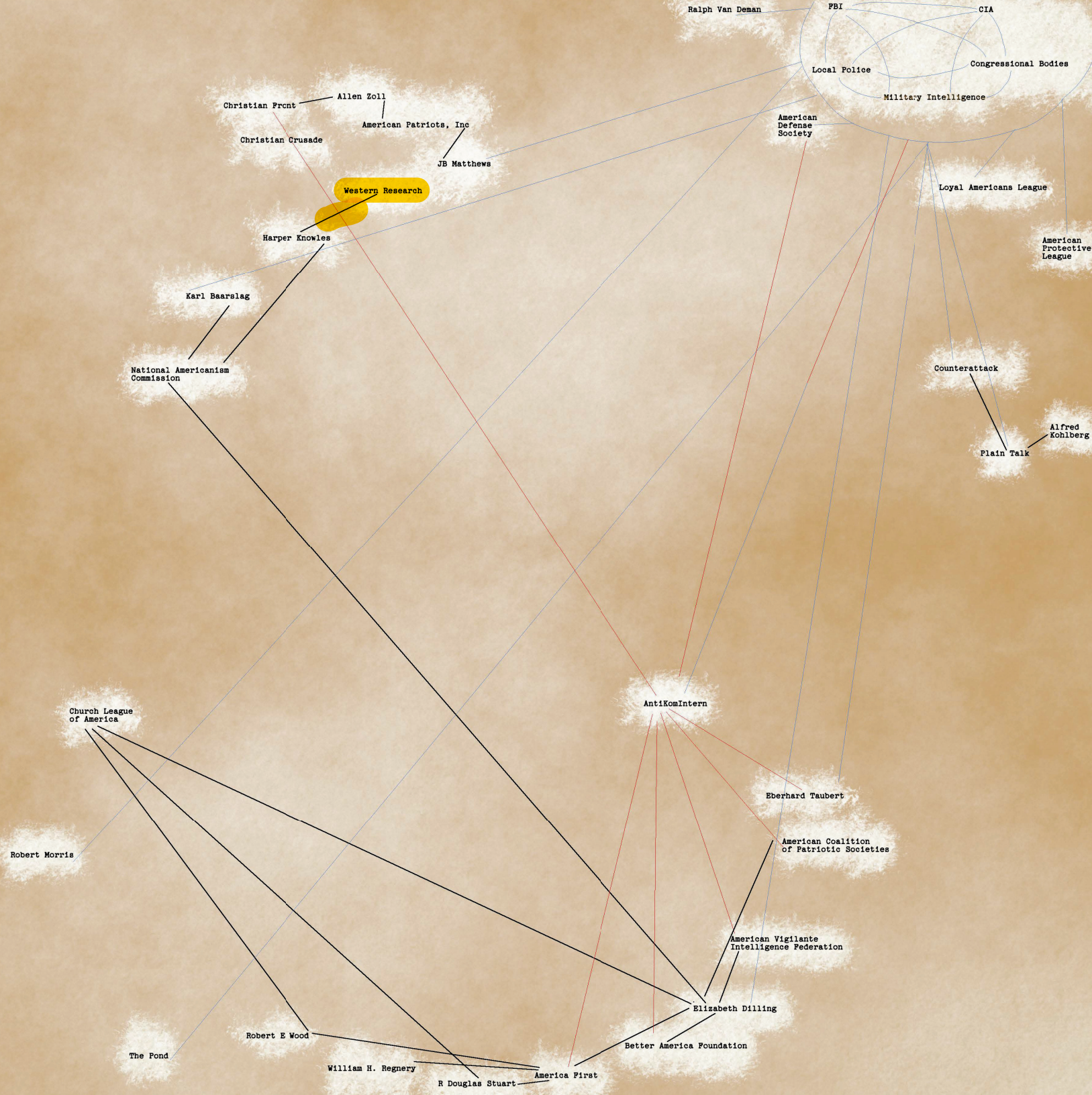
Thereafter, he became associated with Gerald L. K. Smith, a notorious, anti-Semitic rabble-rouser. Now Zoll has formed an alliance with the Liberty Lobby, whose founder and leader, Willis Carto, is also fascist-minded. In private correspondence, Carto has called the defeat of Nazi Germany a tragedy for civilization and has advocated the shipment of all American Negroes to Africa.



Pearson

The Liberty Lobby is just barely outside the scope of this project, and by all means interested readers should pursue their history.

c. 1947



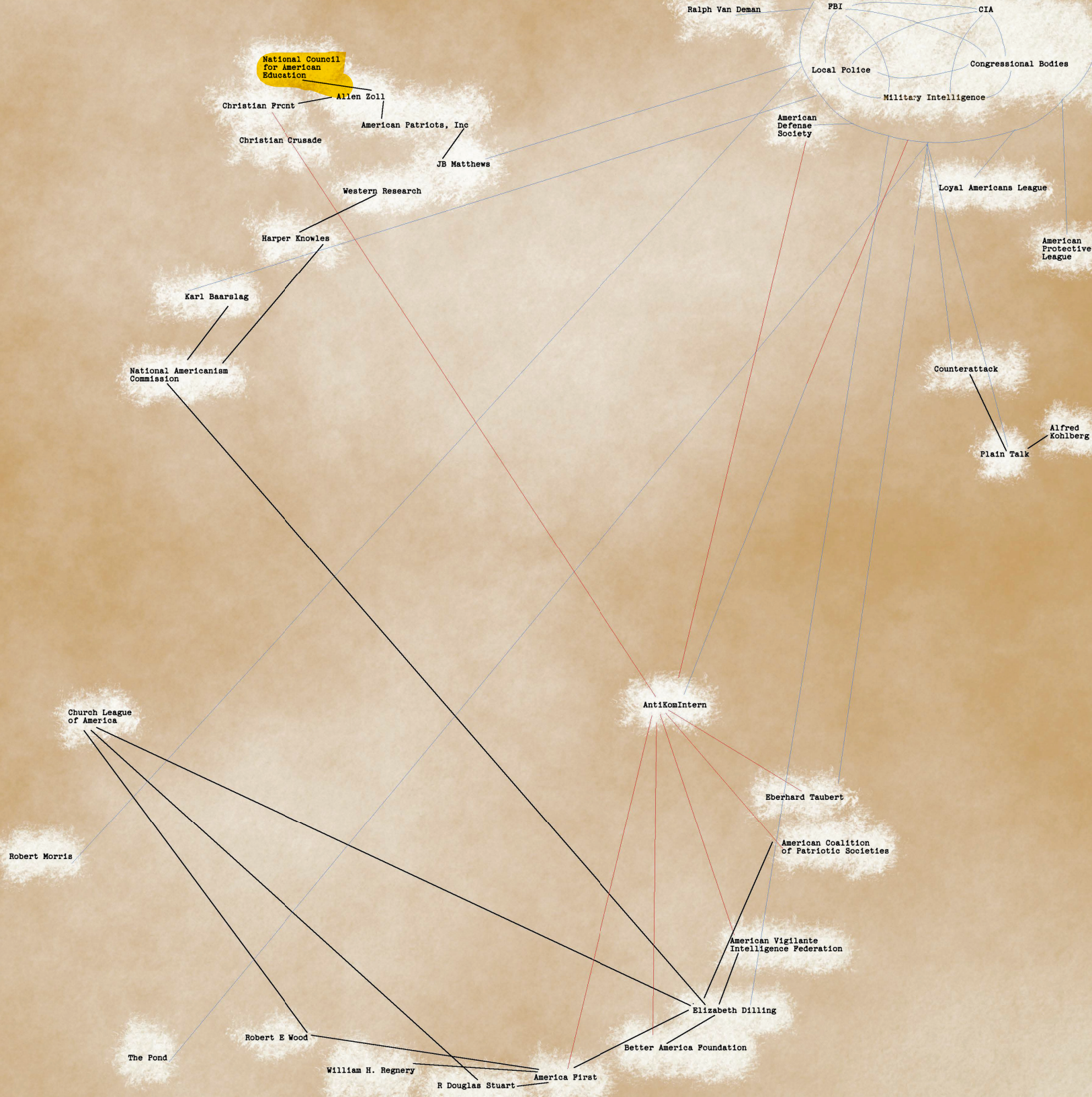
Around this time Harper Knowles goes into private practice in the anti-subversive business with "Western Research," which would soon be caught up in a scandal reminiscent of Watergate.

One confidential source, however, gave FBI agents derogatory information about Kerr. Ensnconced in a nondescript office at 660 Market Street in downtown San Francisco, the **Western Research Foundation was an offshoot of the numerous "Americanism Committees"** that the American Legion had set up around the country to help Hoover investigate alleged subversives. **It was run by Harper Knowles**, an Oakland native who had worked for his father's quarry business, which supplied the stones for the university's Campanile. Knowles left the family firm for his antiradical work, and became an undercover army intelligence agent and FBI source. In the late thirties, his allegations were a basis for the federal government's first effort to deport as a Communist Harry Bridges, the Australian immigrant and leader of the 1934 San Francisco General Strike. Bridges denied being a Communist, the government failed to prove he was, and an immigration judge ruled Knowles was "neither a candid nor forthright witness."

This reference to undercover army intelligence work is tantalizing, but not immediately clear. It would go a long way to explaining his high placement in the Legion's Americanism Committee

In the 1940s, Knowles converted Western Research into a private non-profit organization whose **directors included "Nat" Pieper, the former special agent in charge of the San Francisco FBI office** who had investigated Soviet espionage at Berkeley. The outfit's file cabinets were filled with newspaper clippings, transcripts of hearings before the Burns committee and HUAC, and informers' reports about Communists, socialists, liberals, union members, students, and professors. Knowles had paying contracts with businesses to screen prospective employees, but he never charged the police detectives and federal agents who routinely searched his files.

1948



Within a year after American Patriots Inc was shuttered by HUAC Zoll founded a new group, the National Council for American Education. Given their similar purpose and the alacrity with which he reincorporated one might speculate it was simply a change of name.

Group Accuses 76 Faculty Members Of Red Leanings

NO WRITER ATTRIBUTED

March 10, 1949

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According to the report, 76 members of the Harvard Faculty have a total of 366 affiliations with 124 different Communist front organizations and enterprises.

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Hate-Monger, Promotes New Packet." This article cites the past bigotries of ALLEN ZOLL, and points out that he is listed as a trustee in the incorporation papers of the National Council for American Education filed in July, 1948, in Paterson, New Jersey.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: November 4, 1949

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Your file #100-94159
Bureau file #62-87760

Reference is made to your memorandum of October 20, 1949, requesting authority to pay \$5 for subscription to future publications of the captioned organization to be received through your confidential mailbox.

Authority is hereby granted for such expenditure.

MR. CLEGG	
MR. GLAVIN	
MR. LADD	
MR. NICHOLS	
MR. ROSEN	
MR. TRACY	
MR. Egan	
MR. Gurnea	
MR. Harbo	
MR. Hendon	
MR. Pennington	
MR. Quinn	
MR. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

b

Director, FBI

July 13, 1949

SAC, New York

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/2/89 BY 60261/SP/16

Re Bureau letters dated March 25, and June 29, 1949, and Boston letter dated March 24, 1949.

The files of the New York office disclosed that ALLEN ALDERSON ZOLL, was, is the subject of case entitled [REDACTED] was; ALLEN ZOLL; SECURITY MATTER - J; REGISTRATION ACT; VIOLENCE ACT; Bureau file 100-138356.

Information contained in the New York file reflects that ZOLL, whose now defunct American Patriots, Incorporated, was declared fascist and subversive by the Attorney General of the United States, has a sustained record of anti-Semitism. In this regard, FREDERICK WOITMAN, "New York World-Telegram," staff writer, wrote an article for his paper on August 25, 1948 entitled, "ZOLL, Hate-Monger, Promotes New Packet." This article cites the past bigotries of ALLEN ZOLL, and points out that he is listed as a trustee in the incorporation papers of the National Council for American Education filed in July, 1948, in Paterson, New Jersey.

The offices of the National Council for American Education (hereinafter referred to as NCAE), were formerly located at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, and moved in early June, 1949, to the tenth floor of 1 Maiden Lane, New York. This office was visited, and the following literature was obtained, all of which is being submitted as enclosures to the Bureau with copies to the other offices where indicated:

(1) "RED-UCATORS AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY," a 19 page dossier issued March 1, 1949; published by the NCAE. (Copies of this dossier are not being forwarded to the Bureau or the Boston Office inasmuch as both already have it in their possession).

(2) "RED-UCATORS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO," a 27 page dossier issued April 15, 1949; published by the NCAE. (The original and one photostatic copy are being enclosed for the Bureau, and one photostatic copy is enclosed for Chicago).

Encls. (12)

cc: Boston
Chicago (1)
New Haven

RTC:MEW
100-94159

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-94159

(3) "Communist and Communist-Front Organizations in America," a 23-page brochure compiled from official government publications by the NCAE. This booklet identifies hundreds of organizations as Communist. It allegedly bases its identifications on the list of organizations published by the Attorney General of the United States, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities records, and on the records of seven other State agencies which have investigated Communist activities. As a preface to this publication there are listed several criteria for recognizing a front organization, which are stated to be a reprint from a report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944.

(4) "Communism in Education," and "Up to our Necks in Debt," two radio addresses of HENRY J. TAYLOR, noted Economist, Author and Journalist. This publication was printed by the General Motors Corporation. It is being distributed by NCAE because of TAYLOR's radio broadcast, December 12, 1947, "Communism in Education."

(5) A leaflet entitled "Building America," 6 pages in length and condemning the "Building America" series of textbooks as unfit for use in American public schools. This pamphlet is published by NCAE.

(6) Leaflet entitled "Should America's College Professors be pro-American?" This leaflet is described as "A thought-provoking contrast in points of view, from Bloomfield College and Seminary, Bloomfield, N. J., and Harvard University." The leaflet is published by Bloomfield College.

(7) A 4-page leaflet entitled "Seven Reasons Why a Scientist Believes in God," published by Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, and distributed by NCAE.

(8) Booklet entitled "Mainspring," copyright in 1947 by Talbot Books, 6432 Cass Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan. This booklet extols free enterprise.

(9) "Educational Guardian," a special bulletin re the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and its "Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace," dated March 22, 1949, and published by NCAE. It decries the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions as subversive and lists the colleges and universities from which the sponsors of the cultural conference come.

(10) A 23-page brochure entitled "They Want Your Child," copyright 1949 by ALLEN A. ZOLL. This brochure denounces Federal Aid to education as a Communist technique to obtain control of the American school system.

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-94159

(11) A brochure entitled "How Red are the Schools?" fifteen pages, published by the NCAE. This booklet is not being enclosed for the Bureau inasmuch as it was previously forwarded the Bureau by the New York office. It is noted that the last page of this brochure sets forth the 3-fold objective of the NCAE, namely: "To uphold, defend and perpetuate the Constitution of the United States of America and the kind of government it guarantees; To eradicate from our schools Marxism, socialism, communism and all other forces that seek to destroy the liberty of the American people; To publish books and pamphlets upholding the American way of life, and to publish and distribute material on this subject issued by other patriotic organizations and individuals."

(12) One sheet containing a list of the officers of the NCAE which was received as an enclosure to #11 above. It is noted that ALLEN ZOLL's name nowhere appears in this list.

(13) A report by VERNE P. KAUB, identified as Vice President in charge of research, NCAE, and identified on the list of officers (#12) as the author of "Collectivism Challenges Christianity." This report is on a book, "Design for America," by THEODORE BRANIG, which, according to KAUB, points to collectivism as the design for America in the future. (Copy of this report has been previously furnished the Bureau by the New York office and no copy is therefore being enclosed at this time.

(14) Booklet prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities entitled "100 Things You Should Know About Communism in the U.S.A." Inasmuch as the Bureau is already in possession of this booklet, a copy of it is not being furnished at this time. *not being retained*

(15) A bulletin entitled "Educational Guardian," dated May 20, 1949, hails the NCAE's first birthday. It states in part that it moved from 420 Lexington Avenue to 1 Maiden Lane, New York 7, New York, (telephone Cortlandt 7-2177), because it had outgrown its earlier quarters. This bulletin states that the Council is actually celebrating its third birthday inasmuch as "it was really instituted two years earlier, in May, 1946." It was founded at Trenton, New Jersey, after the conclusion of the annual Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution by a group of the delegates to and guests of the Congress." It states on page two that it accomplished the following things during its first year of active operation:

- (a) Approximately one million pieces of informative, pro-American literature were sent out.
- (b) Seven additional states started investigating subversive activities in their schools and colleges.
- (c) Numerous cities began investigations.

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-94159

- (d) Many organizations, newspapers and columnists took up the campaign.
- (e) Thousands of book reviews were sent to school boards and interested officials.
- (f) Un-American textbooks were removed from schools in scores of cities.
- (g) Membership in the Council was extended to all 48 states.
- (h) NCAE influence beginning to be felt nationally - noted radio commentators and pro-American publications cooperating with NCAE to fight Socialism and Communism in the schools of the United States.
- (i) Reports issued on 76 professors at Harvard University and 60 at the University of Chicago who have been affiliated with Communist fronts.

It cites as its program for the next twelve months:

- (a) Continue combating subversive textbooks.
- (b) Continue opposing socialistic teachings and teachers.
- (c) Continue to gain influential, patriotic members.
- (d) Win the battle for Americanism.

It was learned at NCAE Headquarters, 1 Maiden Lane, that research is done at Westchester County and that research files of the organization are maintained there. ALLEN ZOLL was the only person present in the organization's headquarters. He was briefly interviewed under suitable pretext. It was observed that the organization had a library of some five hundred books on Communism at its Maiden Lane office. ZOLL mentioned VERNE P. KAUB, who is mentioned in the above literature, as the Vice President in charge of research for NCAE, and Miss A. E. GLEASON, who is listed among the officers in #12 above as secretary for this organization, as two of its most active members.

ZOLL stated that in the very near future the NCAE contemplated issuing two more dossiers to be entitled "RED-UCATORS AT YALE," and "RED-UCATORS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY." Efforts will be made to obtain these publications, and a copy will be forwarded to the Bureau, and in the case of the Yale Report, a copy will be furnished the New Haven office.

In the event further information of interest to the Bureau in regard to this organization comes to the attention of this office, the Bureau will be properly advised. Unless advised to the contrary, no further investigation will be conducted in this matter at the present time and this case will be maintained in a closed status by this office.

Director, FBI

August 25, 1949

SAC, New York

my
tom
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New York letter dated 7/13/49.

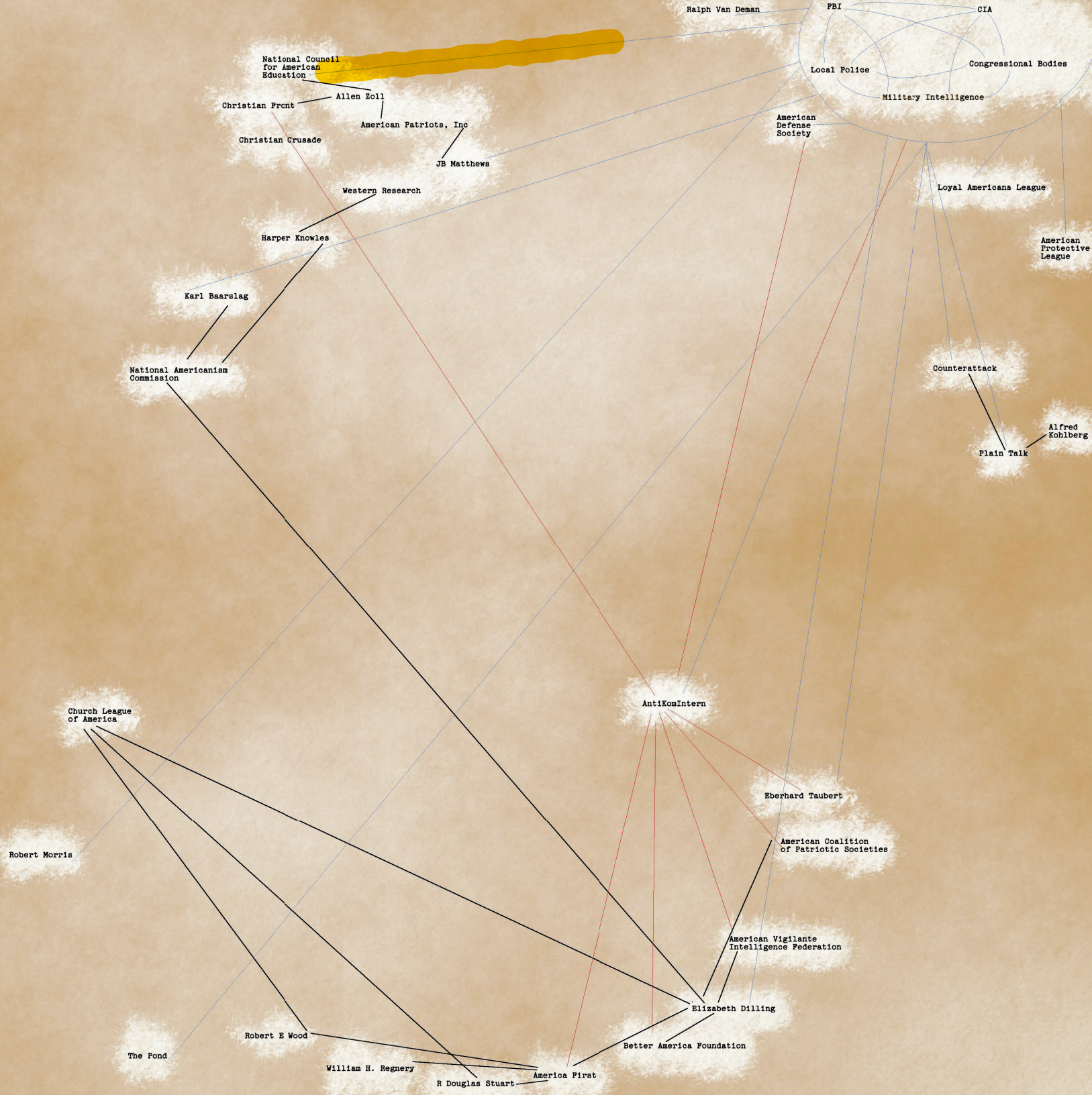
Referenced letter indicated that such organization was planning to issue a dossier entitled "Red-Doctors at Yale University", purporting to identify several members of the Yale faculty with Communist front organizations. The NCAE issued this publication on 7/15/49. Two copies are being enclosed for the Bureau's information and one is being enclosed for the information of the New Haven Office.

Enclosures (2)

cc: New Haven (Enc. 1)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/31/99 BY 60267/RS/BE/HB

RTG:vk
100-94159



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: November 14, 1949

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Your file #100-94159
Bureau file #62-87760

Reference is made to your memorandum of October 20, 1949, requesting authority to pay \$5 for subscription to future publications of the captioned organization to be received through your confidential mailbox.

Authority is hereby granted for such expenditure.

This is most likely a case of dual-use. The FBI was investigating Zoll, but they were not shy about gleaning information from private right wing news.

In 1950 the Volksbund für Frieden und Freiheit gets off the ground with the help of the US government

Post-WWII

After the end of the war in 1945, Taubert went into hiding, most likely with the help of Western intelligence,¹⁸ and appeared in the guise of various pseudonyms. A *Spiegel* article from 1950 lists a bunch of them¹⁹:

“
To escape his pursuers, he appeared under a plethora of pseudonyms. By using a "facet system," he explains, showing off his knowledge of Abwehr terminology: "It is based on the principle of telling one pseudonym to one group of people ... while telling the other group the next pseudonym, and so on. If it then turns out that discretion is not maintained in one of these groups, one gives up that pseudonym and avoids this circle. It is then also relatively easy to discover the leak." Thus, it can happen that Taubert's business friends from agent circles call his apartment and hear from the landlady the news of the death of "Dr. Richter". If the good-natured landlady has a favorable impression of the caller ... she may recommend to call another number and ask for Mr. Lehmann. In due course, Dr. Becker rose from Lehmann's ashes, and Dr. Becker became Mr. Simon, and Mr. Simon became Mr. Menzel, and Mr. Menzel finally the journalist Dr. Erwin Kohl. The Kohl pseudonym has survived the longest, until today.

Whom "Dr. Erwin Kohl" was working for in the immediate postwar period remains difficult to ascertain. According to Patrick Major, Taubert was approached by the British Secret Service in 1946 and was working for the US Secret Service CIC in 1947.²⁰ It is known that he lived partly in Hamburg,²¹ partly outside of Germany, in

1947.²⁰ It is known that he lived partly in Hamburg,²¹ partly outside of Germany, in South Africa and Iran, where he advised the rulers there in the use of "active propaganda," until he returned from Iran to the Federal Republic in 1950.²²

According to Stuart Christie, when Taubert returned from Iran²³

“
... to Germany in 1950 ... he was recruited into the special services section of the Gehlen organisation (BND). He was also appointed chairman of the CIA backed "National Association for Peace and Freedom."

(Another less literal translation for VFF)

Abbas Milani states that after the war Taubert received a monthly salary of \$3,000 from the German Christian Democratic Party, for providing incriminating material on German communists.²⁴

Taubert was the founder and owner of the Markus-Verlag Cologne in 1955.²⁵

People's League for Peace and Freedom

Tauber had already in 1947 "proposed the blueprint" for the "People's League for Peace and Freedom" the (*Volksbund für Frieden und Freiheit*, VFF) to the US occupation in Germany,²⁶ and as "Erwin Kohl," he became one of the VFF's founders in 1950. The VFF saw itself as "the central anti-communist organization of

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Taubert was the second chairman of the VFF until August 24, 1955. After the public disclosure of his Nazi involvement, in particular his participation in death sentences of the People's Court, he had to resign. One week before his resignation, Ewert von Dellingshausen, the responsible officer in the "Ministry for All-German Affairs," who supervised and financially controlled the activities of the VFF, said in an interview: "I can assure you, the Ministry will not draw any such conclusions towards Taubert; because Taubert is a man we need and he is also indispensable. (...) Taubert has experience."³¹

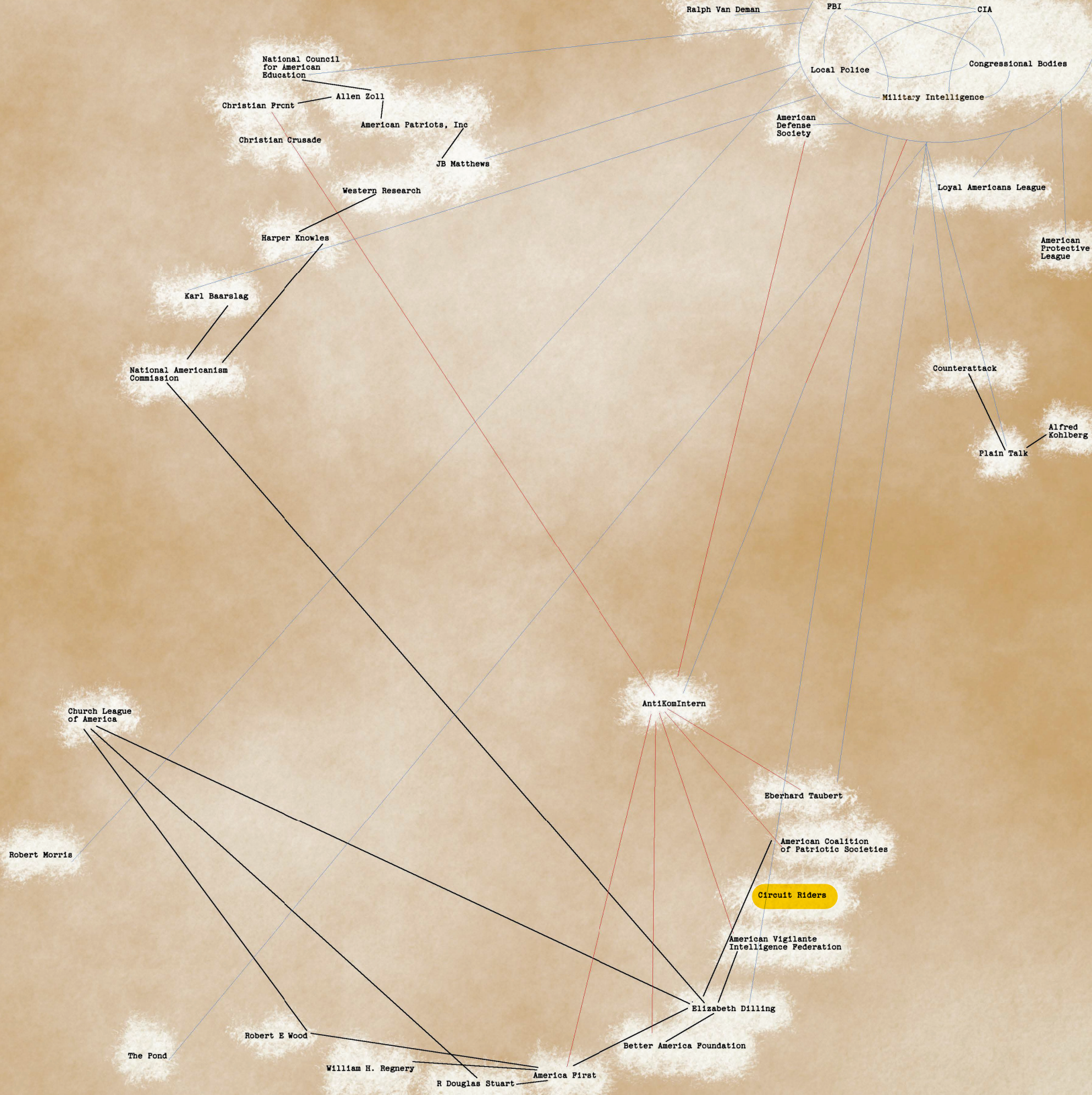
Giles Scott-Smith indicates that Taubert played a key role in a precursor formation of *Interdoc*, a transnational "clearing house" for anti-communist psychological warfare strategies with links to NATO.³²

Mr. Morris was chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security from 1951 to 1953, and again from 1956 to 1958, a period when the country was tormented by the specter of Communist infiltration at every level of life.

A graduate of Fordham Law School, he had served on a New York State Assembly committee in 1940 that investigated New York's schools and colleges for Communist activities. He worked various aspects of the Senate hearings, appearing as a witness now and then and serving as a frequent spokesman and defender of its work.

The Internal Security subcommittee was described in 1951 in The New York Times as one that "far overreaches the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as it far outreaches Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin. The mandate from the Senate is for practical purposes limitless in the whole field of security. The subcommittee may inquire generally into suspected subversion, in or out of the Government."

1951



In 1951 "The Circuit Riders" was founded as religious ministry, but over the course of the 50s it would drift into antsubversive file hoarding. Lowman, who was not actually the founder but would soon assume control, would eventually be called as an expert witness for the Ohio Committee on UnAmerican Activities.

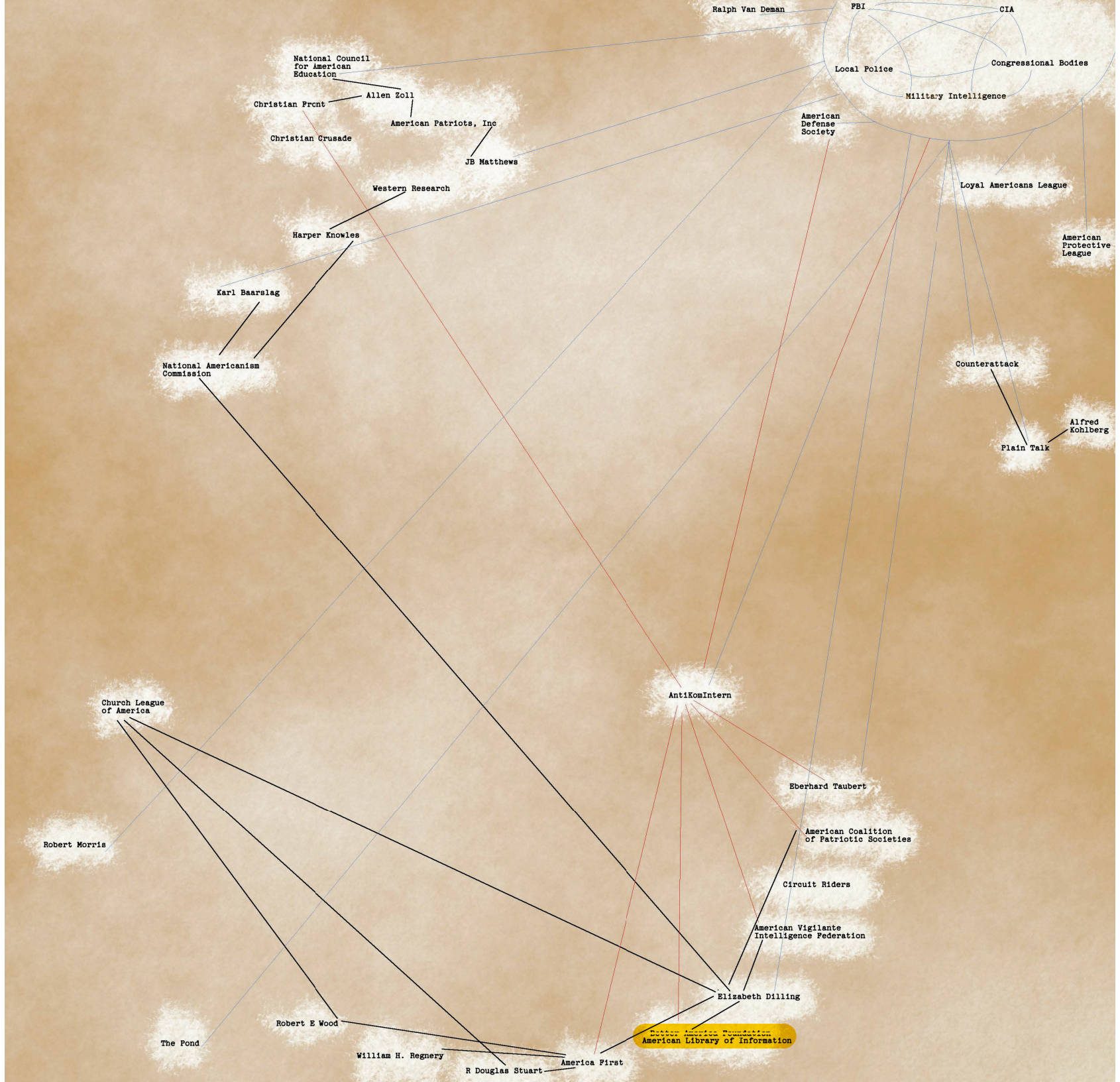
Robert Welch, founder of the John Birch Society, had high praise for Lowman's anticommunist agitating.

MYERS G. LOWMAN OF THE
CIRCUIT RIDERS

THE new Radical Rightists set great store by “fully documented” lists of suspect persons; and the most prolific list-maker of them all is Myers G. Lowman, of the Circuit Riders, Cincinnati, Ohio. He turns out, one after another, “compilations” of names, with “items of public record” attached to each name. He offers no key to a rational interpretation of these lists, claiming that the record “speaks for itself”; and the individuals who are listed are simply regarded thereafter as fair game by unofficial Communist-hunters.

Thus, Welch, for example, in *The Politician*, credits Lowman with having alerted him to the Communists’ use of the Protestant ministry “as one of the most important channels of their propaganda.”

1952



In the 1960s, after more than four decades of operation, the BAF suspended its work. Renamed in 1953 to the banal-sounding American Library of Information, its archival collection had attracted interest from several competing groups of buyers trying to acquire them on behalf of corporate backers. In a series of letters to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, one group sought the director's endorsement for their efforts to acquire the files of both the BAF and another defunct organization called the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation, a sort of mid-Western equivalent whose Chicago archive had been put up for sale after the death of its founder, Harry Jung.

It's important to keep track of this just so later references will make sense.

The group now headed by Lowman, the Circuit Riders, was formed in 1951 by thirty-three Methodist laymen—to

oppose "socialism and communism" in the Methodist Church. Most of the original members appear not to have been extremists, but simply persons who were troubled about the extent to which Communist influence was operative in the Methodist Federation for Social Action, and about the fact that the general public took this unofficial body to be an official part of the Methodist program. They wanted the Church to stop the Federation's use of Methodist buildings and its exploitation of the Methodist name. By focusing on this issue, the Circuit Riders enjoyed a rapid growth in membership during the first year.

At the 1952 Methodist Convention, however, most of the group's demands with respect to the Federation were met; and its membership, in consequence, rapidly declined. But the organization did not disband; and Myers Lowman, one of the original founders, converted what was left of it into something far more extremist than it was at first designed to be. Today, with just enough structure to qualify for tax-exemption, it appears to exist chiefly as an instrument of Lowman's purposes.

Lowman's first list was "A Compilation of Public Records of 2109 Methodist Ministers." The first volume of this appeared in 1956; the second, not until 1961. Each volume is made up of multigraphed sheets stapled together. The white paper cover is dominated, in each instance, by the figure 2109 in huge black-faced type.

This practice of making the number loom large is standard for all the Lowman lists we have seen; and it can be taken, we think, as a clue to the type of impressiveness he aspires to for his compilations. Their weight is to be guaranteed by their length. The extent of Communist infiltration of the

Except for our calling the minister in question John Q.X., one entry on p. 1 runs as follows:

John Q.X.

Melish Brief Amici Curiae: Signer (Supreme Court, Jan. 11, 1951).
National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. Signer of open letter to Congress (Letter, January 19, 1951).

Statement endorsing Publication and Distribution of the Report of Seven Clergymen who Visited Yugoslavia: Signer. Press Release, Oct. 31, 1947).

Lowman likes to say of his lists, as we have noted, that "the record speaks for itself." Does it? If so, what does it say? Because of what they have been told about it, or have read about it, most of those who comprise Lowman's audience hear the record saying that John Q.X. is a leftist—or worse. But do the words on the page convey this message?

Here, we are confronted by the first glaring inadequacy of all the Lowman lists. They are put together as though Americans were born knowing both the character of all the indicated organizations and activities and how a particular individual's connection with one of these, or with half a dozen

printed page informs the reader of a fact which we have determined by laborious checking: namely, that less than one-sixth of the 350 are cited as subversive on the Attorney General's list? Does it add the further fact that many of them are not mentioned in the *Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications* of the House Committee on Un-American Activities?

In Volume II, we find that the only item under one man's name is "World Peace Appeal"; and that the only item under another man's name is "National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism." Does this record which "speaks for itself" explain to the reader that the World Peace Appeal was one of the numerous channels through which the Communists conducted their drive for signatures on the Stockholm Peace Petition? And having spoken to this effect, does it go on and say that the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism is not mentioned at all on the Attorney General's list or in the House Committee's *Guide*?

It would not be so bad for the compilation to be inarticu-

Lieutenant commander, United States Navy; assigned to Office of Naval Intelligence, 1941-1945; assistant director, National Americanism Commission, American Legion, 1947-1953; consultant, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and House Un-American Activities Committee, 1953-1960.

From the description of Karl Baarslag papers, 1919-1979. (Unknown). WorldCat record id: 754872192

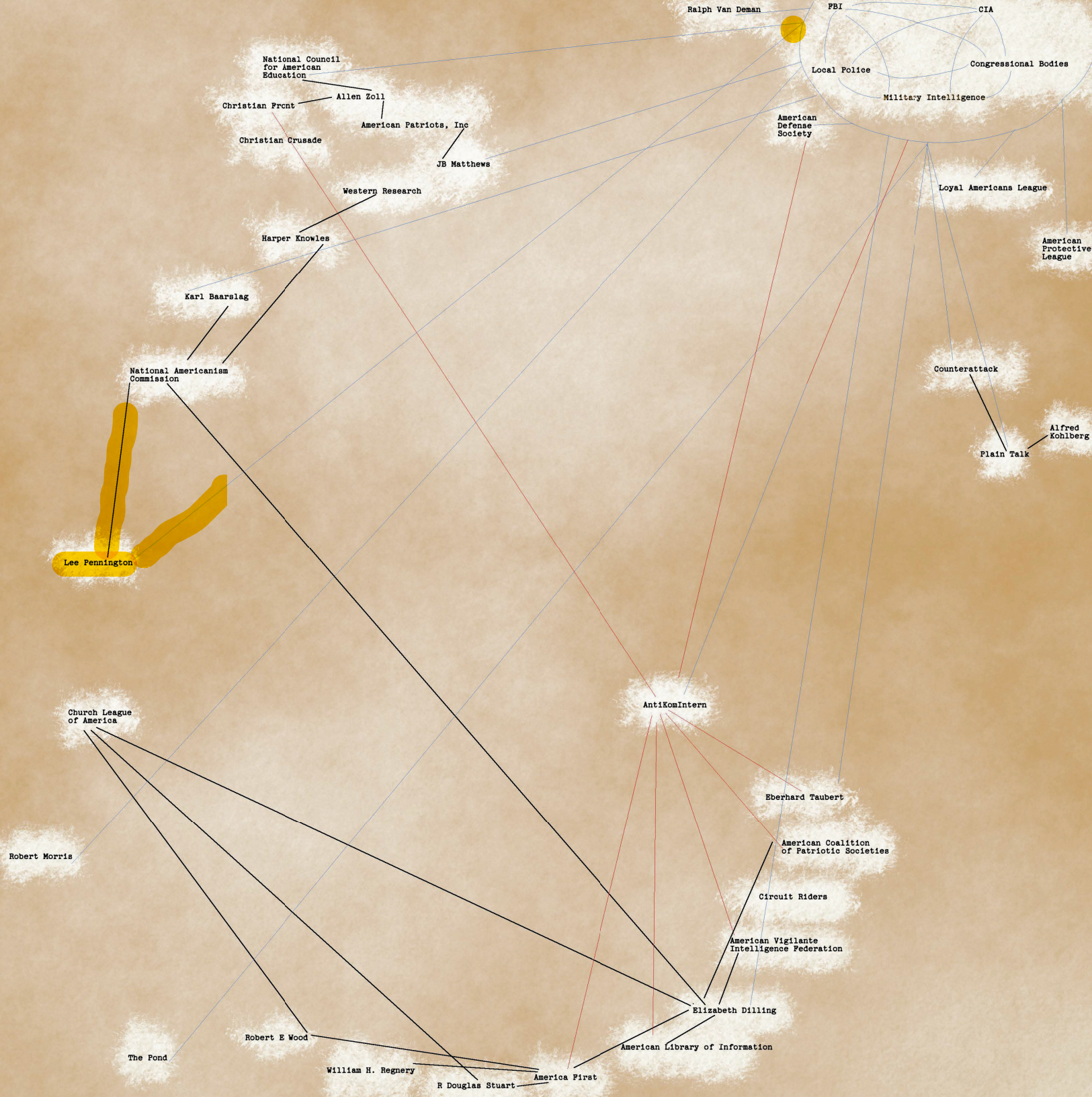
Mr. Baarslag, who lived in Tequesta, Fla., and Cape Hatteras, N.C. was appointed in July 1953 to the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations by Senator McCarthy, the Wisconsin Republican whose controversial career centered on his efforts to suppress Communism.

In 1956, Mr. Baarslag was employed as a consultant by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He was a professional staff member of the Senate Republican Policy Committee at the time of his retirement in 1963.

Earlier, Mr. Baarslag worked for the American Legion as research director on subversion and un-American activities, and edited a newsletter called Firing Line.

In World War II, Mr. Baarslag served in the anti-subversive branch of the Office of Naval Intelligence, reaching the rank of lieutenant commander.

1953



In 1953 Lee Pennington, one of the highest ranking men in the FBI, leaves the bureau with a network of confidential sources he claimed numbered around 70,000. They were developed through liaise with the American Legion, Hoover's final assignment for Pennington.

After this assignment Pennington went to work directly for the Legion's Americanism Commission in this same capacity, as a researcher and spymaster.

Pennington would later destroy James McCord's CIA files after the arrests at the Watergate hotel.

Mr. SLATINSHEK. I understand that relationship was terminated.

Mr. PENNINGTON. On December 31.

Mr. SLATINSHEK. Could you tell us what Mr. Vasaly said was the reason for this rather surprising action?

Mr. PENNINGTON. Yes.

He indicated that they were curtailing expenses and that there was general turmoil in the office as a result of retirements and things of that nature, and generally it was on the basis of retrenchment.

I tell you, gentlemen, I told him several months before, I said, "The information I am picking up from various sources and handing you I don't believe justifies \$250 a month, and I think you ought to cut it out."

I told them that because, hell, I don't like to take money if I have not earned it, and he said—the answer to that was, "well, they wanted to retain me just in case they needed me."

It was just like in the FBI during World War II, I had entire charge of the program building up contacts. The then national commander of the American Legion came to Homer Cummings and Mr. Hoover and tendered the Legion's services. Mr. Hoover remembered that vigilante group that raised the devil in World War I and made nuisances out of themselves and injured quite a few people by their activities, so he called me on the buzzer and said, "Lee, come up." He said, "Do you recall the vigilantes?" I said, "I carry a card but I am not very active," and he said, "You are going to get active right away," because the national commander of the American Legion was there. We built up approximately 70,000 confidential contacts throughout the United States very few of whom we ever used, but we had them spotted so in the event the necessity arose we had somebody we could go to.

Digitized by Google

We could not take on a man as a contact who used alcoholic beverages to excess.

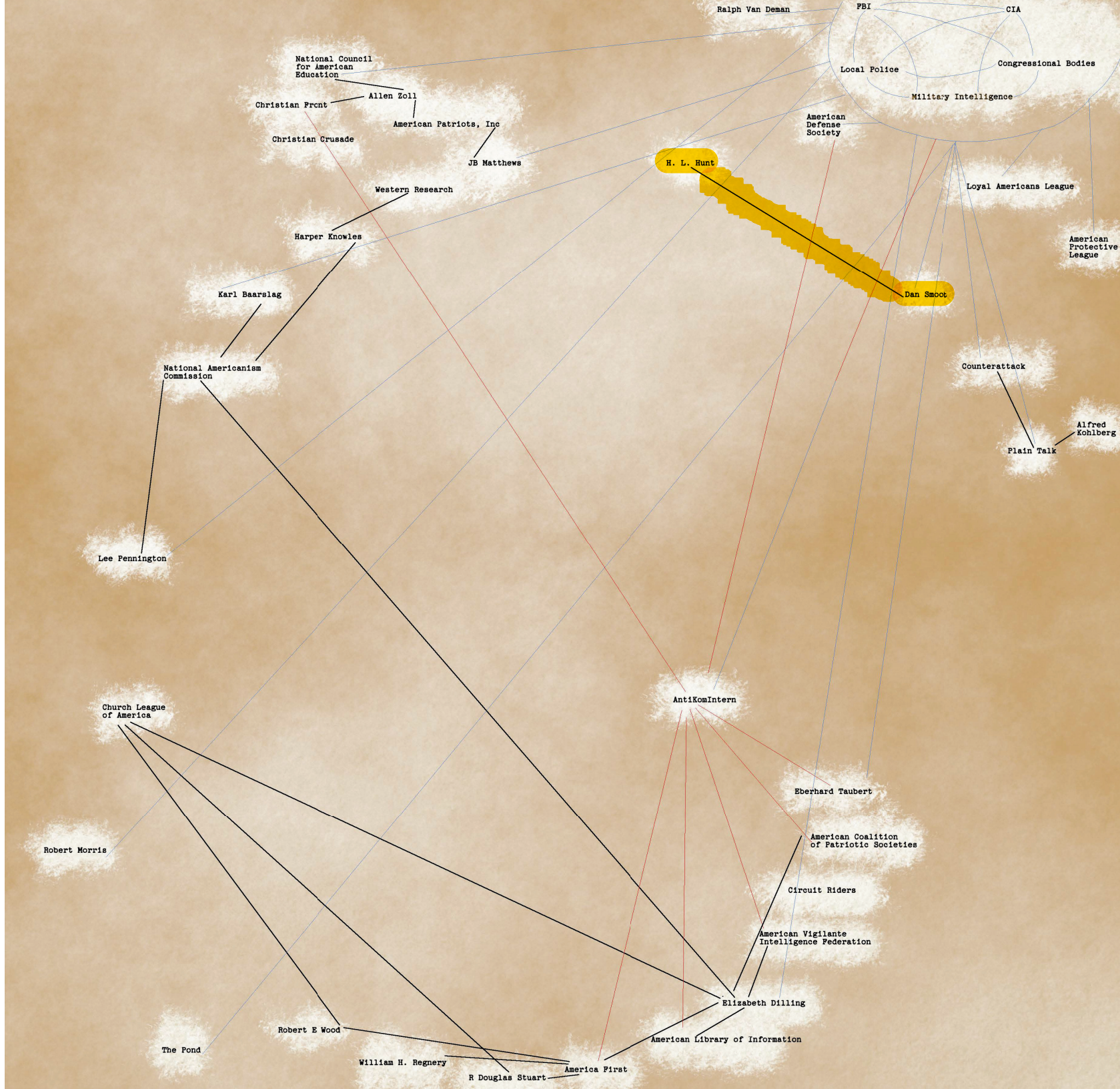
I had the program of working with the Legion's National Director of American Commission and our 56 field offices, building up those contacts. The only headache I had about it afterward was they said, "You came and made me a contact but you never called on me to do anything."

Mr. NEDZI. Any further questions?

Mr. SLATINSHEK. No, sir.

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Pennington, on behalf of the subcommittee we are

1953

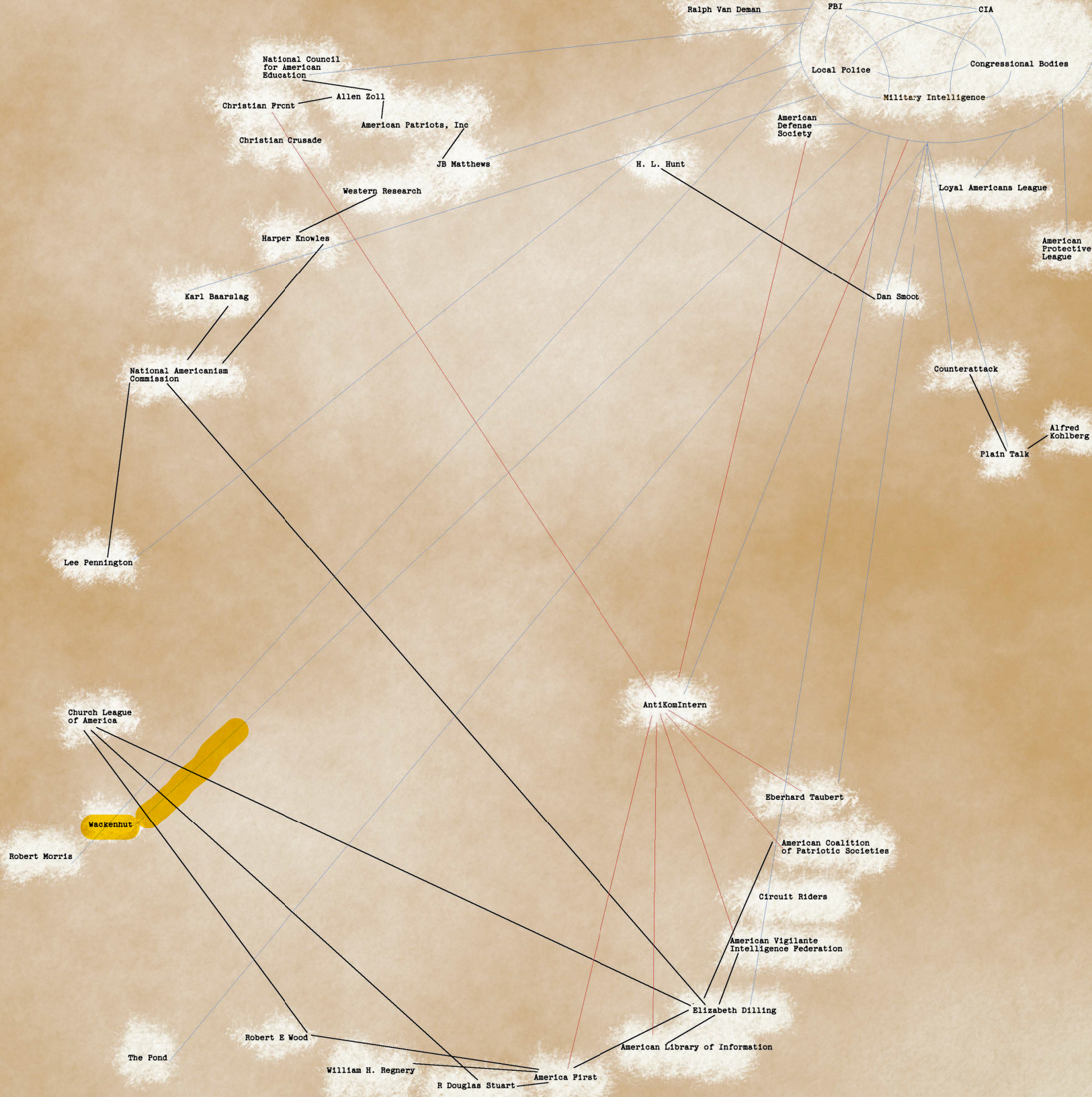


Also in 1953, another former FBI agent Howard "Dan" Smoot works for infamous oilman H. L. Hunt. He is the radio and TV presenter of Hunt's "Facts Forum" program, and an enforcer tasked to visit and intimidate journalists whose work displeases Hunt.

On 6-8-53 SAC Mumford of the Dallas Office submitted to the Bureau a memorandum containing information regarding H. L. Hunt and the Facts Forum. This memorandum also contained numerous allegations about Mr. Hunt made by Mr. Edward M. (Ted) Dealey, President of the Dallas Morning News, a leading Dallas daily newspaper. Among these allegations Mr. Dealey stated that Mr. Hunt had had his Facts Forum staff clip the Dallas Morning News editorial pages, re-write editorials the way he thought they should be slanted, and then forward the re-written page back to him (Dealey) advising him that he should more properly go along the suggested lines. He further stated Hunt, himself, had visited him (Dealey) and attempted to visit other editorial officials of the Dallas Morning News to press his desires, and that he had had Howard D. Smoot, (former Special Agent), who was the Facts Forum principal radio and TV speaker, make similar visits.

Bear in mind H. L. Hunt is not a stakeholder in the Dallas Morning News.

1954



In 1954 George R Wackenhut, another former FBI agent and founder of the infamous Wackenhut Corporation begins his private career. The Wackenhut Corporation was originally called "Special Agent Investigators," but the bureau's displeasure at the appearance of a revolving door between the FBI and private security prevailed on Wackenhut to at least change the name of the company.

Wackenhut would leave a long and scandalous wake, including involvement in the Iran Contra scandal. It lives on today as "G4S."



Guide to the Church League of America Collection of the Research Files of *Counterattack*, the Wackenhut Corporation, and Karl Baarslag TAM 148

Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archive
Elmer Holmes Bobst Library
70 Washington Square South
10th Floor
New York, NY 10012
(212) 998-2630
tamiment.wagner@nyu.edu

Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives
Collection processed by Mimi Diamond, Peter Filardo, Peter Braunstein, Devin McCullen (circa 1995); Nicole Greenhouse, David Olson, Hanan Ohayon, Rachel Schimke (July 2012); Edited to include materials accessioned (May 2014).
This finding aid was produced using ArchivesSpace on April 20, 2018
Description is in English. using Describing Archives: A Content Standard

Container List

Series II: Wackenhut Corporation Research Files, 1931-1973 1955-1973

Arrangement

The arrangement in the series is based on the original numbering scheme. Certain files, especially those with many documents, were individually numbered and are labeled "serials." The Baarslag individual files were labeled with one number per individual.

Scope and Contents note

This series contains research files and records of the Wackenhut Corporation which came into the custody of the Church League of America. They are a mixture of research files, correspondence, and administrative files for Wackenhut's library. Wackenhut's fastidious documentation of the activities of individuals and organizations make these files a strong source for information on players in Communist and left-wing politics in the 1950s-1970s.

The research files are a mixture of clippings, essays, pamphlets, and other materials organized and frequently marked up by Wackenhut. Many of the research files were originally collected by former Joseph McCarthy aide Karl Baarslag and sold or gifted to Wackenhut. While the corporation's primary concern was monitoring the activities of Communist and left-leaning individuals and organizations, they collected materials from anyone engaged in the civic dialogue, including right-wing fringe groups. Taken as a whole, the files give insight into the range of activities that these right-wing anti-communists viewed as potential threats to stability in American society. The first 27 folders of the series, Subversive Activities, contain materials similar to the rest of the series, with a higher content of correspondence (much of it with Federal intelligence agencies), and research files on Vietnam War protests, espionage, and anti-communist efforts in Florida. These folders, and the series more broadly, point to the real and perceived connections between Communism, the anti-war movement, and the broader left counterculture of the 1960s, and document the right's evolving definition of "subversion."

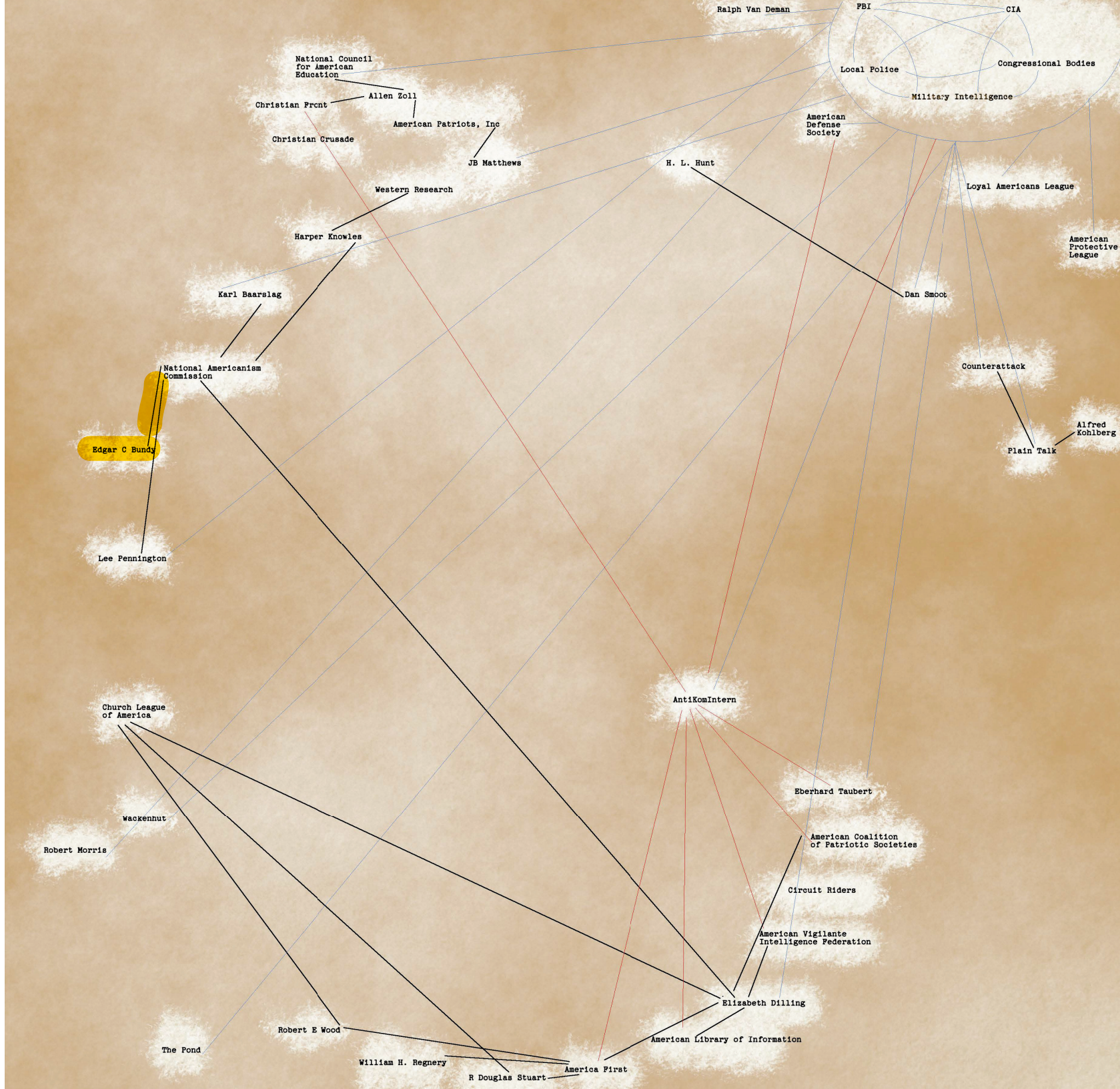
Interspersed with the research files are administrative files for the Wackenhut Corporation's library. Many of these files are correspondence with publications, mostly dating from 1966-1967. Most of the subscriptions were obtained using the aliases Carol Ascher and William Jones. Like the research files, the publications reflect the full spectrum of political viewpoints of the period and document the range of actors attempting to shape American society during this turbulent period. The publications themselves generally are not included in the files.

Historical/Biographical Note

The Wackenhut Corporation was founded in 1954 by three former FBI men, including George R. Wackenhut. By the 1960s, the Coral Gables, Florida-based corporation was the third largest detective agency in the country. Wackenhut received numerous government contracts, both state and federal, and counted the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as two of its largest customers. By the 1980s much of their business was in administering prison security.

The Wackenhut Corporation actively collected information on individuals, both to run background checks for their clients and as an outgrowth of George Wackenhut's anti-communist views. By 1971 the company had files on 2.5 million individuals. In response to the passage of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the company reduced the number to between 225,000 and 250,000 files. In 1975 they gave many of their files to the Church League of America, which was not bound by the disclosure requirements of the law. As a part of its anti-communist security activities, Wackenhut also published a monthly newsletter called *The Wackenhut Security Review*.

c. 1954



Some time around the year 1954 Edgar C. Bundy, who will become one of the most important figures of the latter half of this history, was a leader in the American Legion's National Americanism Commission.

He claimed to have been a major in Air Force Intelligence, which would make sense given the trajectory of his later life, but his FBI records are circumspect about the actual veracity of this claim.

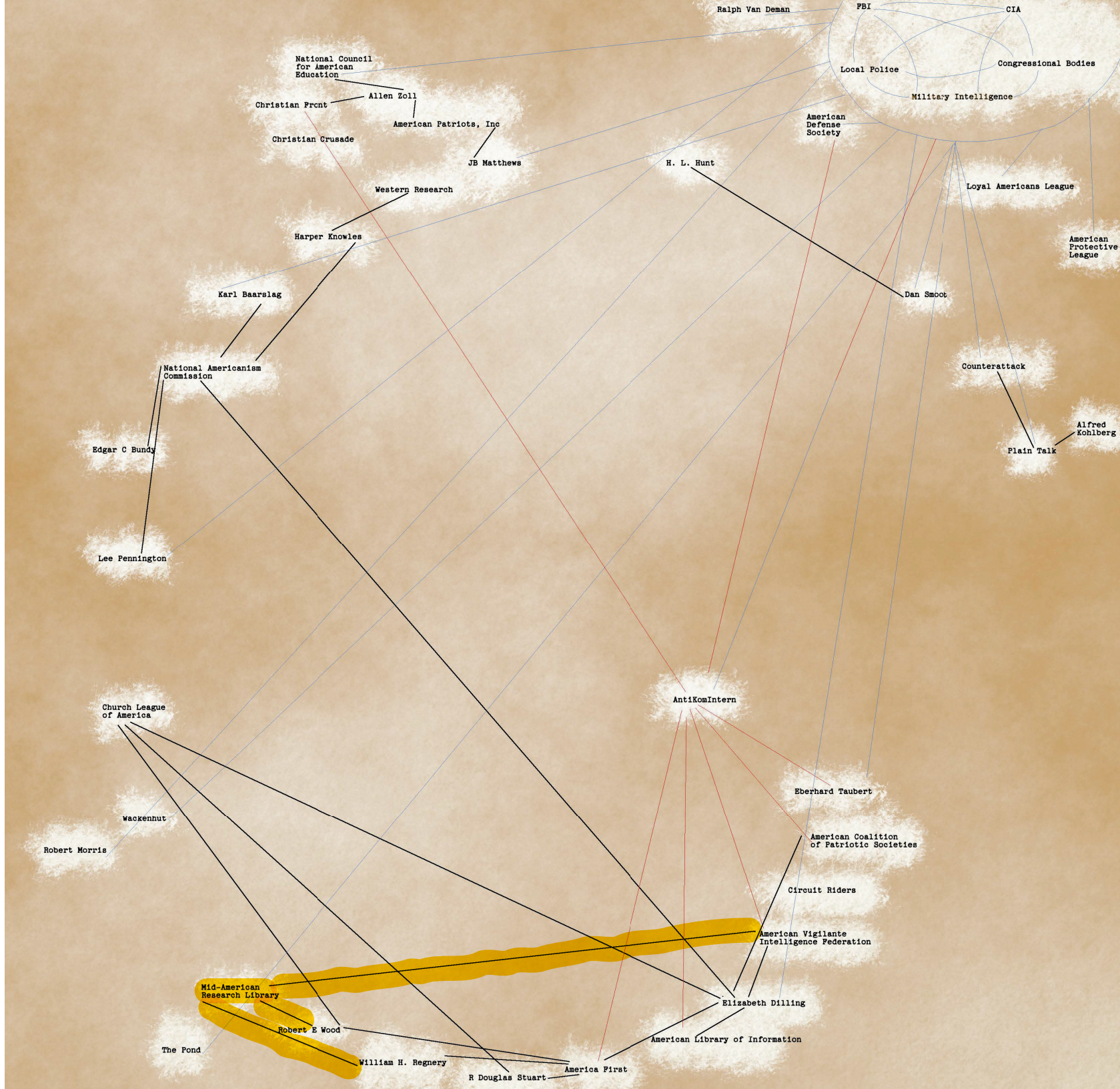
In Illinois, the Legion's biggest department, a fight for power was in progress. Irving Breakstone then department commander, a moderate was being attacked by what is known as the "*Chicago Tribune Wing*" of the Illinois Legion. A powerful figure in that wing is Edgar Bundy, of Wheaton, an evangelist minister who attended the 1954 state convention wearing a necktie emblazoned "I Like McCarthy and I Like His Methods." Later he boasted that he engineered the Illinois resolution condemning the Girl Scout *Handbook* for being too "internationalistic." He also got through a state resolution calling for United States withdrawal from the United Nations.

Bundy and the rest of the "*Tribune Wing*" overturned the moderates in Illinois in 1954, and went to the national convention in 1955 determined to put the entire Legion on record against UNESCO and the United Nations. Although retiring department commander Breakstone, by long-standing Legion custom, should have been chairman of the powerful Illinois delegation to Miami, the new state hierarchy broke tradition and named an anti-United Nations man.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: Edgar C. Bundy
62-104576

In connection with this matter, Mr. DeLoach advised that he and Supervisor D. G. Hanning of the Crime Records Division first became acquainted with Bundy in 1953 in the American Legion. They never knew him personally and never had any association with him. They have not spoken to him since 1956 when he deliberately lied in order to get Mr. DeLoach to accept an invitation to speak before a group in Chicago. The speech invitation was declined upon learning that Bundy had lied about the matter. The American Legion kicked Bundy off the National Americanism Commission and additionally out

1955



In 1955 General Robert E Wood of Sears Roebuck & Co, along with William Regnery- both founders of the America First Committee- purchases the files of Harry Jung's American Vigilante Intelligence Federation. The reader will recall Jung was the prominent chicago antisemite who funded the publication of "Half, Gentile! And Salute the Jew"

Starting from Jung's files Wood and Regnery establish the Mid-American Research Library, which performs background checks for subscribing companies.

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

205 WEST MONROE STREET • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

Telephone: ANdover 3-7428

Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

April 22, 1957

Bayard Rustin

As you may guess, the Mid-American Research Library will soon change its name.

This letter to Hoover is ironic- under their new name this group would in a few years run their own spy operation which did indeed cause consternation in the FBI. Not for moral or legal reasons; they saw it as an encroachment on their turf.

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, the Mid-American Research Library was organized by patriotic businessmen to preserve and to expand the Harry A. Jung files. The name of the organization has now been changed to the American Security Council. The attached brochure outlines the general nature and extent of the activities of our organization.

I and all the men who have backed the American Security Council have the greatest admiration and respect for you and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We are willing and anxious to cooperate with you in any way to be certain that our activities will in no way hamper the vital work of the FBI.

Sincerely,

R. E. Wood

Senior Advisory Board

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/88 BY SP1 MAC/HK
REW: jz
Att.

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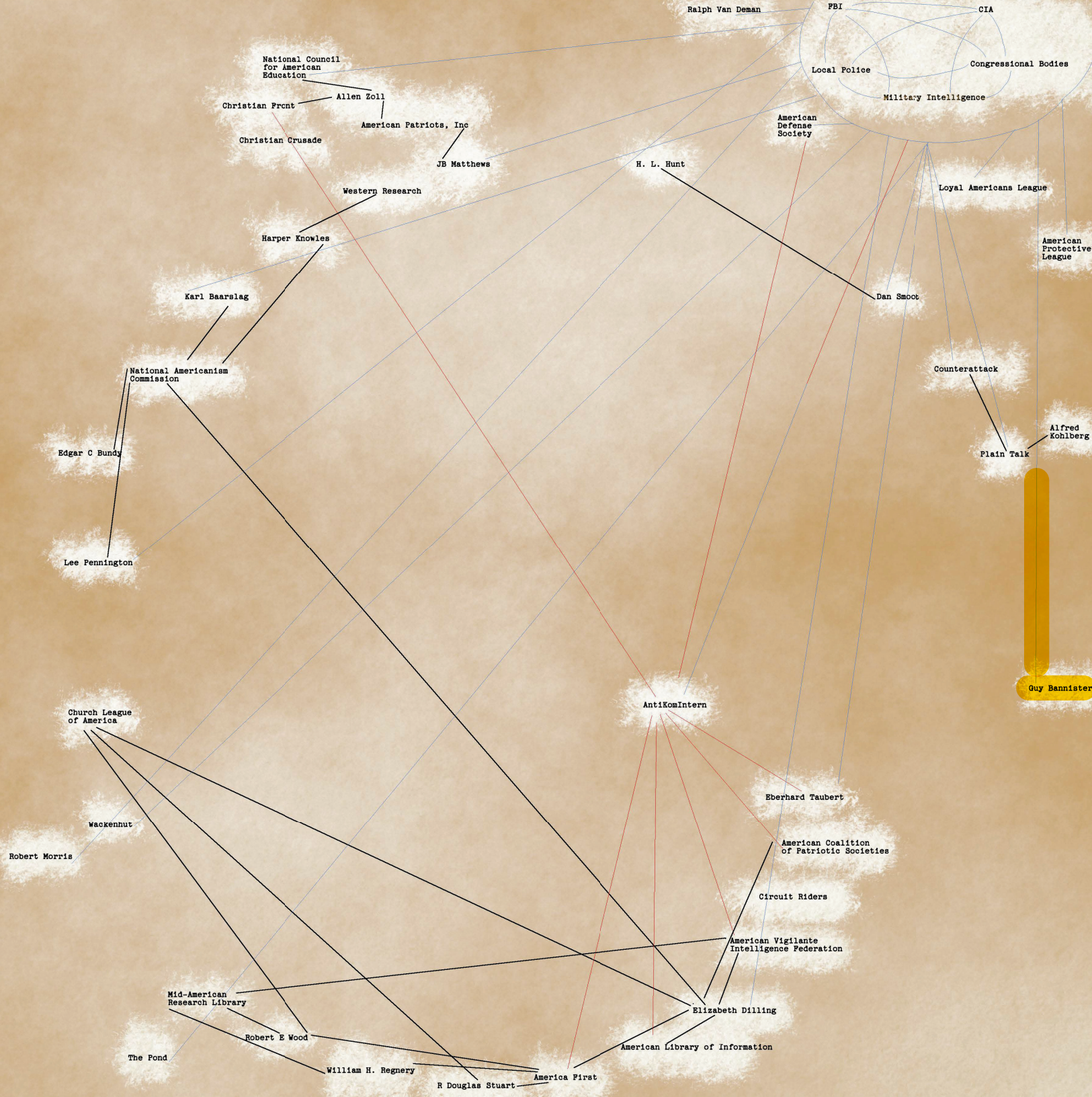
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Society of American Military Engineers

1955-1957



Another former FBI agent- Guy Bannister, familiar to aficionados of the JFK assassination- retires as head of the bureau's chicago field office and accepts a position with the New Orleans PD, which he gradually parlays into a PI business. He enjoys a much closer relationship with the FBI than most of his contemporaries, and indeed with other government bodies such as the southern states' "sovereignty commissions." By all appearances his biggest client was the US government itself, and he both sent files to and accepted files from the FBI and state organs.

Among the latter was W. Guy Banister of New Orleans, who had been in charge of the Chicago FBI office before retiring in 1955 to become deputy superintendent of police for New Orleans. Upon leaving the police, Banister opened a private investigative agency, Guy Banister Associates, Inc., at 531 Lafayette Place. The office doubled as a nerve center for right-wing political activities. Banister published the racist *Louisiana Intelligence Digest*, which depicted integration as part of the Communist conspiracy, and collected what were reputed to be the largest files of "anti-communist intelligence in the state. Data from the files were regularly delivered to the local FBI office.

of dissidence or supporters of civil rights, voting rights, labor, or the peace movement. According to a Banister friend, Cecilia Pizzo, Banister brought many of the Communist files with him from the Chicago FBI office when he left for New Orleans. According to Joe Newbrough, a detective with Guy Banister from 1958 to 1964, Guy Banister had one of the "last remaining files and indexes on 27,000 Communists in the United States."

Recall again the meaning of the word "communist" in these circles.

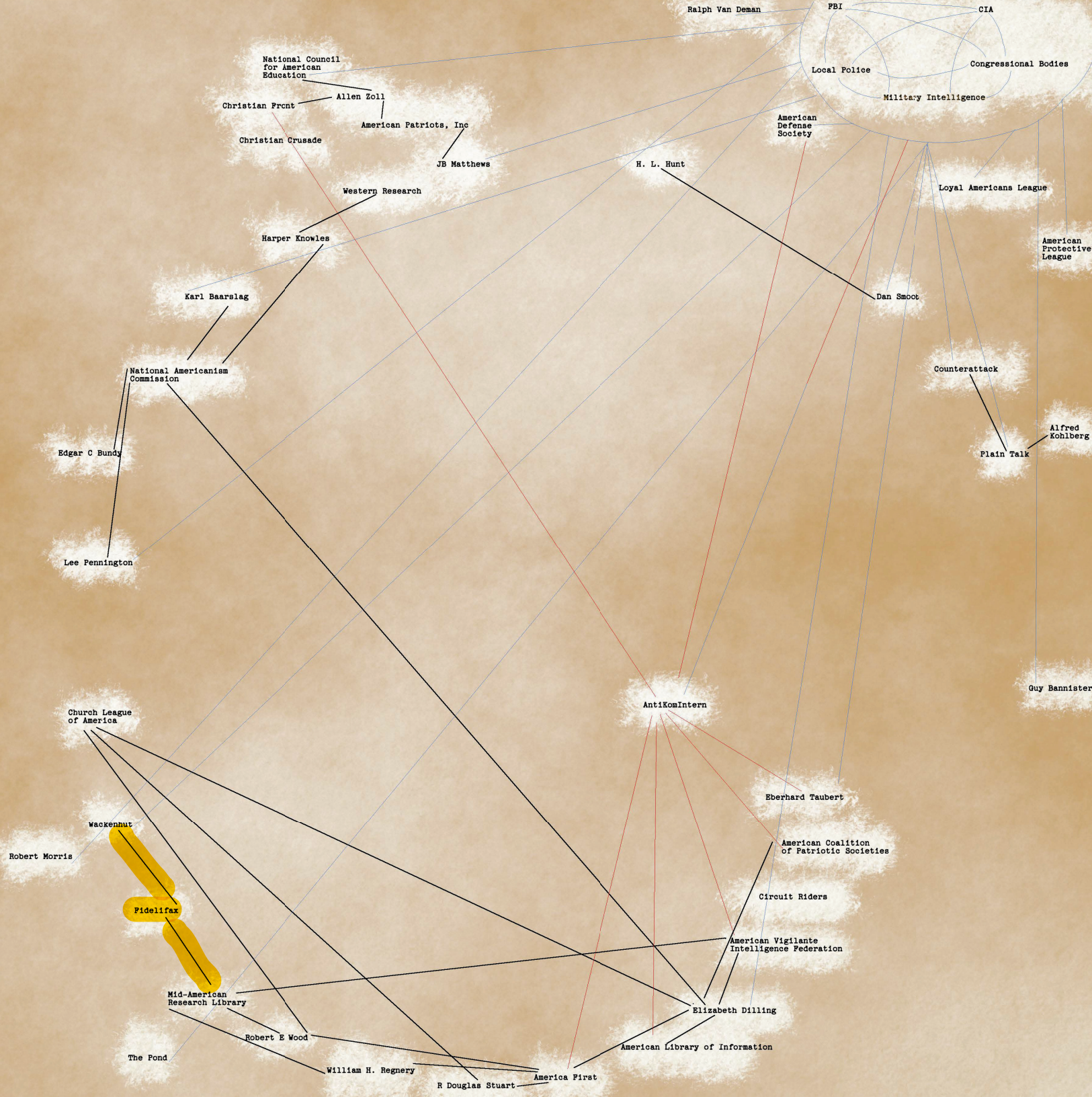
This reference is unclear- it may be recalling a specific collection of files which became scarce, but there was certainly no shortage of such files.

In transferring the collection to SISS, the Army understandably concluded: "There may be some embarrassment to the Army because of the information contained on labor and civil rights movements. The question of the Army's relationship to Van Deman could also be embarrassing." There was another source of embarrassment. Only a portion of Van Deman's archives had been transferred to the Army in 1952. There remained in San Diego a forest of files and documents in the custody of the "San Diego Research Library," organized by three former Van Deman associates, two National Guard officers, and a local businessman. The library, supported in part by the state of California as a National Guard project and in part by a group of employers, and housed in the San Diego National Guard Armory, was used to screen individuals for public employment as well as private industry. It regularly exchanged material with federal and state intelligence agencies (including the McCarthy Committee) and accumulated confidential data from volunteer informers as well as clippings from the press and left-wing publications.⁴

Ralph Van Deman died in 1952, and over the next few years his files were divided up among government and semi-government bodies who continued his work.

The San Diego Research Library would later be the subject of several political scandals, in one case necessitating the lame defense that its director maintained it in his private capacity as a citizen, and not as part of his duties as commander of counterintelligence for the national guard reserve.

1955



In 1955 the Mid-American Research Library spun off "Fidelifax," which does business today under the decidedly less retro "Fidelifacts."

It handled the legwork of MARL, performing investigations, background checks, and providing industrial security.

It was the Fidelifax imprint which managed the private spy ring the FBI saw as stepping on its toes.

Each regional Fidelifax branch was headed by a former FBI agent. In Miami this was George Wackenhut.

FBI Alumni Open Office

Forty-five former FBI agents located in various parts of the country have completed the organization of a nationwide fact-finding and reporting service. Fidelifax, Inc., the new company announced today that it has opened 30 offices in principal cities, each headed by a former G-man.

Former Agent George R. Wackenhut has been named to head the Miami office of Fidelifax at 811 Ainsley Bldg. The Miami office covers all Florida and has representatives in every major city in this area.

"All we had to do was think of the name," said Wackenhut. He explained, "FBI alumni in business for themselves as attorneys, certified public accountants, and private investigators have cooperated informally for years in handling research assignments for clients. The increasing volume of pre-employment and similar investigations handled for our clients on this basis led us to the formation of Fidelifax."

Wackenhut said that experience of these men is that an average of 17 per cent of all applicants tentatively accepted for employment are found, upon investigation, to be unacceptable for the positions involved. He said that Fidelifax will also offer retail protection services.

Fidelifax is a Delaware corporation with national headquarters at 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago. Each Fidelifax office operates under a franchise from the national organization.

Fidelifax officers are A. H. Johnson, Chicago, president; John J. Pryor, New York City, vice president, and John S. Kavanaugh, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

A brochure issued in 1957 points out the ASC sponsored (but did not finance) the organization of Fidelifax, Incorporated, which is a nationwide personnel investigative and fact-finding organization with 32 offices in major cities throughout the country, which office in each instance is headed by a former Special Agent of the FBI. The identity of each former Special Agent heading the above office is not known. The Bureau has received from time to time comments of a derogatory nature concerning the actions of these former Agents in capitalizing on their former associations with the Bureau.

To increase the ASC's research services income, Fisher got Board approval to organize a separate nationwide research company to include access to the ASC library as part of its services.

This was a for-profit corporation called FIDELIFAX. Its offices were located across the hall from ASC. Fisher was the CEO and majority stockholder but served without salary or dividends. Within three months, Fidelifax had 32 offices, each headed by a former special agent of the FBI. No ASC funds were involved. Fidelifax was funded by the sale of 49% of the stock, franchise fees and 8% of the franchises' gross billings.

A 2 July 1965 handwritten note apparently prepared for a briefing of Wiley states partially, "Turn over any assts to 'B' (FBI) they want - cooperate."

In July 1965, [redacted] received information from [redacted] concerning his contacts with the American Security Council (ASC) and a mid-West speaking trip during the period 24 May to 1 June 1965. The latter trip, according to [redacted] was paid for by the Young Americans for Freedom. Regarding his contacts with the American Security Council, [redacted] advised:

"My contact with ASC goes back to the middle 1950's when I first met [redacted] At that time he was setting up the organization based on [redacted] files. Before it was named ASC, the org. was the Mid-American Research Library, and, later, Fidelifax. (Perhaps vise versa).

The above redaction is certainly "Harry Jung's."

The author of that memo is somewhat confused about the relationship between MARL/ASC and Fidelifax, but it serves to show how close they really were that Fidelifax was mistaken for a successor organization.

ORGANIZATION

Bureau files contain considerable information concerning the Wackenhut Corporation, individuals who are officials and employees of the Corporation and its general operation. In substance, it appears that George R. Wackenhut, (Special Agent in Bureau from 2-12-51 through 5-21-54), subsequent to his resignation, became associated with and manager of the Miami, Florida, office of Fidelifax, Inc., an organization which has agents doing private investigative work throughout the United States. At some unstated date following his resignation Wackenhut and three other former Agents (names not indicated in Bureau files) formed a company known as "Special Agent Investigators," which apparently was the organization which was the predecessor of the Wackenhut Corporation. Bureau files do not state specifically when

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

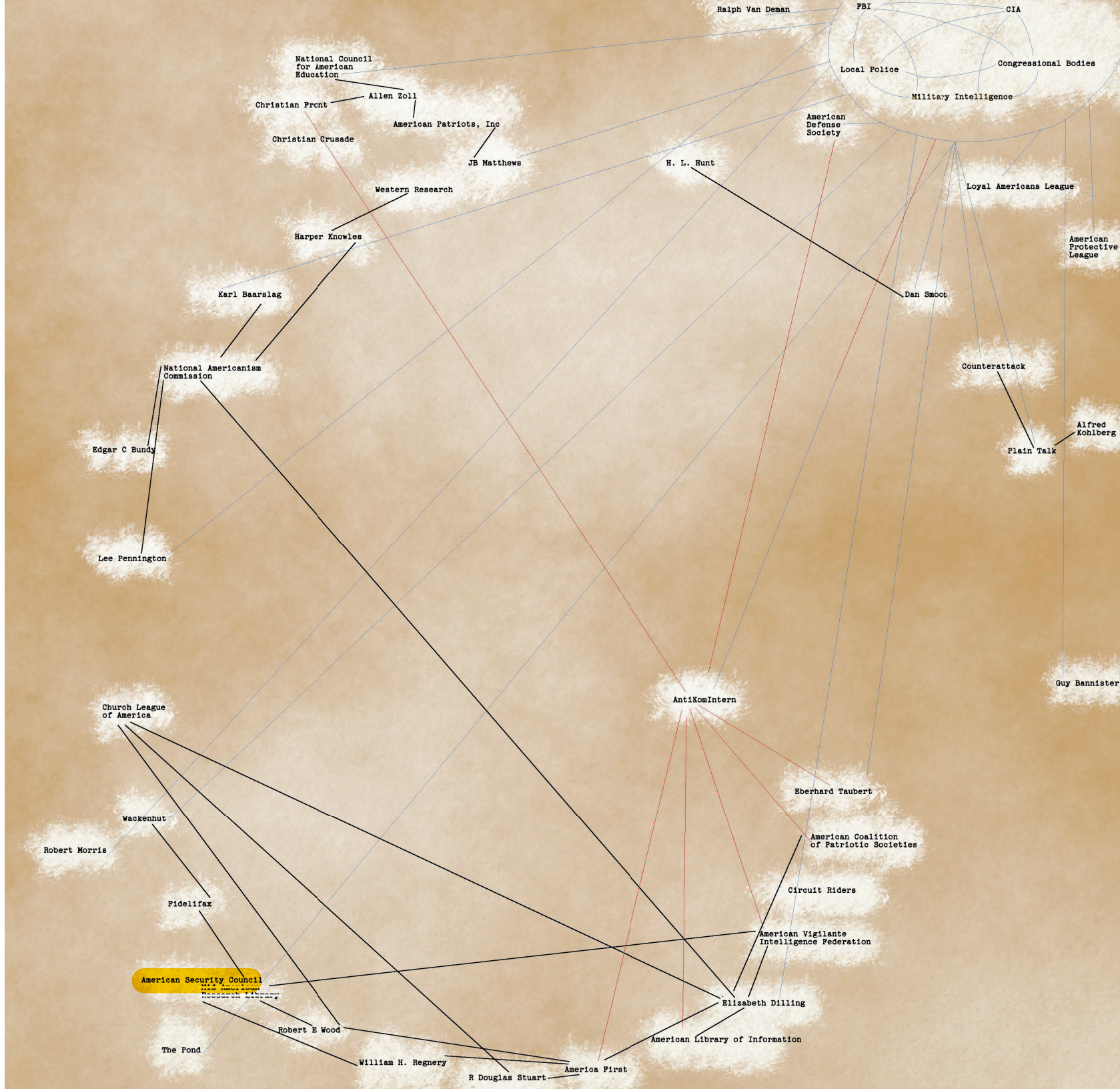
1 - Name Check Section
1 - Mr. Brown

JWD:wap
(5)

MAY 16 1962

These files refer to the American Security Council- this is the same organization as the Mid-American Research Library. The change of name and the incorporation of Fidelifax happened simultaneously. The relationship between the two groups was closer than it was made to sound- Fidelifax got its funding from the sale of a minority stake in the company, but the presidency and controlling share were held by the MARL/ASC. It was a separate organization in only the thinnest of ways.

1956



In 1956 the Mid-American Research Library is formally reincorporated as the American Security Council.

The name seems intended to invite mistaking them for an official government body.

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

205 WEST MONROE STREET • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

Telephone: ANdover 3-7428

Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

April 22, 1957

Bayard Rustin

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

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I and all the men who have backed the American Security Council have the greatest admiration and respect for you and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We are willing and anxious to cooperate with you in any way to be certain that our activities will in no way hamper the vital work of the FBI.

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Stewart-Warner Corporation

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Felt and Tarrant

DAN A. SULLIVAN, *Vice President*
Society of American Military Engineers

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/88 BY SP1 MAC/HIC

REW: jz
Att.

Sincerely,

R. E. Wood
Senior Advisory Board

time labor foe.” The system is constantly being enlarged through contributions from the security departments of member firms, from the transcripts of hearings staged by state and federal “anti-subversive” committees, and from the cullings of a full-time staff reviewing thousands of publications for data on “left-wingers.”

As per usual for these groups the American Security Council does not merely distribute files to subscribers, it accepts new files from them as payment-in-kind.

1942-1956 ADS presumably continues, is last listed in New York City directories in 1956.

Addresses in New York:

19[15]- Nov. 1, 1917: 303 Fifth Ave.

Nov. 1, 1917- [1918]: 44 E. 23rd St.

[1919-1920]: 1133 Broadway

[1920-1923]: 116 E. 24th St.

[1925-1937]: 154 Nassau St.

[1937-19??]: 225 Fifth Ave.

In 1956 the American Defense Society of the world war one years seems to cease operation. What became of their files is an open question an interested reader might crack with relative ease, though it proved beyond me in the course of writing this general overview. It is highly unlikely they simply disappeared, as they were a valuable corporate asset even if one assumes the roles had gone unmaintained for 30 years. Private groups especially were concerned with the size of their indexes far and above considerations of quality.

For example, this same year Myers Lowman published his first compilation of names. The cover page was a large, bold type "2109-" its length being its main selling point.

For a sense of the scales involved, bear in mind these two-thousand were all methodist ministers.

The interest in size imputed to Lowman here is not unique, it is typical of the industry.

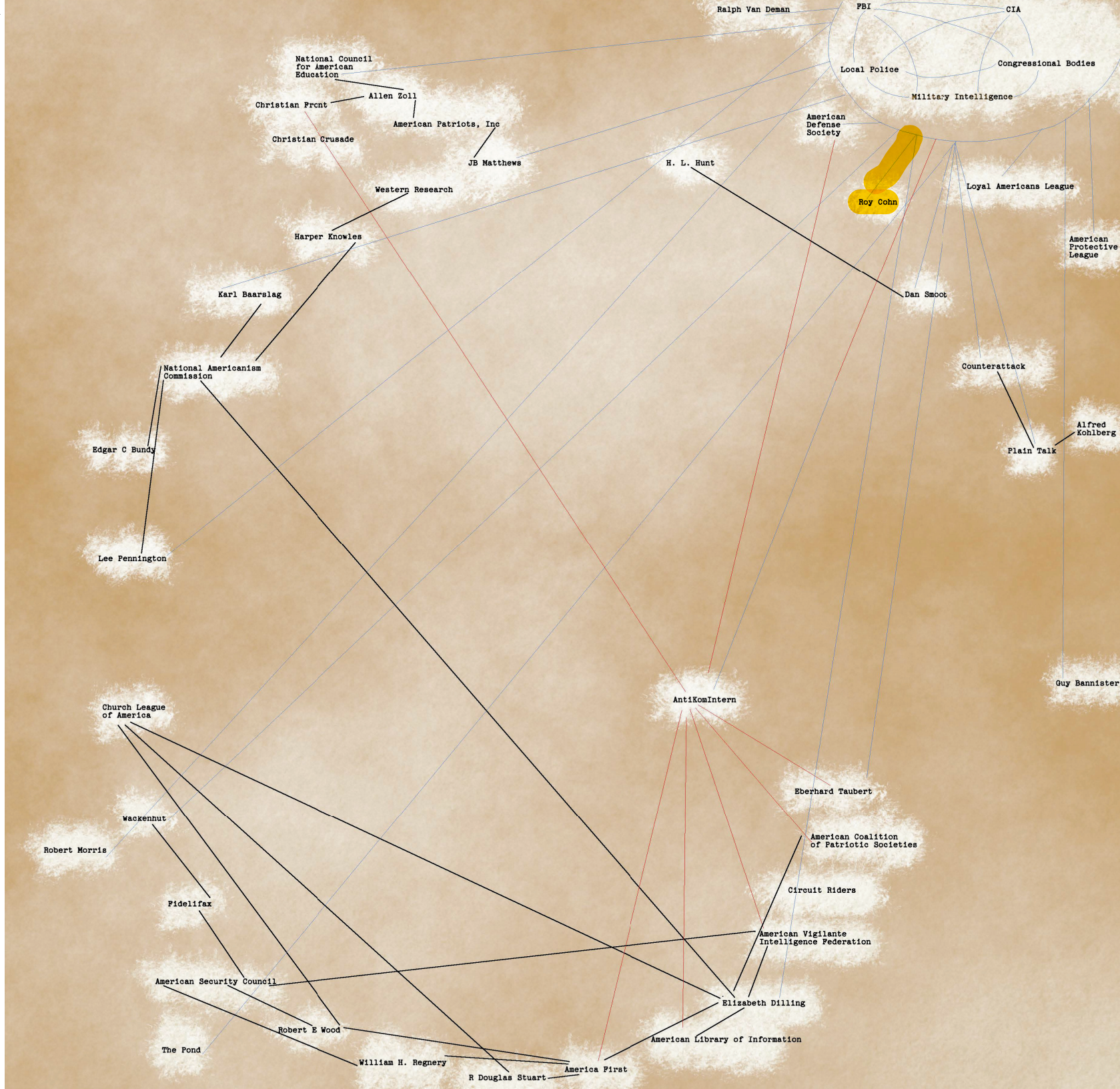
For the job he does, and the audience to which he addresses himself, Lowman is doubly qualified as an expert. He has undeviatingly "correct" attitudes on all subjects that comprise the Radical Rightist line. And with reference to one aspect of the problem of Communism, he has developed a gimmick or formula that lends weight to his words: namely, the compilation of names and "items of public record."

This Lowman type of document can best be described as a scissors-and-paste job. It defies all efforts at exact interpretation. But this, too, is an advantage of sorts. By using it to create an impression that is never translated into any exact charge, the Right extremists can derogate the listed individuals and yet not make any overt statement for which they could be held to account.

Lowman's first list was "A Compilation of Public Records of 2109 Methodist Ministers." The first volume of this appeared in 1956; the second, not until 1961. Each volume is made up of multigraphed sheets stapled together. The white paper cover is dominated, in each instance, by the figure 2109 in huge black-faced type.

This practice of making the number loom large is standard for all the Lowman lists we have seen; and it can be taken, we think, as a clue to the type of impressiveness he aspires to for his compilations. Their weight is to be guaranteed by

1950s generally



During the infamous days of the 1950s second red scare the man most responsible for handing Joe McCarthy lists of communists to wave was his chief counsel Roy Cohn.

Cohn would turn anti-communism into a long and lucrative career before a later stint supplying rent-boys for DC parties in the 80s and early 90s.

Cohn was famous — and infamous — for his work for Sen. Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin in the 1950s investigating suspected infiltration by communists in U.S. government agencies, as well as his role prosecuting Soviet spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed for stealing American atomic secrets.

* In turn, much of McCarthy's data came from the FBI. The Bureau abstracted pertinent security files and turned the abstracts over to Roy Cohn, the senator's chief counsel.

Law Enforcement
Intelligence Unit



(including for

state levels. Indeed, intelligence units have themselves organized a private intelligence network, the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU). Formed in 1956 and headquartered in California, the LEIU was conceived primarily as a countersubversive national structure, a vehicle for the exchange of dossier-type information about radicals and radicalism. The formation of the group reflected

THE POLITICAL DATA ON THE LEIU FACE CARDS

The face cards obtained in the Chicago suits are the most revealing of the documents.²⁶ According to Gutman, who examined about 300 to 400 LEIU cards in the possession of the Chicago Police Department Subversive Squad, about 10% could be classified as political. (There is no assurance, however, that the Chicago cards are a representative sampling.)

Among the political subjects is a former professor at the University of Washington. Michael Phillip Lerner is characterized as a "Marxist scholar, political activist, leader within the Seattle Liberation Front, present at many demonstrations in Seattle." Another subject, Lee Lubinski, was noted as a leader in peace movements, who "has connections in several states...has operated draft evasion counselling and peace demonstrations." (Draft counselling, of course, is not a crime.) Lubinski's card revealed that he had no record of arrests. Other cards concern subjects Imari Obadele ("President of the Republic of New Africa"), well-known civil rights advocate Ann Braden ("long-time Communist Party member"), American Indian Movement leaders Clyde and Vernon Bellecourt and others.

By hook or by crook private security groups gained access to LEIU. The security division of Georgia Power made use of the files, as well as Kerr-McGee, employer of Karen Silkwood. A Kerr-McGee security man questioned (while drunk) about the legality of tapping Silkwood's phone assured the PI drinking him under the table that it was all okay, as the information gleaned was provided to the LEIU.

It was around this time Ralph Van Deman's remaining files in San Diego were used in a local election campaign. One wonders what the relationship was between the republican candidate and the national guard counterintelligence unit maintaining the San Diego Research Library.

*The seizure was sparked by a complaint of San Diego State Senator Hugo Fisher that in the 1958 election campaign a Republican opponent had tried to smear him with the aid of material from the library indicating that Fisher had been seen in the company of a "known Communist," had been an ACLU member, and had once debated the issue of whether the FBI was abusing the rights of citizens. Fisher won the election, but he and others in the Democratic administration feared that the files would again be used as smear material by right-wing Republicans in the upcoming 1962 elections.

The diagram illustrates a network of connections between various individuals and organizations. Key nodes include:

- John Birch Society** (highlighted in yellow)
- AntikomIntern** (central node)
- Church League of America**
- National Americanism Commission**
- Western Research**
- Harper Knowles**
- Karl Baarslag**
- Edgar C Bundy**
- Lee Pennington**
- Wackenhut**
- Fidelifax**
- American Security Council**
- The Pond**
- Robert E Wood**
- William H. Regnery**
- R Douglas Stuart**
- America First**
- American Library of Information**
- Elizabeth Dilling**
- American Vigilante Intelligence Federation**
- Circuit Riders**
- American Coalition of Patriotic Societies**
- Eberhard Taubert**
- Plain Talk**
- Counterattack**
- Loyal Americans League**
- American Protective League**
- Guy Bannister**
- Alfred Kohlberg**
- Dan Smoot**
- Roy Cohn**
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- Guy Bannister**
- Alfred Kohlberg**
- Dan Smoot**
- Roy Cohn**

The John Birch Society is rightly regarded as Robert Welch's personal front group, but its formation owes much to Alfred Kohlberg, formerly the financier of Plain Talk and another China Lobby man.

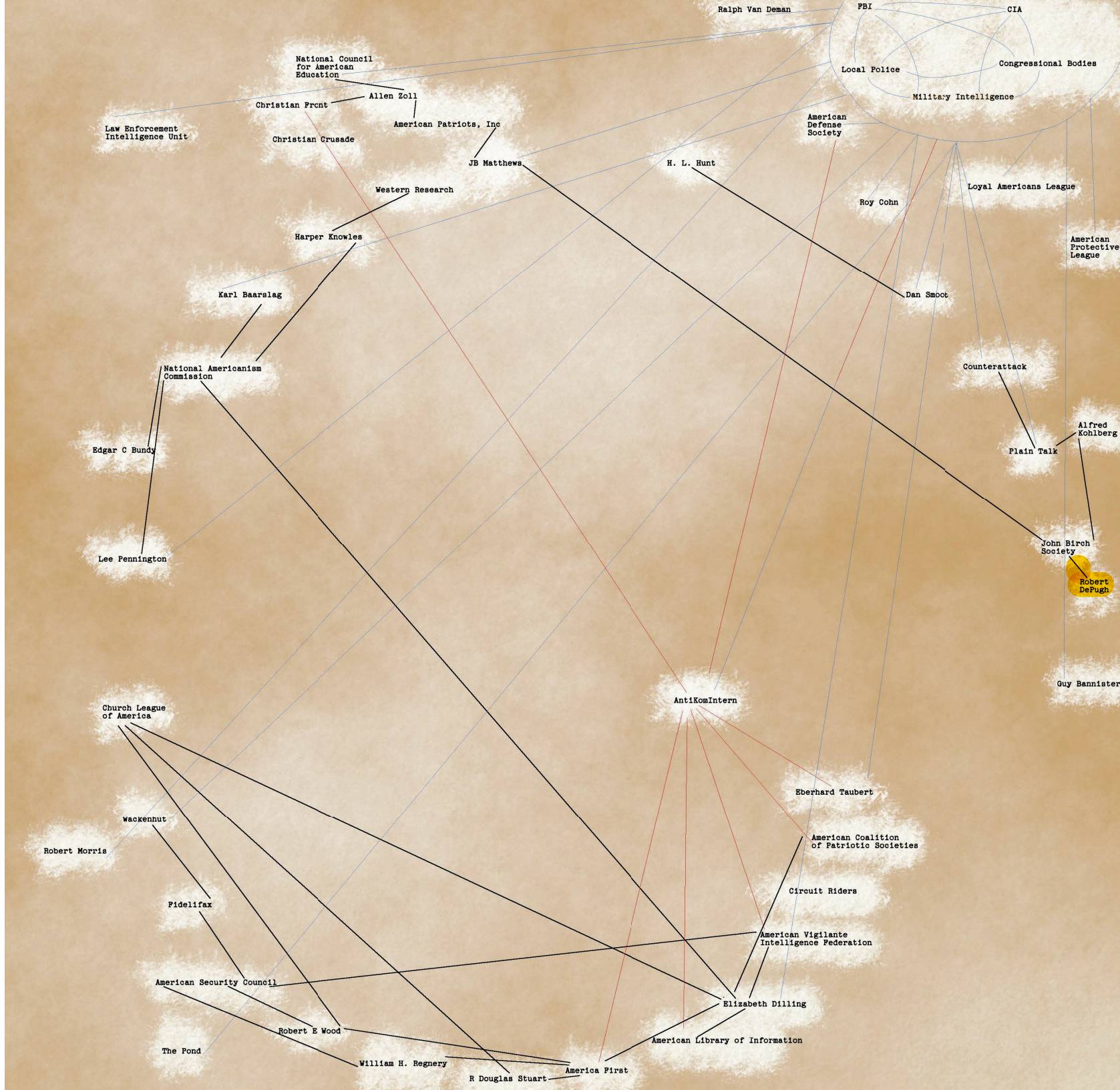
At incorporation, the John Birch Society counted among its assets the files of JB Matthews.

When Robert Welch founded the John Birch Society in 1958, he warned that it would not be easy to ferret out the cunning subversives. "One of the hardest things for the decent American to realize is that a secret Communist looks and acts like anybody else. One needs not only experience," the founder explained, but a "feel for the way a Communist works." Welch was certain of his own "feel" because his conclusions consistently echoed Matthews's. "And of course I also have the benefit of J.B.'s files, almost incredible memory and judgment built out of long experience."

The nation was offered a sample of Matthews's *modus operandi* in an article he wrote for the *American Mercury* magazine in 1953 on "The Reds and Our Churches," which asserted that 7000 Protestant churches had served what he called the "Kremlin conspiracy." The article charged that "The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States is composed of Protestant clergymen." Protests from clergymen, in which President Eisenhower joined, forced Matthews's resignation as executive director of Senator McCarthy's investigative subcommittee after only eighteen days of service. Matthews died in July 1966; his wife carried on his work as co-editor of the right-wing newsletter *Combat*, published by William F. Buckley's *National Review*.

helped to forge (and often funded) a multi-faceted, far-right counter-subversive series of networks. These alliances impacted American culture in numerous ways, by distributing media blacklists, or engaging in academic purges. Kohlberg helped to guide Robert Welch, and wound up as a founding director of the John Birch Society. He died in 1960.

c. 1959



One of the John Birch Society's early members was Robert DePugh, who would soon found his own more militant organization.

DePugh became an early follower of Robert Welch, but was drummed out of the Birch Society when he organized the Minutemen.

Legend has it that the Minutemen came into being quite spontaneously on a small Missouri lake in June of 1960. It was the height of the U-2 crisis, and ten duck hunters, DePugh among them, were speculating on the outcome.

It's likely DePugh's ouster was for the sake of appearances. As we'll see relations were cozy between him and Welch personally, and between the Birch Society and the Minutemen.

In 1958 the American Security Council, nee Mid-American Research Library and parent organization to Fidelifax, spun off another ostensibly separate group (which would ALSO go through several name changes and mergers.)

We elect to regard them all as part of one organization.

II. American Security Council Foundation

The American Security Council Foundation (ASCF) was incorporated in Chicago, Illinois as the Institute for American Strategy on February 24, 1958 and become tax-exempt as an educational institution under Section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

It changed its name to American Security Council Education Foundation on February 19, 1976 and to American Security Council Foundation on October 2, 1980. Then, when the American Security Council was merged into the ASCF on June 4, 1997 it changed its name to American Security Council.

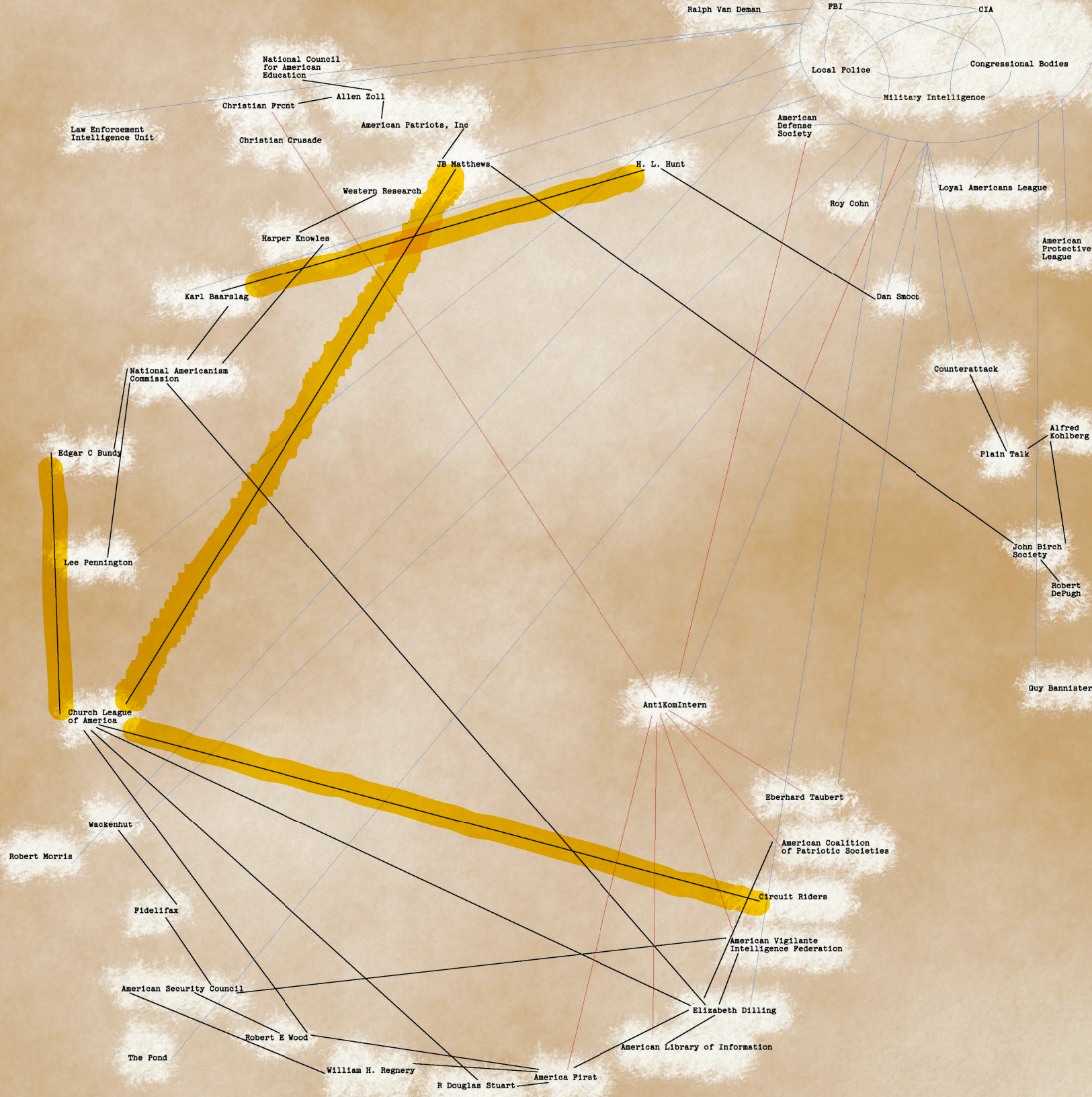
A. Institute for American Strategy

The Institute for American Strategy (IAS) was organized to 1) manage the annual National Military-Industrial Conferences where, beginning in 1955, top military, business, education and organization leaders came together in Chicago to analyze the growing threat of Communism and propose strategies to meet the challenge at all levels, and 2) educate others regarding the facts and proposal presented in the Conference.

Previously, the Conferences had been managed for the Society of Military Engineers (SAME) by its Chicago Chapter. SAME had seen the need for bringing the defense establishment, industry, labor and education together to 1) articulate and analyze the Communist challenge, and 2) offer perceptive recommendations for vigorous American action to help the free world.

The first General Chairman was Major Lenox R. Lohr, SAME President and President of the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry and former Chairman of NBC.

1958



In 1958:

-JB Matthews begins working for the Church League of America

-The CLA publishes a blacklist which appears to contain Circuit Riders files verbatim

-Karl Baarslag works briefly for H. L. Hunt

It was also around this time that Edgar C Bundy assumed direct control of the Church League of America.

172 THE STRANGE TACTICS OF EXTREMISM

time to check; and by the subtle excitation of dislike and even hatred of others."

Having characterized the "smear," Bundy sets a standard to be observed by anyone who accuses "an individual or a group . . . of something unwholesome or improper." Any such accusation "should be supported by clear and conclusive documentation and not just the manipulated words of the accuser. The test of proof should be similar to what would be admissible as evidence in court."

This statement deserves applause. Its implementation would do much to restore among us an atmosphere of confidence and reason. This is why we find so regrettable Bundy's own repetitive resort to the very techniques which he deplors. He does resort to them, however—so often that his ways of doing so become, in effect, part of his style of writing. Hence, this chapter can be regarded as a "brief": *Bundy vs. Bundy*—Bundy, the analyst of the "smear technique," vs. Bundy, the user of it.

His "looseness of documentation" is made all the more interesting by the fact that the Church League, according to its official brochure, possesses files that contain nearly 400,000 3x5 cross-referenced index cards on individuals, organizations and publications "which serve the communist cause in the United States"—as Party members, fellow-travelers, party sympathizers or front-joiners, or dupes.

"There are not more than twelve files in the entire United States comparable to the Church League files."

This tax-exempt Church League is, in brief, setting up shop as an investigative body. Certainly this fact imposes upon Bundy an exacting obligation to abide by his own standard of proof: namely, that it should be "similar to what would be admissible as evidence in court." And this obligation becomes all the heavier with respect to statements made

EDGAR C. BUNDY AND THE CHURCH LEAGUE OF AMERICA 173

in his book *Collectivism in the Churches*; for this is described on its own back cover as "A Devastating Indictment, Fully Documented!" The exclamation point is Bundy's. The italics are ours.

On p. 49 of *Collectivism in the Churches*, Bundy announces his intention of listing "some of the prominent persons in the old Federal Council, together with their positions in the new National Council of Churches and the left-wing affiliations of a considerable number of them"; and here we again meet the name of Dr. Earl Frederick Adams.

Lowman, we recall, listed Dr. Adams as having been affiliated with "the leftist movement of this generation" on the sole basis of his having signed, in 1938, a "call" to a project sponsored by the American Youth Congress—taking no account of that struggle for control of the Congress to which no official body wrote *finis* till a year later.

Bundy, after noting the positions held by Dr. Adams in the Federal and National Councils, writes: "Communist-front association: American Youth Congress." Not one word is said about the date or nature of this "association." For all the reader can tell, it might have been an association in depth, and one that spanned years of Communist-front activity.

Should we conclude that the Church League's files are so inadequate that the 3x5 card on Dr. Adams holds no more information than Bundy here reports? Or should we conclude that Bundy, building up a case against the National Council, withholds information that was at his command? If so, on what basis does he advertise his book as "fully documented"?

Another man whom Bundy undertakes to derogate in the same section of his book is Dr. Luther A. Weigle, former head of Yale Divinity School and head of the translation committee of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible.

subversive seminars," and lectures over the country. In 1958, he published *Collectivism in the Churches*, to expose "the alarming extent to which Communist propaganda has penetrated religious groups and institutions." While the Church

Dr. J. B. Matthews in the August, 1958, *News and Views* quoted the Fellowship directly as having boasted:

Out of its activities and the concerns of its members and committees have grown such diverse organizations as the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Religion and Labor Foundation, the Workers Defense League, the Committee on Racial Equality, the National Council Against Censorship, the Society for Social Responsibility in Science, the Church Peace Mission, and more recently the American Committee on Africa.

Dr. Matthews additionally reported that 35 of the 44 members of F.O.R.'s advisory council or editorial board had records of affiliation of some sort with Communist fronts and/or enterprises. One of the latest outfits to be spawned by the F.O.R. is Clergymen's Emergency Committee for Vietnam, with the same pacifist and leftist clerical names appearing on their letterheads and in their newspaper ads. So much for the background of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

THE MALODOROUS FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Space limits restrict any extended discussion of the Fund for the Republic. Set up in 1952 by the Ford Foundation with a grant of \$15 million, its true objec-

Vol. 21, No. 6

Wheaton, Illinois

June, 1958

PART ONE

Pacifism, Socialism, Communism, and the National Council of Churches

by

J. B. MATTHEWS

To Readers of *NEWS AND VIEWS* who have never met him before The Church League of America proudly presents our guest writer for this and subsequent issues the distinguished and famous Dr. J. B. Matthews, one of the greatest minds of our generation.

It is not of record that newspaper editors or politicians considered that Kirby Page's findings with respect to the pacifist-socialist views of active clergymen and theological students constituted an attack upon the churches. Nineteen years later, however, when I wrote, on the basis of extensive research, that "at least 7,000 clergymen" had been sum-

Mr. DeLoach advised that Karl Baarslag is of the same stripe as Bundy. He is a "professional anticommunist" and makes his living posing as an expert on communism. Baarslag has been fired by the HCUA, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and a number of other Senate committees and commissions. He is regarded on the Hill as a professional "bum." For a number of months he worked for H. L. Hunt in Houston, Texas, however, he eventually was even fired by Hunt.

It's not explicitly clear in what capacity Baarslag worked for H. L. Hunt, but given his credentials we can feel comfortable narrowing it down to either politics or naval non-fiction. Hunt himself was only known for sharing one of these interests, though we cannot definitively exclude the possibility he wanted a consultant on the history of shipwrecks and maritime radio operators.

The diagram illustrates a complex network of connections between various individuals and organizations. The nodes are arranged in a hierarchical and interconnected manner, with a central column of nodes highlighted in yellow. The connections are primarily black lines, with a few red lines visible. The nodes include:

- National Council for American Education
- Christian Prcnt
- Allen Zoll
- American Patriots, Inc
- JB Matthews
- Western Research
- Harper Knowles
- Karl Baarslag
- National Americanism Commission
- Edgar C Bundy
- Lee Pennington
- Church League of America
- Wackenhut
- Robert Morris
- Fidelifax
- American Security Council
- Robert E Wood
- The Pond
- William H. Regnery
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- Elizabeth Dilling
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- Circuit Riders
- American Coalition of Patriotic Societies
- Eberhard Taubert
- AntiKomIntern
- Ralph Van Deman
- FBI
- Local Police
- Congressional Bodies
- Military Intelligence
- American Defense Society
- Roy Cohn
- Dan Smoot
- Loyal Americans League
- American Protective League
- Counterattack
- Plain Talk
- John Birch Society
- Robert DePugh
- Guy Bannister
- Alfred Kohlberg
- H. L. Hunt
- Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit

In 1959 Lee Pennington, the former FBI agent with a network of (he claimed) 70,000 confidential informants formed with the American Legion, joined the American Security Council as head of the Washington office.



LEE R. PENNINGTON . . . Internal Security
Editor

Mr. Pennington is Chief of the Washington Bureau of the American Security Council. He is a retired inspector of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He has also served as Director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion. With his extensive background in national security matters and his long service in Washington, Mr. Pennington plays a key role in gathering facts for the ASC's Washington Report.

FIFTH FISCAL YEAR IN BRIEF (Year Ended March 31, 1960)

Membership

1959 was a year of notable advances for the American Security

* * *

This is my own ellipses- to show a date for this "staff" subheading I included the first page of "Fifth Fiscal Year In Brief," which is three pages previous on archive.org

Staff

The increased activity of the Council required the addition of several new employees. We added a research director; two researchers, including a Chinese and Japanese translator; a Washington representative; a typist; and a clerk. The Council now has 11 full-time and eight part-time employees.

Mr. William K. Lambie, Jr., joined the Council staff on November 2, 1959, as Research Director. Mr. Lambie is a graduate of Ursinus College and Vanderbilt University Law School. He is a member of the Bar in the State of Tennessee and served as a special agent of the FBI in the Kansas City and New York offices. Mr. Lambie is widely experienced in the security field and by virtue of his special background is making an important contribution to Council effectiveness.

The Council retained Lee R. Pennington as Washington Representative. After approximately 25 years service with the FBI, Mr. Pennington retired as an Inspector. He is the former director of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion.

The diagram illustrates a network of individuals and organizations. A yellow highlight is placed over a central cluster of nodes, including 'Church League of America', 'American Security Council', 'Fidellifax', 'Wackenhut', and 'Robert Morris'. The diagram features numerous nodes connected by black lines, with a few red lines highlighting specific connections. The nodes are arranged in a hierarchical and interconnected manner, with some nodes acting as central hubs.

Key nodes and connections include:

- Central Cluster (Yellow Highlight):** Church League of America, American Security Council, Fidellifax, Wackenhut, Robert Morris.
- Other Nodes:** National Council for American Education, Christian Front, Allen Zoll, American Patriots, Inc, JB Matthews, Western Research, Harper Knowles, Karl Baarslag, National Americanism Commission, Edgar C Bundy, Lee Pennington, Robert Morris, Wackenhut, Fidellifax, American Security Council, Robert E Wood, William H. Regnery, R Douglas Stuart, America First, American Library of Information, Elizabeth Dilling, American Vigilante Intelligence Federation, Circuit Riders, American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Eberhard Taubert, AntikomIntern, H. L. Hunt, Roy Cohn, Dan Smoot, Loyal Americans League, American Protective League, Counterattack, Plain Talk, John Birch Society, Robert DePugh, Guy Bannister, Alfred Kohlberg, American Defense Society, FBI, Local Police, Congressional Bodies, Military Intelligence, CIA, Ralph Van Deman.
- Connections:** The diagram shows a complex web of relationships. Notable connections include:
 - Church League of America to American Security Council, Fidellifax, Wackenhut, Robert Morris, and American Library of Information.
 - American Security Council to Robert E Wood, William H. Regnery, R Douglas Stuart, and America First.
 - AntikomIntern to H. L. Hunt, Roy Cohn, Dan Smoot, Loyal Americans League, American Protective League, Counterattack, Plain Talk, John Birch Society, Robert DePugh, Guy Bannister, Alfred Kohlberg, American Defense Society, FBI, Local Police, Congressional Bodies, Military Intelligence, CIA, Ralph Van Deman, and American Library of Information.
 - H. L. Hunt to Roy Cohn, Dan Smoot, Loyal Americans League, American Protective League, Counterattack, Plain Talk, John Birch Society, Robert DePugh, Guy Bannister, Alfred Kohlberg, American Defense Society, FBI, Local Police, Congressional Bodies, Military Intelligence, CIA, Ralph Van Deman, and American Library of Information.

In or shortly before 1959 the American Security Council acquired a body of files which was probably the research material of the Commission on Government Security

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: January 29, 1959

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING (SECURITY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/88 BY SP7MAC/SLC

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Mr. Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

SAC Auerbach called at 3:40 PM regarding the above organization. As background, he pointed out that the American Security Council is an organization servicing industrial concerns regarding checks on employees of these concerns. The American Security Council has sponsored certain other offshoots, such as Fidelifar and the Mid-America Research Library consisting of public source subversive data. It was Auerbach's understanding that the library compiled by Messrs. Ladd and Tracy has been absorbed into this library. Auerbach said that up to recently the American Security Council had as subscribers 240 companies paying an annual fee of

STATEMENT OF HON. LOYD WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN, ACCOMPANIED
BY D. MILTON LADD, STAFF DIRECTOR; STANLEY J. TRACY, ASSO-
CIATE COUNSEL; AND J. ROBERT BROWN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
OF RESEARCH, FORMER COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. Wright. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman and members of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, may I preliminarily express my appreciation for the opportunity to appear here.

I want to correct one thing that your distinguished associate, Congressman Walter, said. My time is yours. There is nothing in my opinion so important as to pass appropriate legislation to protect our glorious country, and when anyone says that I must return, I assure you that is not the case. I will be here at your beck and call any time if I may in the slightest contribute to your considerations.

I would like, for the record, Mr. Chairman, to introduce to you and the members of the committee Mr. D. Milton Ladd, Mr. Stanley J. Tracy, and Mr. J. Robert Brown, who were Administrative Director, Associate Counsel, and Assistant Director of Research, respectively, of the Commission on Government Security.

"During the war years, espionage, sabotage and internal security cases were handled by the Domestic Intelligence Division headed by D. M. Ladd, who entered the FBI after his graduation from The George Washington Law School in 1928. Ladd became an Assistant to the Director in 1949 and retired in 1954 after some twenty-six years with the FBI. He was a son of the late Senator Ladd of North Dakota. When Ladd was placed in charge of the Domestic Intelligence Division, Stanley J. Tracy succeeded him as Assistant Director of the Identification Division. Tracy joined the FBI in 1933 and retired in 1954.

It's also possible the "library" mentioned refers to files amassed by Ladd and Tracy while at the FBI Domestic Intelligence Division, though this likely went with them to the Commission on Government Security

1959 is also the only year we can pin down definitively Pennington's work for the CIA, though his involvement in the Watergate coverup would seem to suggest the relationship continued.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Slatinshek.

Mr. SLATINSHEK. Mr. Pennington, you were a consultant with the CIA for a considerable period of time.

Mr. PENNINGTON. That is true.

Mr. SLATINSHEK. I understand that relationship was terminated.

Mr. PENNINGTON. On December 31.

Mr. SLATINSHEK. Could you tell us what Mr. Vasaly said was the reason for this rather surprising action?

Mr. PENNINGTON. Yes.

He indicated that they were curtailing expenses and that there was general turmoil in the office as a result of retirements and things of that nature, and generally it was on the basis of retrenchment.

I tell you, gentlemen, I told him several months before, I said, "The information I am picking up from various sources and handing you I don't believe justifies \$250 a month, and I think you ought to cut it out."

I told them that because, hell, I don't like to take money if I have not earned it, and he said—the answer to that was, "well, they wanted to retain me just in case they needed me."

The ASC steps on the bureau's toes

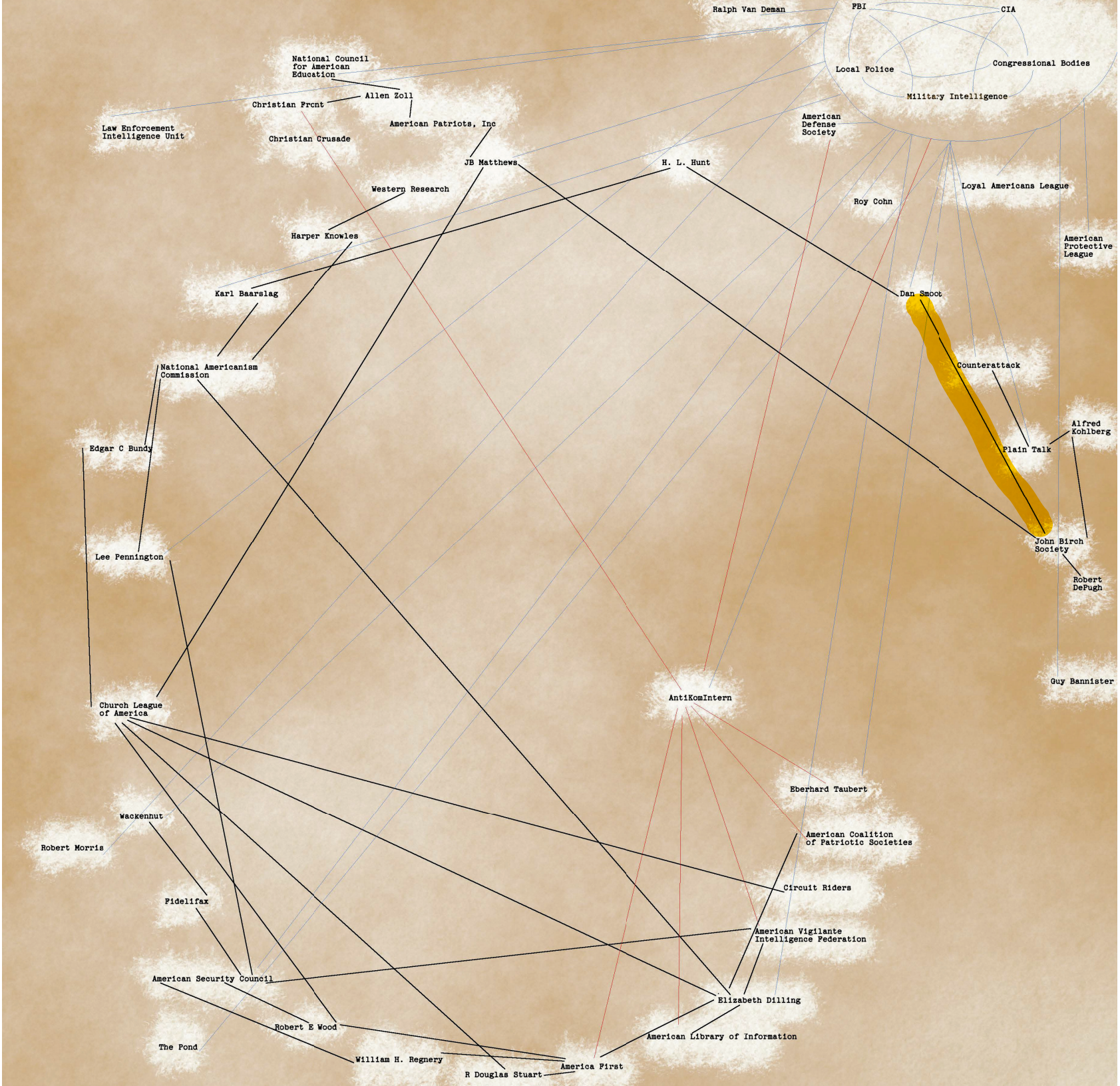
Observations:

As indicated by Mr. Belmont's referenced memorandum we became alarmed that the ASC through the efforts of its president, John M. Fisher, was going to try to place informants in the CP. Further, Fisher was bringing into the ASC his brother-in-law, Jack E. Ison, an Agent of the New York Office whose last day on duty is today, 1-30-59. Ison who has handled espionage matters in New York will allegedly implement the program of informant coverage by ASC within the CP.

The Director approved our action of bringing this matter to the attention of the New York Office and by airtel dated 1-30-59 ASAC B. C. Brown advised that he had a lengthy discussion with SA Ison prior to his departure reminding Ison of his Bureau oath; that he must avoid giving any impression he has any connections with the FBI in his new position; and that further Ison must refute any allegations that he or the ASC has a "pipeline" into the Bureau.

1960

In 1960
Dan Smoot
was a
member of
the John
Birch
Society



5/19/60

SAC, DALLAS (62-0-10432)

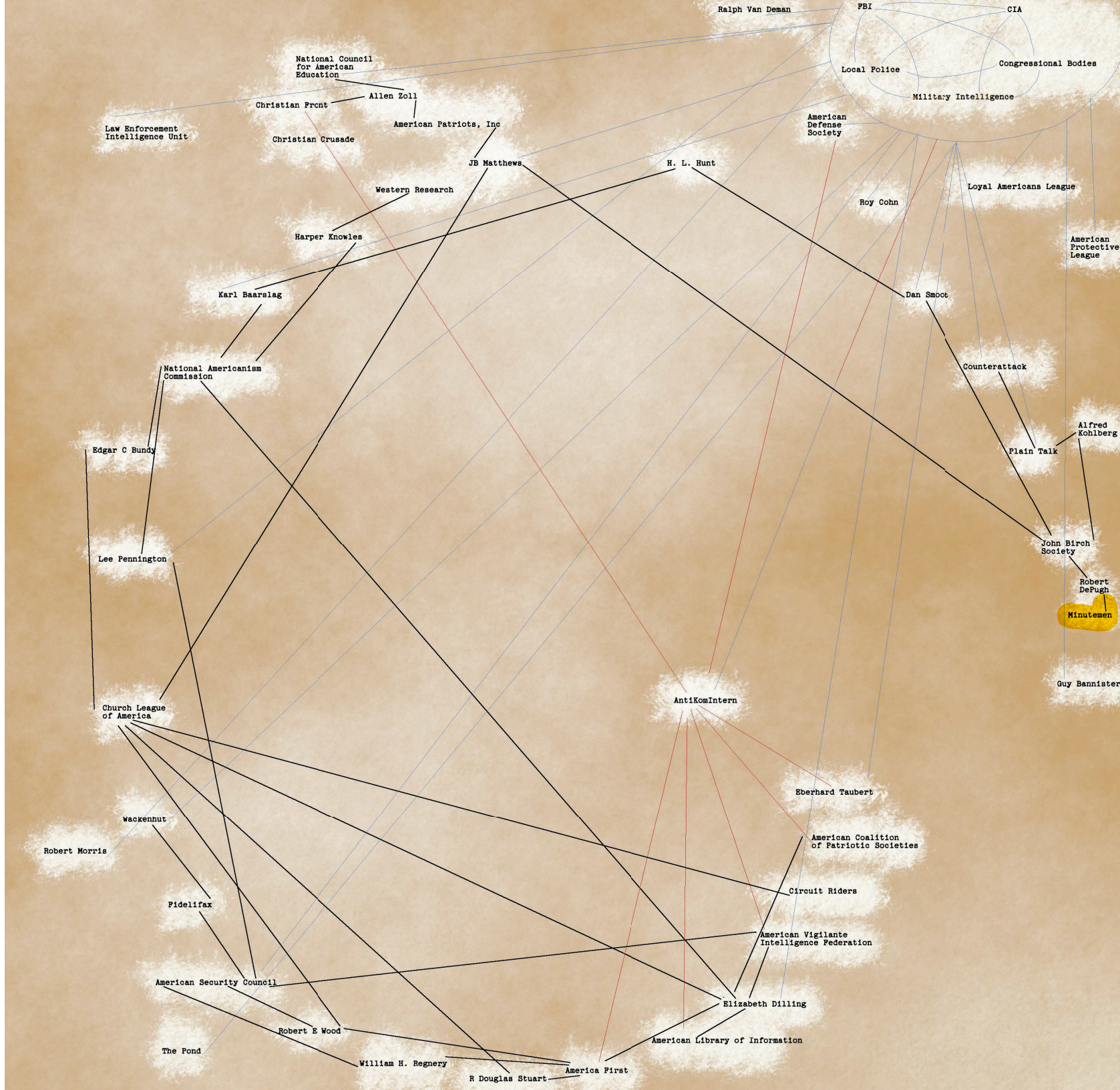
JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 5/13/60, [REDACTED]
Dallas, Texas, telephone EM 1-2646, advised SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.,
she had attended a meeting of the JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY on 5/10/60.
This meeting was presided over by [REDACTED] who resided on b6
Abrams Road in Dallas. This meeting consisted of the showing b7
of three thirty-minute films on this organization which is
reputed to be a secret anti-Communist organization. [REDACTED]
advised this organization publishes a publication known as
"American Opinion." [REDACTED] advised he had eight organizers
in the State of Texas, and that former Bureau Agent DAN SMOOT
was backing this organization.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for their
information.

friend of Senator Joseph McCarthy.⁸¹ Smoot eventually published his own radical right-wing
propaganda sheet, *The Dan Smoot Report*, and became a prominent member of the John Birch
Society (JBS), the Liberty Lobby, and the Minutemen.

1960



1960 was also the year Robert DePugh founded the Minutemen. In addition to their paramilitary activities (both under the 'Minutemen' name and as the 'Secret Army Organization' in San Diego) they maintained a large library of files.

DePugh became an early follower of Robert Welch, but was drummed out of the Birch Society when he organized the Minutemen.

Legend has it that the Minutemen came into being quite spontaneously on a small Missouri lake in June of 1960. It was the height of the U-2 crisis, and ten duck hunters, DePugh among them, were speculating on the outcome.

Yet Lauchli's criticism of the Minuteman structure was partially valid. Despite its military trappings, the organization was not set up with a tight military-like chain of command and control. It was more like a franchise operation, with DePugh in Norborne providing the national identity, policy directives, publicity coordination, propaganda materials, and training publications. In turn, the units in the field would remit dues and submit intelligence data. Active units sprang

The diagram illustrates a complex network of relationships between various individuals and organizations. The nodes are represented by text labels, and the connections are shown as lines. A large, irregular yellow highlight covers a central portion of the diagram, obscuring several nodes and connections.

Nodes (Individuals and Organizations):

- National Council for American Education
- Christian Prcnt
- Allen Zoll
- American Patriots, Inc
- JB Matthews
- Western Research
- Harper Knowles
- Karl Baarslag
- National Americanism Commission
- Edgar C Bundy
- Lee Pennington
- Church League of America
- Wackenhut
- Robert Morris
- Fidelifax
- American Security Council
- Robert E Wood
- The Pond
- William H. Regnery
- R Douglas Stuart
- America First
- Elizabeth Dilling
- American Library of Information
- American Vigilante Intelligence Federation
- Circuit Riders
- American Coalition of Patriotic Societies
- Eberhard Taubert
- AntiKomIntern
- H. L. Hunt
- Ralph Van Deman
- FBI
- CIA
- Local Police
- Military Intelligence
- American Defense Society
- Roy Cohn
- Loyal Americans League
- American Protective League
- Dan Smoot
- Counterattack
- Plain Talk
- John Birch Society
- Robert DePugh
- Minutemen
- Guy Bannister

Connections:

- Connections are shown as lines between nodes.
- A large, irregular yellow highlight covers a central portion of the diagram, obscuring several nodes and connections.

Smoot also received files from DePugh

housing the files fell into disrepair and became ruined by exposure to the weather. DePugh frequently traded files with Dan Smoot of Dallas, and others.⁸⁰ Smoot was a friend of Guy

80 Robert DePugh, interviews by the author, December 17, 1999, and May 11, 2000.

Many americans wrote directly to the FBI hoping for information on groups they were suspicious of.

100-475112-19
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-4-88 BY SP1 AGJ
291-732

Dear [redacted]
I have received your letter dated September 18, 1961, with its enclosure, and the interest which prompted your communicating with me is appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance, the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI, strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer that we do or do not have in our files the information you desire.

I am enclosing two items of literature which you may like to read.

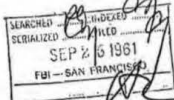
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-4-88 BY SP1 AGJ

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)

1 San Francisco (enclosure)

SEE NOTE TO SAN FRANCISCO, PAGE TWO



[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I am in receipt of your letter of recent date, together with the enclosure furnished with your letter, and the motives prompting your communication are indeed appreciated.

Although I would like to be of assistance, I must advise that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency and information in our files is confidential and available for official use only. It is also pointed out that the FBI makes no evaluations or recommendations concerning the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication.

It is also pointed out that our inability to furnish any comment concerning your inquiry should not be interpreted as implying that we do or do not have information in our files concerning the subject of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

R. D. AUERBACH
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-4-88 BY SP1 AGJ
291-732

b6
b7c

Mr. Martin Sweets
President
The Martin Sweets Company, Inc.
3131 West Market Street
Louisville 12, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Sweets:

Your letter of May 1, 1961, has been received. I appreciate your generous expressions of confidence in my administration of this Bureau.

Your concern about communism is understandable, and your desire to take active measures in opposing it is reassuring. I have always believed that a broad knowledge of the objectives and operations of the communist conspiracy is essential if Americans are to effectively resist its influence. Armed with this understanding, they will be able to detect the communists as they attempt to infiltrate every segment of our American life.

You should find a wide variety of literature on this subject available at your local public library, and you may be interested in my book, "Masters of Deceit," which is a basic text on communism. I am enclosing some material on this subject which may also be of assistance to you.

In connection with your other inquiry, I would like to point out that the FBI, as an investigative agency, does not furnish evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. I hope you will not infer that we do or do not have data in our files concerning the organization you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

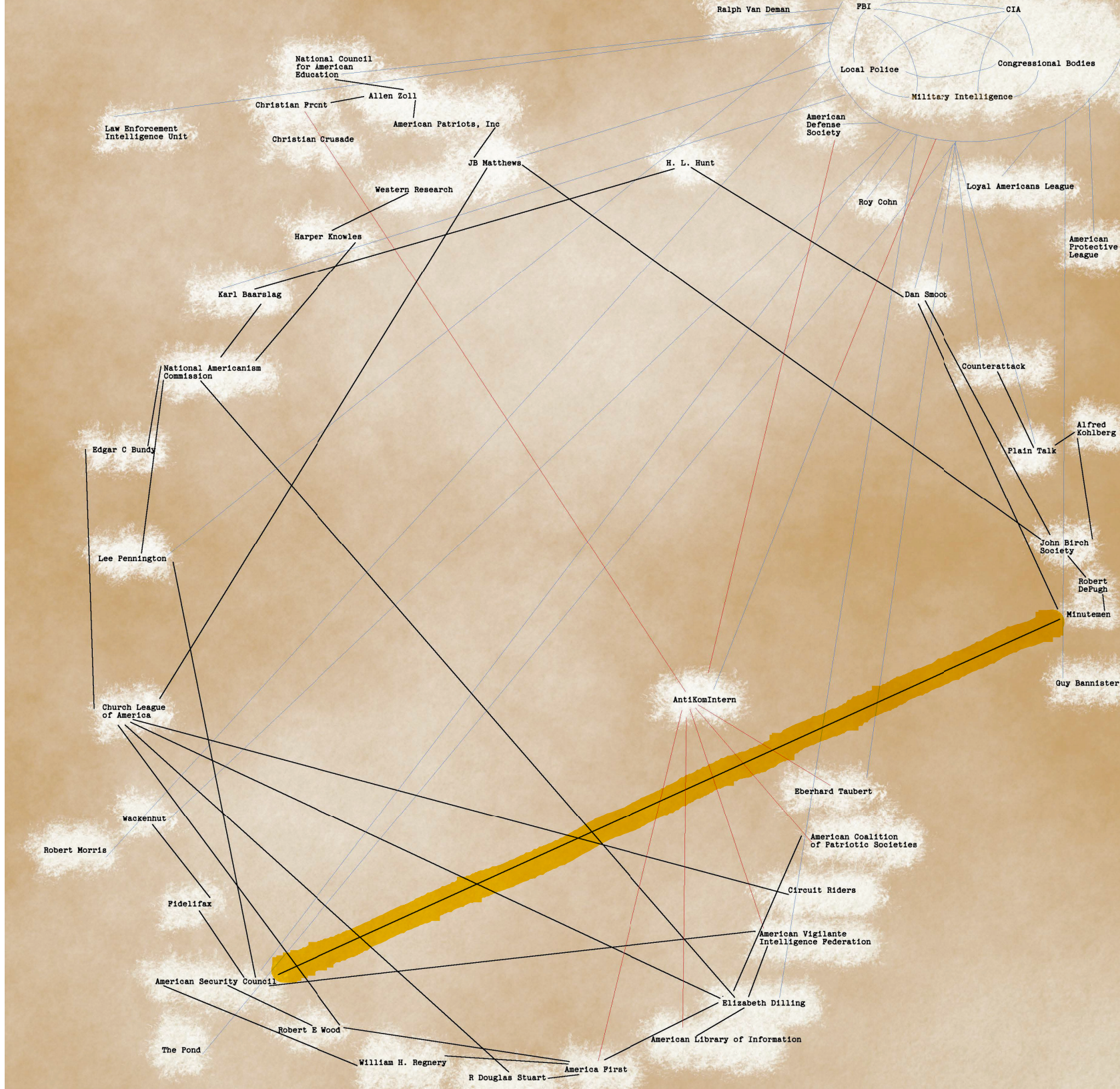
SEP 26 1961
FBI - SAN FRANCISCO

Enclosures (4) (listed on next page)

May 9, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-2-88 BY SP1 AGJ
See NOTE next page.

1961



In 1961 at least some Minutemen files were provided to the American Security Council through a more respectable intermediary.

It's likely such transfers through front organizations were widespread, but in this case thanks to a serious lapse in tradecraft we have the benefit of documentation.

Evidently other right-wing groups contribute data also. For example, in 1961 a Minuteman sent in information on putative left-wingers in his area to the Anti-Communism League of America in Park Ridge, Illinois. The League's executive secretary, John K. Crippen, replied in part:

I told Mr. Cyril W. Hooper (a member of the American Security Council, and one of our most important contacts to this fine organization) about your suggestion, and he has agreed to accept the letters furnished to him. These will be Thermofaxed and returned for our files. They will automatically reach the files of the Chicago FBI as well. . . . The ASC is staffed almost exclusively, at the top level, by former FBI men—who, of course, have had the finest training in the country.

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-4-61

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DM*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Maione _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: THE WACKENHUT CORPORATION
INFORMATION CONCERNING

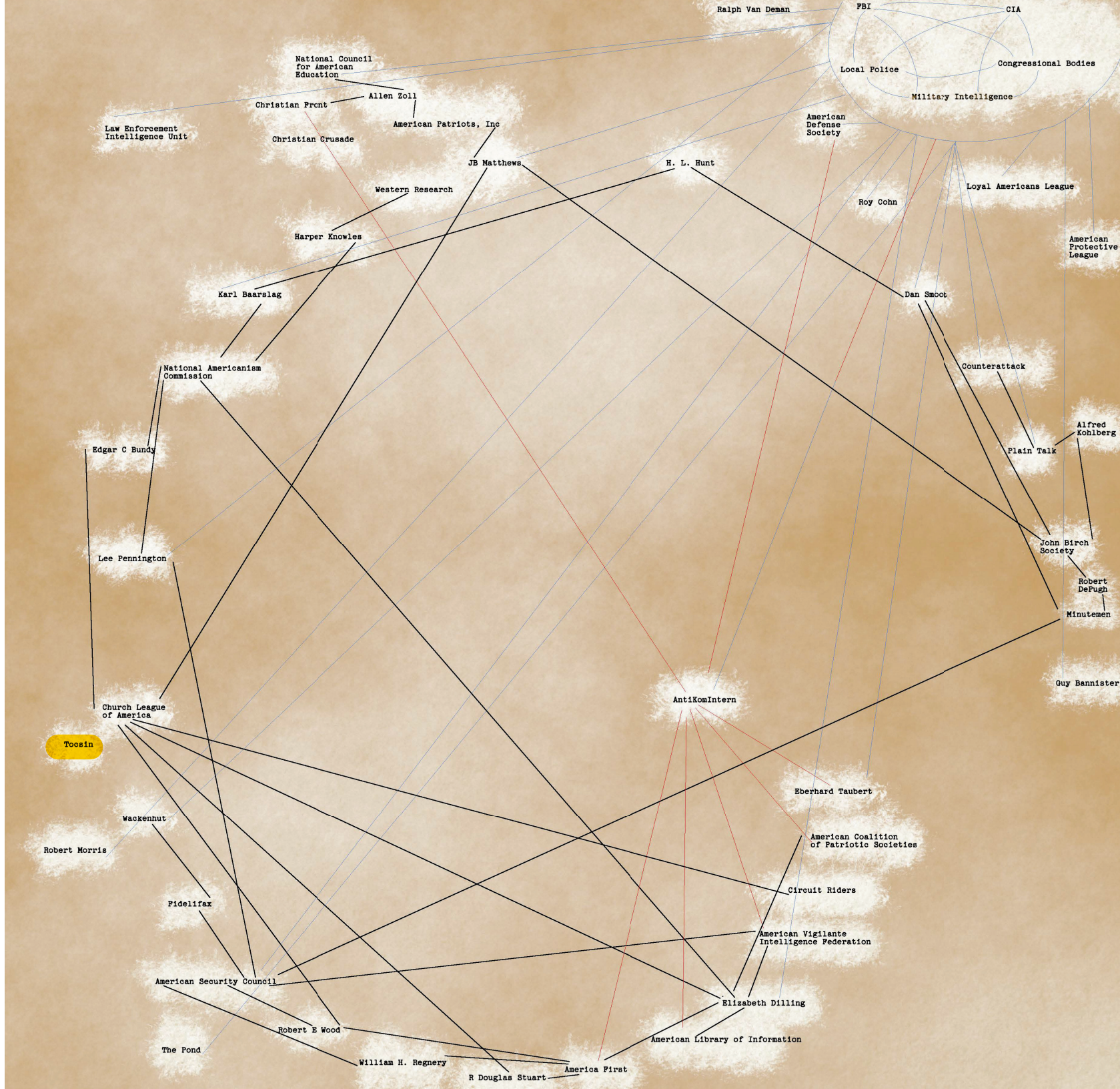
CORAL GABLES, FLA.

b6
b7C

By letter dated 10-2-61 Mr. George R. Wackenhut, President of the captioned corporation, apprised the Director of the aims and operations of his company. He solicits the Director's thoughts and views with respect to ways his company can assist in the fight against communism. Also, by letter dated 9-28-61 [redacted] advised that he has assumed the position of [redacted] of The Wackenhut Corporation. The purpose of [redacted] very complimentary letter is to request another of the Director's autographed photographs. He states he would like to display it in his office. He was sent an autographed photograph on 12-23-48, but it was inscribed to him and his wife, and he states his wife will not permit him to remove it from the house.

Both of these men are former Special Agents. Wackenhut EOD 2-12-51, resigned 5-21-54. Soon after leaving the Bureau he and three other former Agents formed a company known as "Special Agent Investigators." The Bureau was alerted to this since a strong possibility existed that clients of this company might be led to believe that these men still had some affiliation with the FBI. By letter dated 1-18-57, the Miami Office was instructed to avoid contact with the company because of misleading advertisements it had used in newspapers and the telephone directory. At this time, Wackenhut was the director of the Miami office of Fidelifax, Inc. Fidelifax is an organization which provides services such as guards to industrial plants. Most of its officials are former Agents. SAC letter 56-27 in-

c. 1961



During his time at UC Berkeley Charles Fox founded an anticommunist student newsletter called Tocsin. Along with editorials, college news, poetry, etc. Tocsin published a blacklist focused on Bay Area figures.

Several factors might make us suspicious Tocsin was receiving information from other right-wing student networks, but without physical access to archive material it is difficult to be sure.

Tables came and went from Bancroft and Telegraph; some groups were shooting stars and some were regulars. Among the former was **Students Associated Against Totalitarianism**, a small group run by Charles Fox, a grad student in linguistics who wrote letters regularly to the

Exploring the Political Bazaar | 27

Daily Cal. The group disappeared when he left campus to set up shop on nearby Channing Way as a professional anti-Communist, dedicated to exposing Commiesymp (Communist sympathizers) in the Bay Area through a weekly sheet he called *Tocsin*. Among the latter was the cam-

**Tocsin, the weekly intelligence report. Vol. 6, no. 45
(November 18, 1965)**

Keith, George H., ed.

Oakland: Tocsin, 1965. Eight page newsletter, 8.5x11 inches, very good condition.

The newsletter was begun in June 1961 to expose the Red conspiracy behind the burgeoning student movement and the greater New Left, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area and at UC Berkeley. Tocsin delved into its mission passionately, illustrating each issue with B&W photos taken on the site of rallies or teach-ins, naming names and tracing real or imagined Communist lineages, family connections, factional shifts, etc. Despite its blatant slant, no comparably systemic chronicle of local activists and their associations is available in Left publications from the period. This issue includes photos of prominent figures at Vietnam Day Committee events.

Written by Donald Rumsfeld



WASHINGTON REPORT

Washington, November 18, 1963

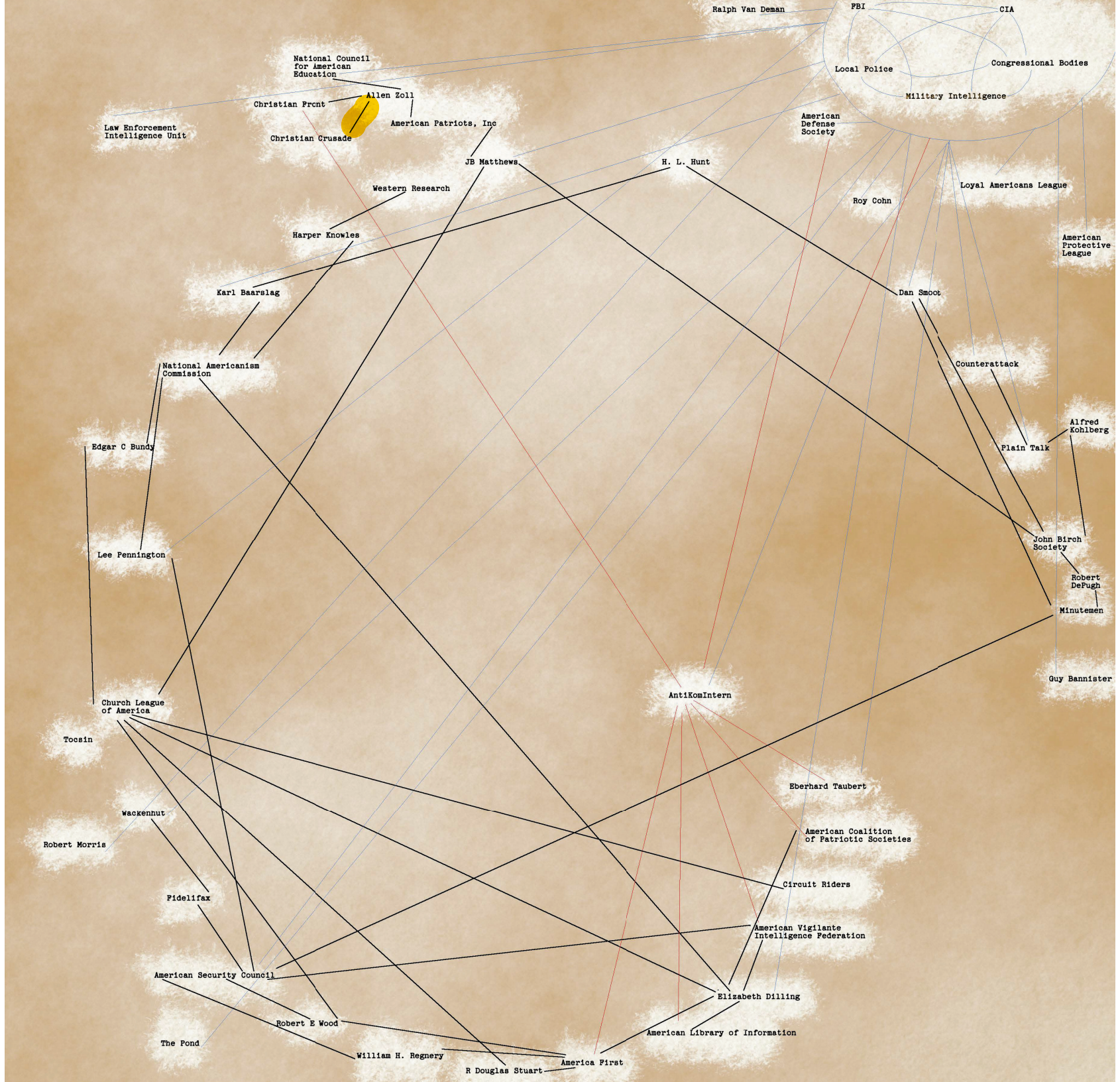
WR 63-22

SPACE AND THE COLD WAR

We are nearing the end of the second decade of the cold war. Yet we have seen no diminution of the general Communist fervor to achieve the goal of world communism. As to the Soviet leopard, nothing I have seen thus far persuades me that it has changed its spots or its own particular goal of world conquest. We need go back no further than the most recent "autobahn crisis" in Berlin to demonstrate that there has been no real change in fundamental Soviet policy following the Cuban missile crisis of October, 1962. Even between the supporters and the opponents of the limited nuclear test ban treaty, there was no disagreement that a deadly communist threat exists. Only the extent of the military risk in such a treaty was seriously debated.

Now we have witnessed the emergence of a new arena of conflict: Space. This new dimension has excited the world's imagination and we stand at the threshold of almost limitless opportunities to explore the questions of the origin of the earth and life upon it. But space also provides a new dimension in military strategy. It presents boundless opportunities to the nation which would achieve such a dominant military advantage that it could inflict its aggressive aims upon free societies.

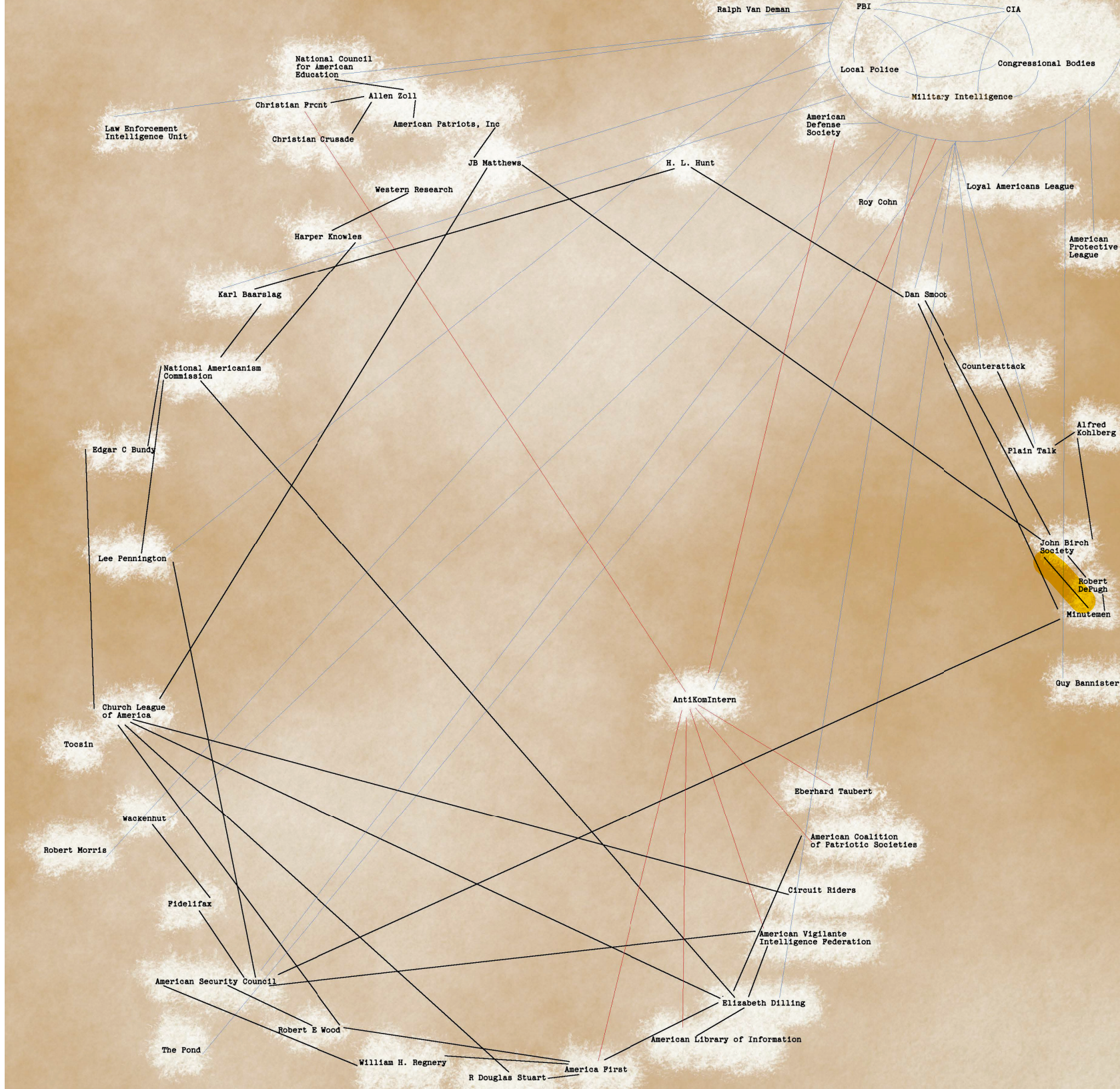
c. 1961



Around this time Christian Crusade purchased the files of Allen Zoll

In order to meet the competition, to provide research material for his followers as well as "documentation" for sermons and polemics, Billie James Hargis in the early sixties purchased for his Christian Crusade the anti-Communist files (30,000 subjects) and library of Allen A. Zoll, an anti-Semitic demagogue prominent in the thirties.

1961



A year after DePugh was theoretically expelled from the Birch Society for founding the Minutemen the organizations seem to be very close.

On 11/29/61, Robert Bolivar De Pugh (62-107261), head of the "Minutemen" (62-107261), advised that one of the members of the Minutemen (an [redacted] one of the congressional committees, which he declined to identify) had informed him that a number of individuals, who were communists or communist sympathizers, [redacted] to infiltrate the news and radio media in an effort to stage a campaign to discourage conservative movements, and to embarrass the US internationally. He identified two such people as (fnu) [redacted] who were with CBS. He related that these two individuals were to be in Norborne, Missouri, [redacted] him on matters relating to the Minutemen. De Pugh stated he understood [redacted] itinerary after leaving Norborne consisted of [redacted] including one with Robert Welch, founder JBS, Boston, Mass. De Pugh stated that it was his understanding these two men, after [redacted] Welch and the others, [redacted] an article attempting to interweave the various groups picturing them as ultra rightwing, semi-Nazi.

62-107261-47
(15)✓

The Attorney General's office furnished a memorandum captioned "The Radical Right in America Today," prepared by Victor Reuther and submitted by Walter Reuther (61-9556) to the Justice Department on 12/19/61. This memorandum dealt largely with the activities of the right-wing groups and set out policies and programs to combat the radical right. Robert Welch and his society, the JBS, were mentioned among the most powerful of the extreme right-wing groups.

Memorandum enclosed
61-9556-264 p.2
(1)✓

On 1/25/62, Hilaire Du Berrier (61-10904) advised that he was the author of "H. du B. Reports," a periodical published by him, as well as a free lance writer for various magazines. He stated that his last published article was in the magazine "American Opinion" in August 1959. This magazine was published by Robert Welch who from time to time, even though he did not publish Du Berrier's article, would send small financial donations to him.

61-10904-96
(1)✓

John A. Despol, Administrator of Local 2058, United Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO (100-62018), prepared for distribution to the membership of Local 2058 a leaflet, primarily for the information of the members who were absent from the union membership meeting held on 1/24/62. In this bulletin Despol stated that it was important for those who were absent to be aware of the main issues discussed at this meeting. One of the issues discussed was Despol's invitation to Robert Welch, head of the JBS, to contribute to a special Defense of Freedom Fund of Local 2058. Despol stated that Welch claimed to be fighting communism and he was alleged to have been collecting money through the instrumentality of the JBS to oppose the CP. Despol stated that inasmuch as the local union had been placed in financial distress, it did not seem unreasonable to request financial aid from Welch. (Copy of leaflet furnished by Thomas E. (Ted) Nelson, 1439 Orange Ave., La Puente, Calif.)

News items from the "Los Angeles Times," 2/15/62 and 3/3/62; the Huntington Park "Daily Signal," 3/3/62 and "The Militant," 3/5/62, particularly commented concerning the invitation extended to Robert Welch to contribute to the aforementioned fund.

Photostat of leaflet and news
items enclosed
100-62018-1519 p.11,12,15,
(7)✓ encl.p.23,24,26,27,29

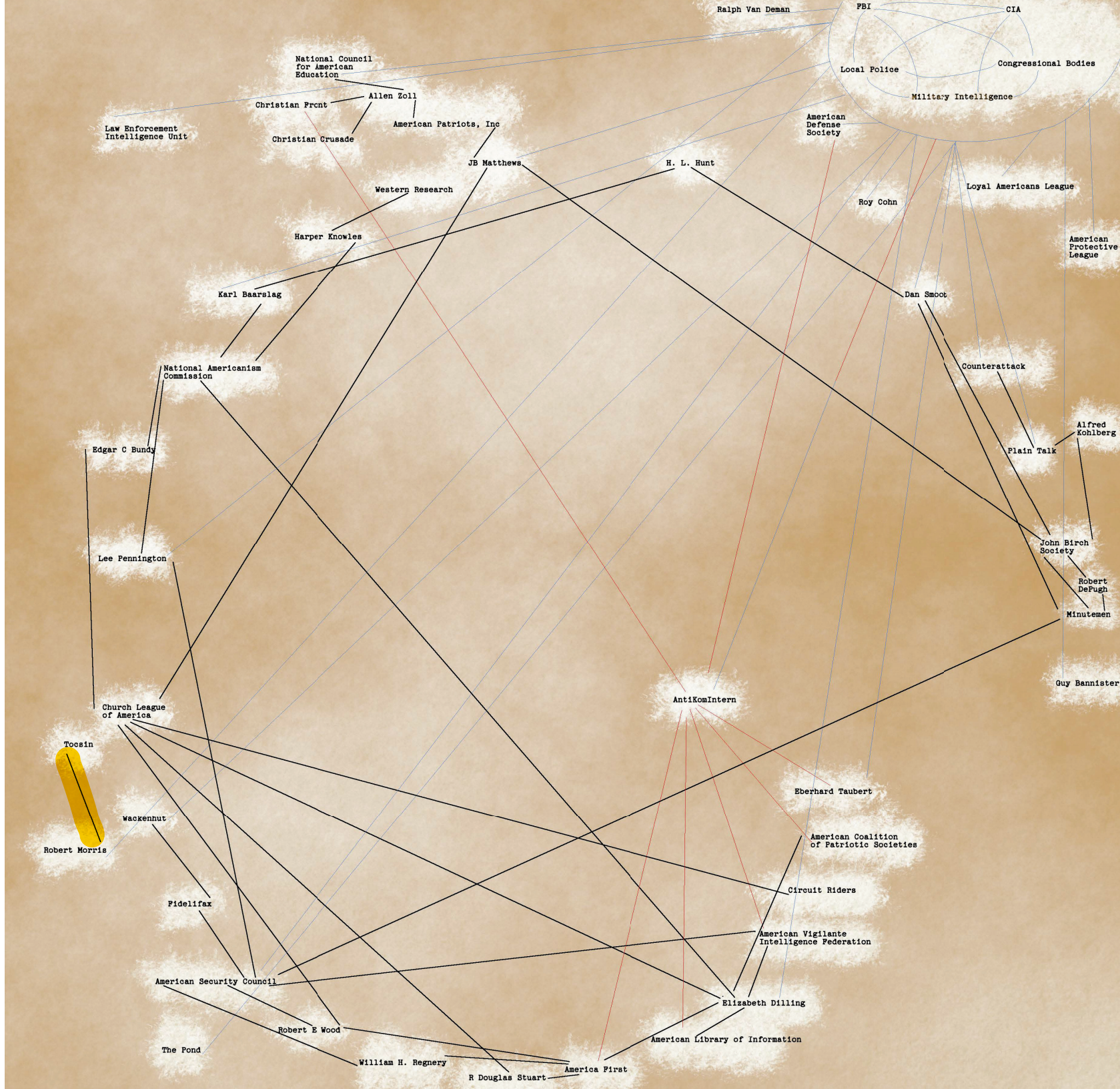
b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] (protect identity) furnished information regarding a meeting of approximately fifteen members of the "Minutemen" (62-107261) held [redacted] Mo. Robert De Pugh (62-107261), the national coordinator of the "Minutemen," was in charge of the meeting and was the only speaker. De Pugh told the group that he had attended a meeting at Dallas, Texas, a few weeks previously where he had met with General Walker, Robert Welch and others. De Pugh stated these leaders had agreed that a common goal must be selected and achieved. The goal selected by them as their first target was to be the American news media.

62-107261-174
(6)✓

The highlighted portions appear to refer to the same event, a meeting between high ranking Birchers, including Welch, high ranking Minutemen, including DePugh, and Edwin Walker among others

1962



In 1962 Charles Fox, founder and publisher of Tocsin, appears to be in regular communication with Robert Morris, formerly of the Office of Naval Intelligence and the congressional subversives bodies

Turning his eye to education, Mr. Morris moved to Texas in 1960 to become president of the University of Dallas. He continued speaking out against Communism and on other issues, which became a source of friction at the university, which he left in 1962.

That summer, he founded the Defenders of American Liberties, a group he described as modeled after the American Civil Liberties Union, "but with emphasis on different positions." The group quickly gained public attention with its defense of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who was accused of inciting unrest at the University of Mississippi at Oxford as James Meredith, its first black student, was attempting to start classes there.

See also next page for connection to Tocsin

This article downplays Walker's activities. He was in fact charged with insurrection for leading an armed mob

Defenders of American Liberties 1962 **Part 1**, f. 2

Correspondence includes Robert Morris, Edward V. Rickenbacker, Clarence Manion, Rogers Follansbee; organization budget and minutes; Frank Flick, Charles Fox, Arch Roberts

Defenders of American Liberties 1962 **Part 2**, f. 3

Correspondence includes Robert Morris, Edward V. Rickenbacker, Clarence Manion, Rogers Follansbee; organization budget and minutes; Frank Flick, Charles Fox, Arch Roberts

Defenders of American Liberties 1962 **Part 3**, f. 4

Correspondence includes Robert Morris, Edward V. Rickenbacker, Clarence Manion, Rogers Follansbee; organization budget and minutes; Frank Flick, Charles Fox, Arch Roberts

Christian Patriots, Inc is somewhat elusive owing in part to numerous other organizations with the same name.

Given their advice here it's possible they should rightly be a major part of this history

File collections and dossiers became an indispensable weapon of fundamentalist churches in dealing with their liberal adversaries. Thus a special issue of *THINK*, a student organ of Christian Patriots, Inc., devoted to “Filing Suggestions for Conservatives,” reminded its readers that, “Among re-awakened Americans, one of the most neglected needs is an adequate filing system. . . .”⁶

⁶ *THINK* (October 1962), p. 41.

The diagram illustrates a complex network of connections between various individuals and organizations. The nodes are represented by text labels, and the connections are shown as lines. Some nodes are highlighted with yellow backgrounds. The network includes entities like 'National Council for American Education', 'Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit', 'Christian Crusade', 'American Patriots, Inc', 'JB Matthews', 'H. L. Hunt', 'Western Research', 'Harper Knowles', 'Karl Baarslag', 'National Americanism Commission', 'Edgar C Bundy', 'Lee Pennington', 'Church League of America', 'Tocsin', 'Robert Morris', 'Wackenhut', 'Fidelifax', 'American Security Council', 'The Pond', 'Robert E Wood', 'William H. Regnery', 'R Douglas Stuart', 'America First', 'Elizabeth Dilling', 'American Library of Information', 'American Vigilante Intelligence Federation', 'Circuit Riders', 'American Coalition of Patriotic Societies', 'Eberhard Taubert', 'Jerome Ducote', 'AntiKomIntern', 'John Birch Society', 'Robert DePugh', 'Minutemen', 'Guy Bannister', 'Plain Talk', 'Counterattack', 'Dan Smoot', 'Roy Cohn', 'American Defense Society', 'FBI', 'CIA', 'Congressional Bodies', 'Military Intelligence', 'Local Police', 'Loyal Americans League', 'American Protective League', 'Alfred Kohlberg', and 'Guy Bannister'. The connections are dense, particularly in the center and right side of the diagram. Some lines are red, and some nodes are highlighted in yellow.

Around 1963 the Santa Clara County chairman of the John Birch Society was one Jerome Ducote, whose story is largely obscured because of the embarrassment he would soon threaten associates with.

In 1963 he resigned from the Santa Clara county sheriffs department in which he was a detective.

A high placed source says that Ducote was about to be fired.

It could have been because he moonlighted as the owner of a right-wing shop, peddling John Birch tracts from his American

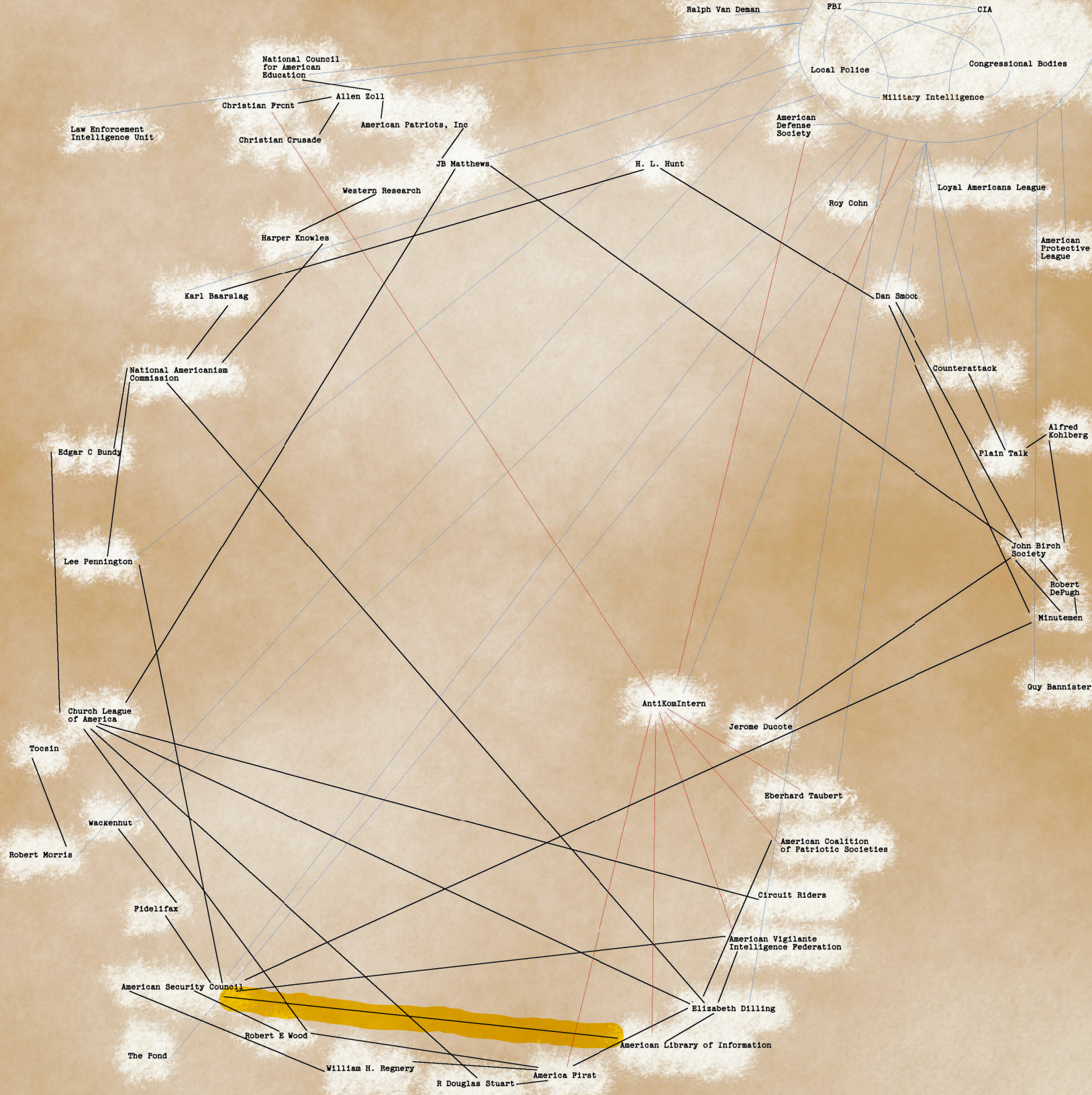
Authoritative sources identified the man as Jerry Ducote, a one-time Santa Clara County deputy sheriff, once active in the John Birch Society and other right-wing causes in the San Jose area.

The burglaries, part of an abortive effort to link the Cesar Chavez-led

History has supplied us with a dramatic rendering of this politicization of crime in the saga of Jerome Ducote. A deputy sheriff in Santa Clara County for ten years, a one-time member of the State Republican Central Committee, a leader of the Young Republicans, and county chairman of the John Birch Society, Ducote in 1976 admitted having committed seventeen burglaries of the

This interesting story will become somewhat clearer shortly.

1963



In 1963 the American Security Council absorbed the American Library of Information whole, turning its premises into a branch office and incorporating its files on subversives.

The American Library of Information, recall, was the second name of the Better America Foundation, front for nativist LA planters and delegate organization to the AntiKomIntern.



COUNCIL NOTES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/88 BY SP7MAC/PLC

January 21, 1963

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

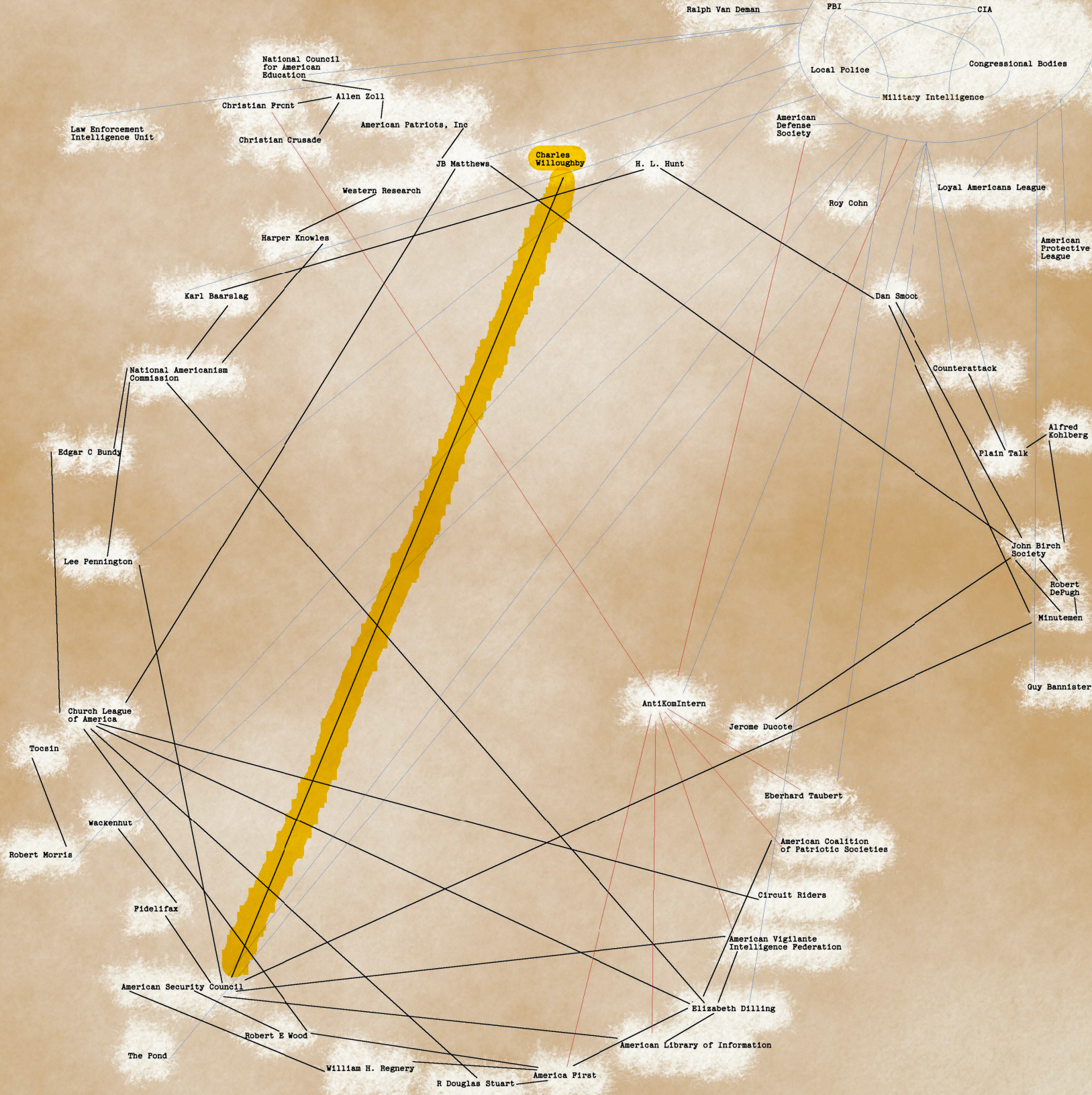
SEVEN LEAGUE STEP FORWARD

100-455600
The American Library of Information will amalgamate with the American Security Council on February 1, 1963.

The 4500 square foot Los Angeles headquarters of the American Library of Information will become the ASC's Los Angeles office. All physical assets of the American Library of Information will be transferred to the American Security Council. Four members of the American Library of Information Board of Trustees will be elected to the ASC's Senior Advisory Board.

The American Library of Information was organized in 1918 by civic and business leaders in California. Since that time, it has been building extensive files on Communist and other totalitarian activities in this country. It has effectively served Western business and industry as a prime source of information on Communist activities.

1963



In 1963 MacArthur's former intelligence chief Adolf Weidenbach, who used the name Charles Willoughby for-to be fair-understandable reasons, joined the staff of the American Security Council.

Under MacArthur, who called him "my pet fascist" (which coming from MacArthur means a lot) Willoughby falsified intelligence to support lobbying for a campaign across the Yalu into China, and cut a deal with head of IJA Unit 731 head Shiro Ishii to shield him from war crimes charges in return for access to the unit's biological warfare data.

GUIDELINES FOR COLD WAR VICTORY

The American Security Council has set up a Strategy Staff and a Cold War Victory Advisory Committee to assist and advise the National Strategy Committee in its series of studies on "Elements of Strategy for Cold War Victory".

The distinguished members of the Cold War Victory Advisory Committee are:

Spruille Braden	Dr. W. A. Brandenburg
Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton	Admiral Charles M. Cooke
The Honorable Charles Edison	Benjamin Gitlow
Henry Hazlitt	The Honorable William F. Knowland
Dr. Anthony Kubek	Marvin Liebman
Dr. Charles Malik	Dr. John D. Millett
Rear Admiral Paulus P. Powell	Dr. Harold R. Rice
Henry Salvatori	Vice Admiral W. G. Schindler
Major General Leigh Wade	Mrs. Alice Widener
Major General Charles A. Willoughby	Dr. A. M. Woodruff

Sorry, But We're Already Exhausted

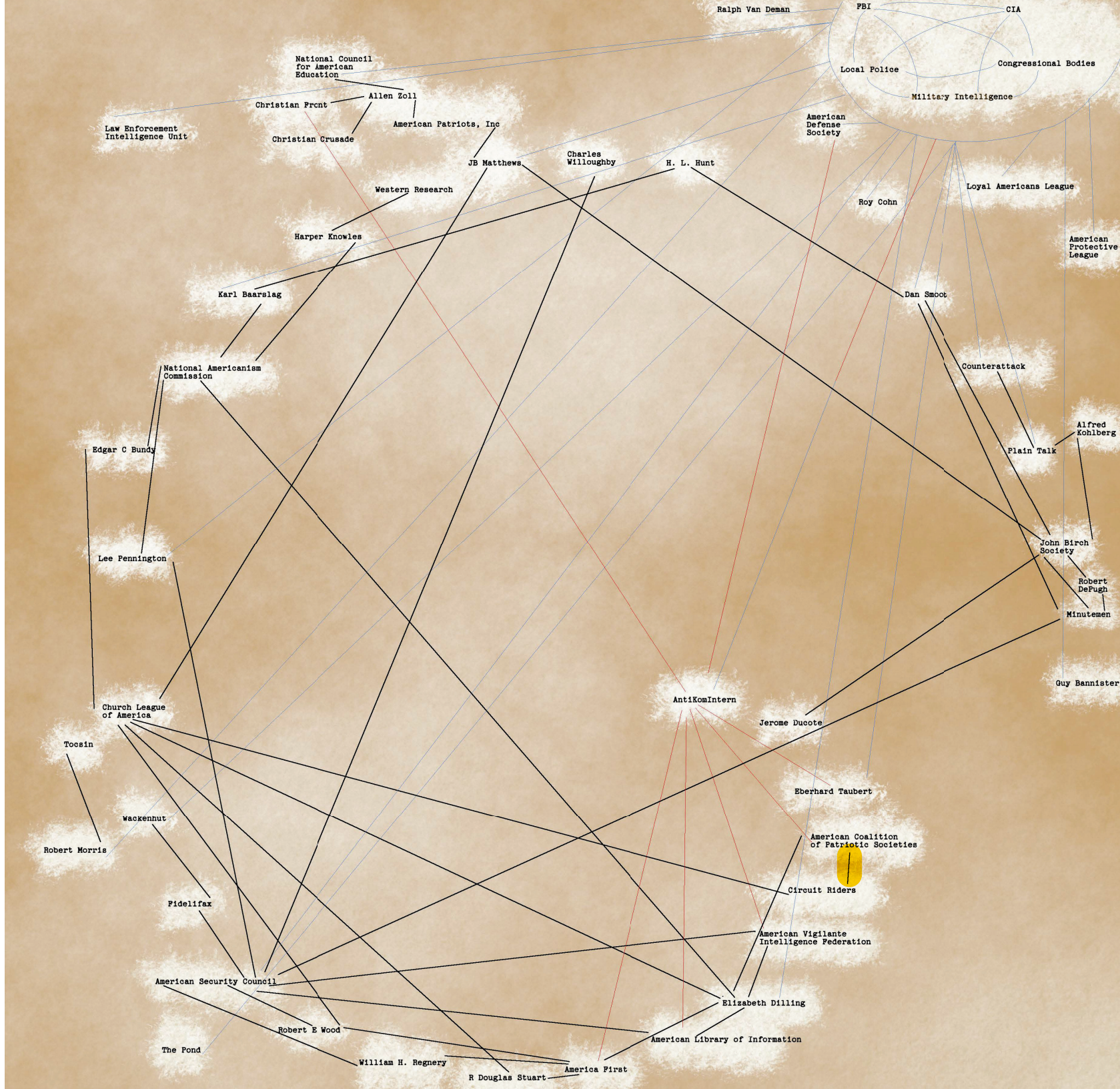
TOCSIN is constantly being asked by individual readers and non-readers alike to supply information apart from that contained in the publication.

The TOCSIN staff, already sorely overworked, regrets that it is unable to meet these requests from other than regular monthly contributors.

The maintenance of files is expensive and time-consuming. Requests for information not directly concerned with the publication of the paper mean only additional work, which is far from compensated by our nominal subscription fee.

A Tocsin notice from around this time suggests resources beyond those one would expect for a student group. It seems likely that contact with Morris's Defenders of American Liberty were relevant here. We will see later that whatever the explanation Tocsin was not bluffing here, they really did have an extensive file collection.

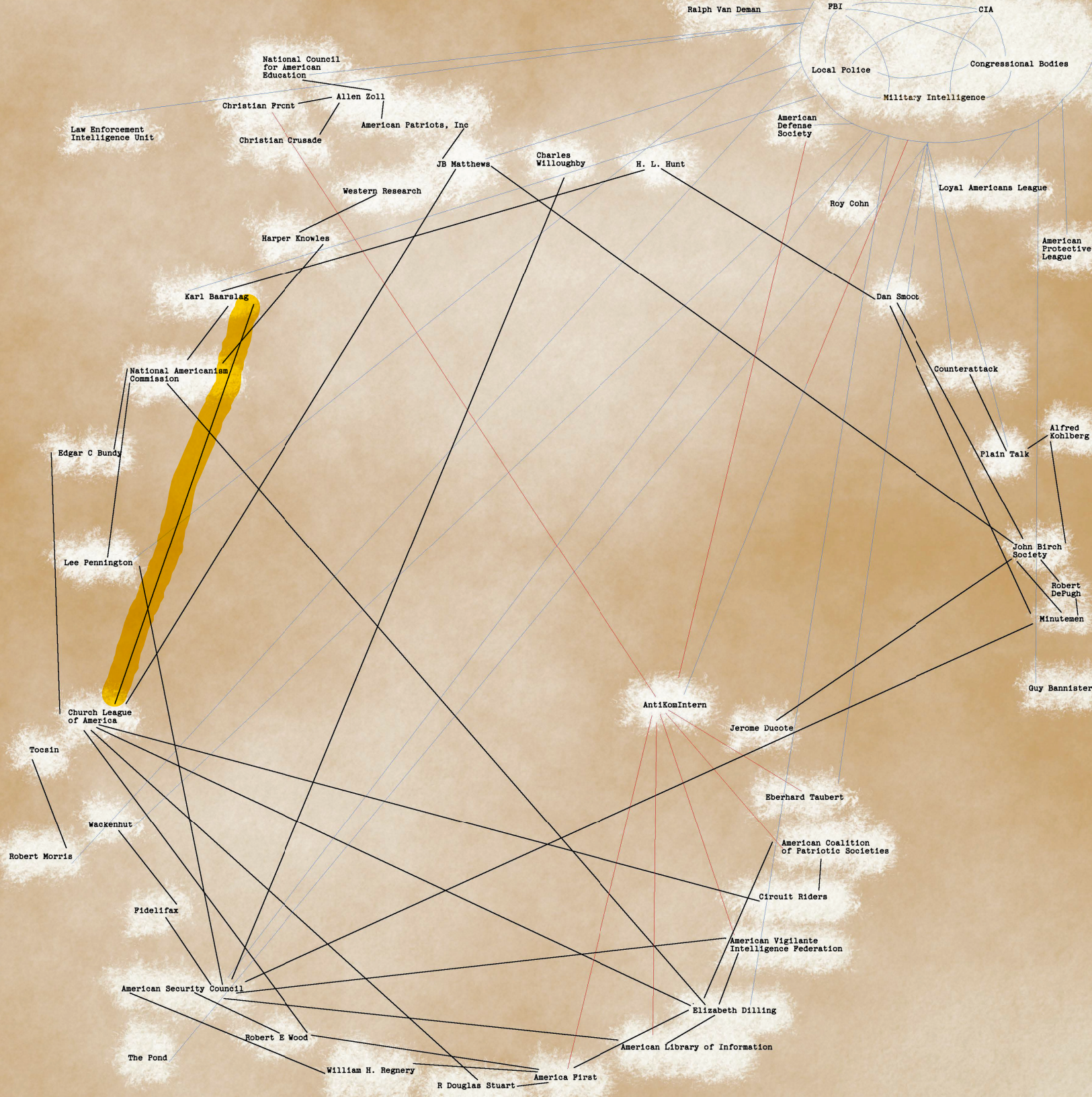
1964



In 1964
Lowman, by
now firmly in
control of the
Circuit Riders,
is also
chairman of
the American
Coalition of
Patriotic
Societies

On February 5, 1964, we attended a meeting, in Washington, D.C., of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies. Lowman was both chairman and final speaker. Mrs. Harry Alexander preceded him on the platform—talking about Communist influences in textbooks. At the end of her talk, she held up to audience view this precise “658” compilation and described it in terms that made it seem to be a list of

1965



In 1965 Karl Baarslag begins writing for the Church League of America's "News and Views." As with JB Matthews's CLA work, and Robert Morris's employment by H.L. Hunt, we have no smoking gun for the transfer of files, but especially in the case of the Church League, who would soon claim to have seven million names in their files, it's difficult to imagine a scenario in which they hire a man who claimed to have 70,000 informants at his disposal and don't ask him for his index cards.



NEWS & VIEWS

Eternal Vigilance is Forever the Price of Freedom

Vol. 28, No. 12

Wheaton, Illinois

November, 1965

ANOTHER "PEACE" OFFENSIVE

by Karl Baarslag

Peace, peace; when there is no peace. Jeremiah 6:14.

In attempting to evaluate the sincerity of any peace advocates or organized pacifist manifestations the Communist history and position on pacifism must first be thoroughly understood. While most advocates of peace are obviously not Communists and, indeed, may even be militant anti-Communists, Communists since 1917 have always been, or have pretended to be, the most resolute fighters for "peace"—even when they were actually waging war.

One day after the Bolshevik seizure of power on November 7, 1917, Lenin issued a Decree on Peace urging all the warring nations in Europe to declare a three months armistice, renounce all territorial annexations by force, and to permit smaller and weaker nations the right of self-determination. The strategy behind the Lenin appeal was simple. The Bolshevik slogan of "Peace, Bread, and Land" had worked magic in bringing masses of war-weary and hungry Russians to the Bolshevik standards. It demoralized the already disintegrating armies of the Czar on the Eastern Front and cut the ground from under the popular support of the Kerensky Provisional government.

Lenin and Trotsky also desperately needed peace to stay the advancing German armies and to consolidate their shaky seizure of power and fasten the grip of the Bolsheviks on all of Russia. Far more important was the possibility, as Lenin phrased it, to "tear away the soldiers from the imperialists" and to disarm the world bourgeoisie by disintegrating their armed forces. Lenin's oft quoted:

As long as capitalism and socialism exist we cannot live in peace; in the end, one or the other will triumph—a funeral dirge will be sung over the Soviet Republic or over world capitalism. (Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. VIII, page 297.)

leaves no doubt that the founder of Bolshevism defined *peace* as the total destruction of world bourgeois capitalism. Which is a direct antithesis to what the rest of the non-Communist world, including the pacifists, conceive peace to mean. Nor was this definition a lone or isolated example of Lenin's conception of world peace as even casual and superficial students of Communism will testify.

Though such a claim made today would rightly be regarded with skepticism, one should bear in mind that in 1966 Bannister was not the notorious figure he is today. There would be far less reason to make such a thing up.

When he “defected” from the Minutemen in 1966, Jerry Brooks, who possesses a photographic memory, recited on tape the names, addresses, and brief characterizations of a long list of persons he said were members. Included were Guy Banister and one of his investigators, Hugh F. Ward (DePugh later confirmed to me that the pair were members). Brooks added that Banister and Ward were affiliated with something called the Anti-Communist League of the Caribbean, which was involved in Latin American intrigue. He named New Or-

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Joachim JOESTEN

1. Attached are reproduced copies of a set of German documents seized by the U.S. authorities at the end of World War II. The documents concern Joachim JOESTEN, author of Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?, Marzani & Munsell Publishers, Inc., 1964. The captured documents in this set range in dates from July 1936 to November 1937 and contain the statement that JOESTEN had been a member of the Communist Party of Germany since 1932. You will note that the attention of the German security organs was directed at JOESTEN as early as 1936. At that time the Communist Party had been outlawed in Germany and the German authorities apparently had begun collecting information about JOESTEN and his activities. Their investigation seems to have culminated in the proposal for revocation of his German citizenship.

2. A two page memorandum, dated 8 November 1937, prepared by the Gestapo, included in essence all of the facts provided in the other documents in the set. Therefore, we have translated that memorandum and are attaching the translation.

3. The captured German documents were originally held in England by the Department of State and the British authorities and have since been microfilmed and returned to the West German Government. The microfilmed copies are currently available in Washington, D.C. at the National Archives where the materials concerning JOESTEN may be viewed by referring to Serial 4918 frames 256482 through 256489. The originals are currently available at the West German Government's Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, Germany.


Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

Attachments - As stated

cc: Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of State
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Translation

"Secret State Police (Gestapo)
Gestapo Headquarters
Br. Nr. II B 3-2159/36 g E"

"Berlin, 8 November 1937"

"To the
Chief of the SS and of the German
Police in the Ministry of Interior

"SUBJECT: Revocation of German citizenship of Joachim JOESTEN,
born on 29 July 1907 in Cologne, last residing in Berlin,
Luetzowstrasse 40, care of Hess.

"REFERENCE: Previous correspondence of 30 March 1937".

"The former student, Joachim JOESTEN, is of ethnic German origin* and is a German citizen. He was registered** in Berlin when he arrived on 4 May 1928 and established here a lending library of books primarily of Marxist tendency. According to his membership book which is available here, he joined the KPD (Communist Party of Germany) on 12 May 1932 and received membership No. 532315. After he had been a (KPD) member for a short period of time, he travelled to Russia where he remained until February 1933. During his absence, the lending library was managed by his fiancée, Anna Maschinsky. After his re-entry into Germany, he was actively working for the KPD and for this purpose he had placed his business headquarters at the disposal of Communist meetings. In order to escape arrest, he fled to France in May 1933. Written materials found in the course of a search provided evidence that he had attempted to establish a connection with the Communist publishers, 'Neue Weltbuehne,' and with the infamous Karl von Ossietzki, in order to depict the economic and cultural conditions in the USSR in a most flattering manner.

Here we see the fruition of the Gestapo files' inclusion in this history. In 1966, when seeking to discredit the author of the first book criticizing the Warren Commission's investigation of the JFK assassination, Richard Helms consulted the captured Gestapo files at the National Archives. They were not a historical curio, they were maintained, indexed and consulted.

In 1966 JB Matthews dies and leaves his files to the Church League of America.

PHONES (312) 855-3630

CHURCH LEAGUE OF AMERICA
422 NORTH PROSPECT STREET • WHEATON, ILLINOIS 60187

NATIONAL LAYMEN'S COUNCIL

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Memo to: Every Dedicated Anti-Communist

From: Major Edgar C. Bundy

Subject: PROJECT ANTI-COMMUNIST

With the Lord's help and yours, we are about to launch a program that may prove decisive for our nation's survival. But time is short.

Before Dr. J. B. Matthews passed to his reward in July, 1966, he arranged to have his massive files on Communism bequeathed to us. Just as important, [redacted] offered to take on the monumental work of merging these files with our own.

As I reflected on this wonderful vote of confidence from J.B. and [redacted] an idea began stirring in my mind. As you know, the Church League of America has been amassing data on subversion for 30 years. Our files (over 20 tons) are bursting with material -- much of which can never be replaced.

The same is true of the Matthews file, which I have often been privileged to consult. I would be visiting with the Matthews. I might ask about an obscure clergyman who had some Leftist connection back in the '40s. In a matter of seconds, J. B. [redacted] would reach for their card index, pull out the man's name, and produce documented evidence of every Leftist activity on his record!

Suddenly I realized: the merged Matthews and Church League files are not only a sacred trust. They give us all a priceless opportunity.

That is how PROJECT ANTI-COMMUNIST was born. This will be our mission:

1. To merge the Matthews files with our own; to arrange and computerize the huge new files for instant reference; to house these files under maximum security -- making them as safe as mortal man knows how; and then, for total security, to duplicate and secret the files on microfilm.
2. Even more important -- to throw open these files to anti-Communists everywhere: local police, government committees

ENCLOSURE
12-104576-155

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF LAYMEN: Mr. J. Walter Larkin, Mr. Ira E. Westbrook, Mr. Edwin L. Wagner
ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF CLERGY: Rev. Cameron MacKenzie, Rev. Herman Orter, Rev. Victor E. Sears

investigating the conspiracy, public officials, anti-Communist groups, private citizens who are doing their part in the crusade to save our freedoms, and those foreign governments that are, at this very moment, standing strong against the Communists at the exposed salients of the free world.

Largest Available Data Bank on Communism

The new Matthews-Church League files will be the world's most complete reference source on all Leftists and their groups, apart from the FBI files -- which, of course, are not open to the public. (Sometimes, when things look blackest, I worry about what will happen to the FBI files when J. Edgar Hoover retires. Despite brutal attacks, Mr. Hoover has kept them inviolate. Will his successor be as brave? Will he be as tough in the face of pressures from liberal politicians? If not, then our own files will become the last major repository of anti-Communist data. Believe me, this is a distinction we do not seek. Let us all pray for the FBI -- especially after Mr. Hoover retires.)

Once the files are housed and set up for action, share with me the vision of what PROJECT ANTI-COMMUNIST will do for all of us ...

Your church is thinking about inviting a speaker from the National Council of Churches. You never heard of the man, but you know all about the NCC. Right now, you need facts.

You write to us -- in an emergency, even call us. PROJECT ANTI-COMMUNIST rolls into action. In a matter of minutes, our data bank pours out the speaker's Leftist background (if he has any). We don't deal in rumors or opinions, just facts: his affiliations, his writings, his public positions. We rush the data back to you -- and you are armed with information that cannot be challenged.

Score another one for our side. And multiply this by what will be happening in a thousand communities and churches, school boards and police departments across our nation. You can see why PROJECT ANTI-COMMUNIST often stirs me to recall the inspiring words of Romans XII, 11: "The night is far spent, the day is at hand: let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armour of light."

How You Can Become Part of PROJECT ANTI-COMMUNIST -- Right Now

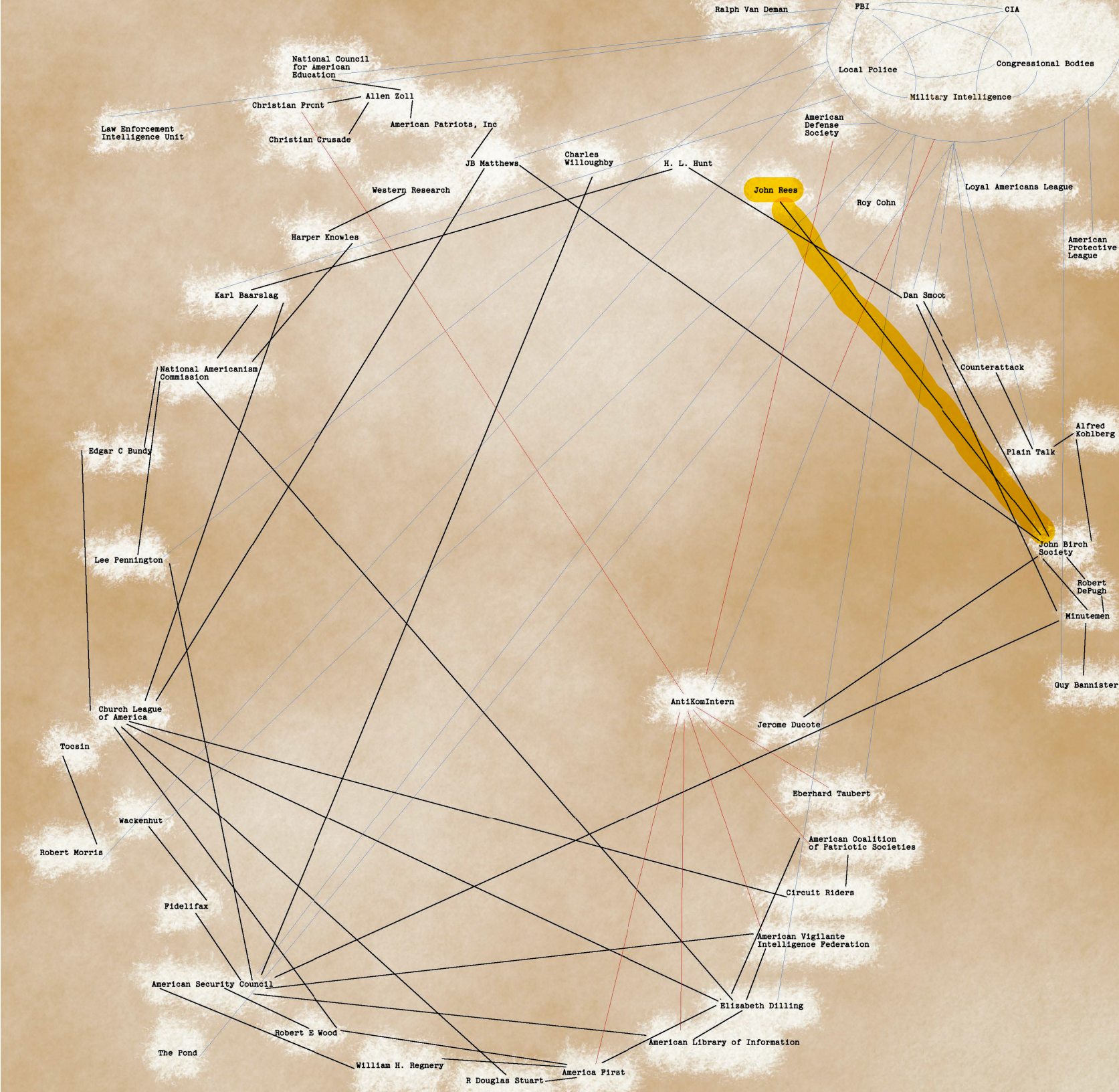
We hope to begin construction within three months on the J. B. Matthews Memorial Library. It will be attached to our own Church League center. PROJECT ANTI-COMMUNIST will operate out of the Library. Cost of the maximum-security Library, plus equipment, will be \$108,946. Cost of additional staff to collate the data, program the computer and service PROJECT ANTI-COMMUNIST is estimated at \$100,000. Thus, we need a total of \$208,946 to put PROJECT ANTI-COMMUNIST into action.

This is no small sum. And yet, when I read that it costs over one million dollars to elect a Senator from a major state, I am heartened. Surely America's anti-Communists will come forward with one-fifth of this amount! For here is not merely a fitting Memorial to America's pioneer anti-Communist: here is an action program to assure that his great work, and the country he loved and we love, will live on strong and free.

The concept of a "maximum security library" is amusing, despite the seriousness of the matter. The CLA's files were said to be guarded by barbed wire and attack dogs, which is at once preposterous and a believable excess for such an organization. If true it was surely more about the serious air such measures lent than any practical considerations.

This is an FBI reproduction of a private group's newsletter, so the redacted names highlighted above are interesting. They may be references to Karl Baarslag, or to someone else entirely.

1967



John Rees will become a sort of latter-day Baarslag. In 1967 he was a member of the John Birch Society, precluding any suggestion his leftist career was in earnest.

One of the foundation's earliest members was John Rees. Rees was a longtime friend of McDonald and a fellow member of the John Birch Society. Rees served for several years as a correspondent for the society's *Review of the News*. Rees was also joined by his wife



JOHN REES

Topics:

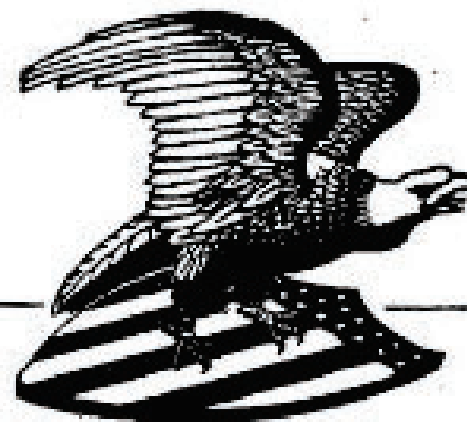
Life and Death Behind the Iron Curtain

The True Story of Communism

Don't Let It Happen Here

John Rees, born Vladas Hriskevicius, fled by horse drawn cart with his wife and family from Lithuania in 1944. As stated in one of his own circulars used

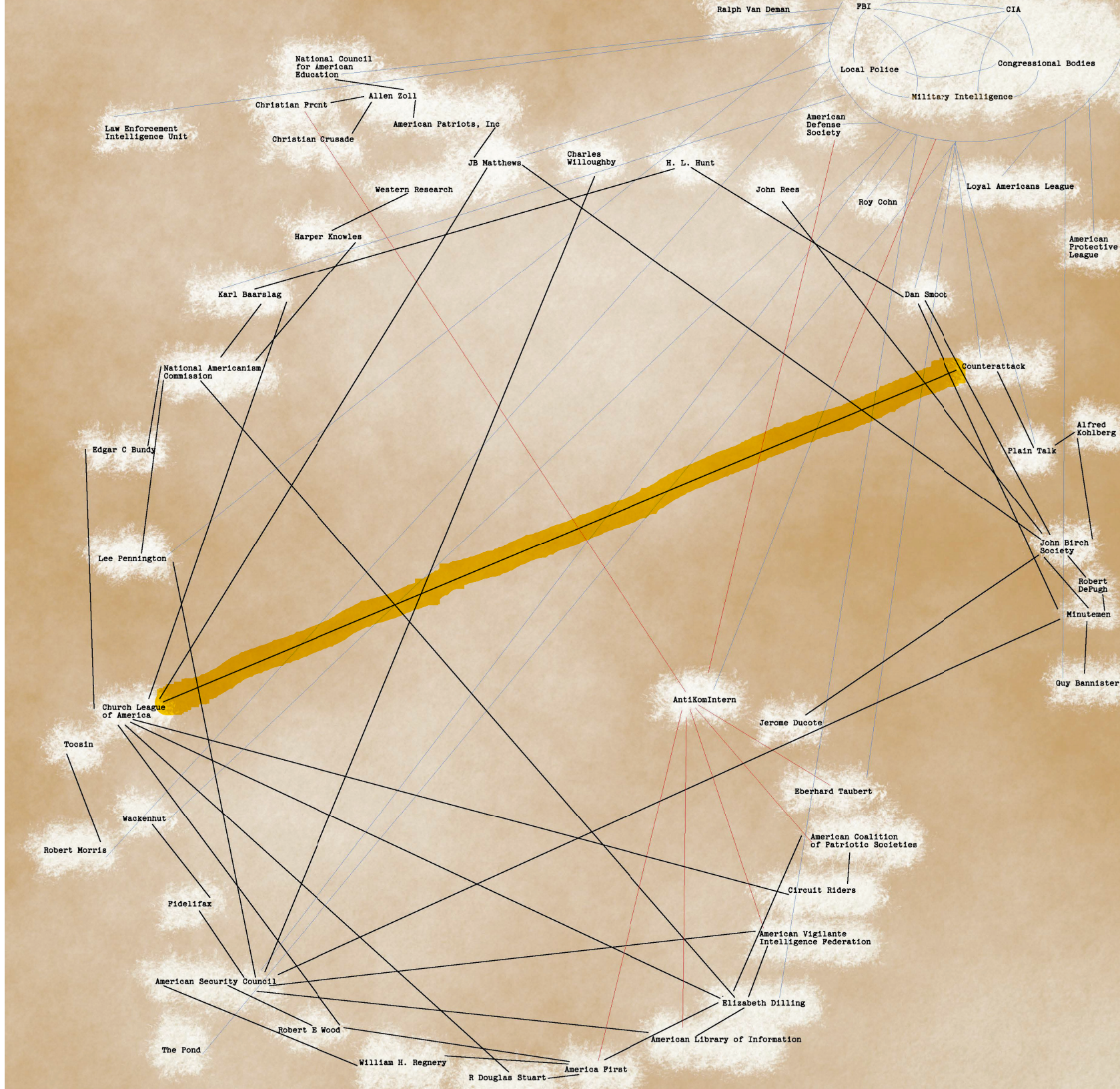
lis of 11/67
enclosure to 62-104401-3215
which is 11-30-67 letter from Reed
Benson to JEL



AMERICAN OPINION SPEAKERS BUREAU

This is the cover page to the document containing Rees's headshot, included for context. It is page 1 of that link.

1968

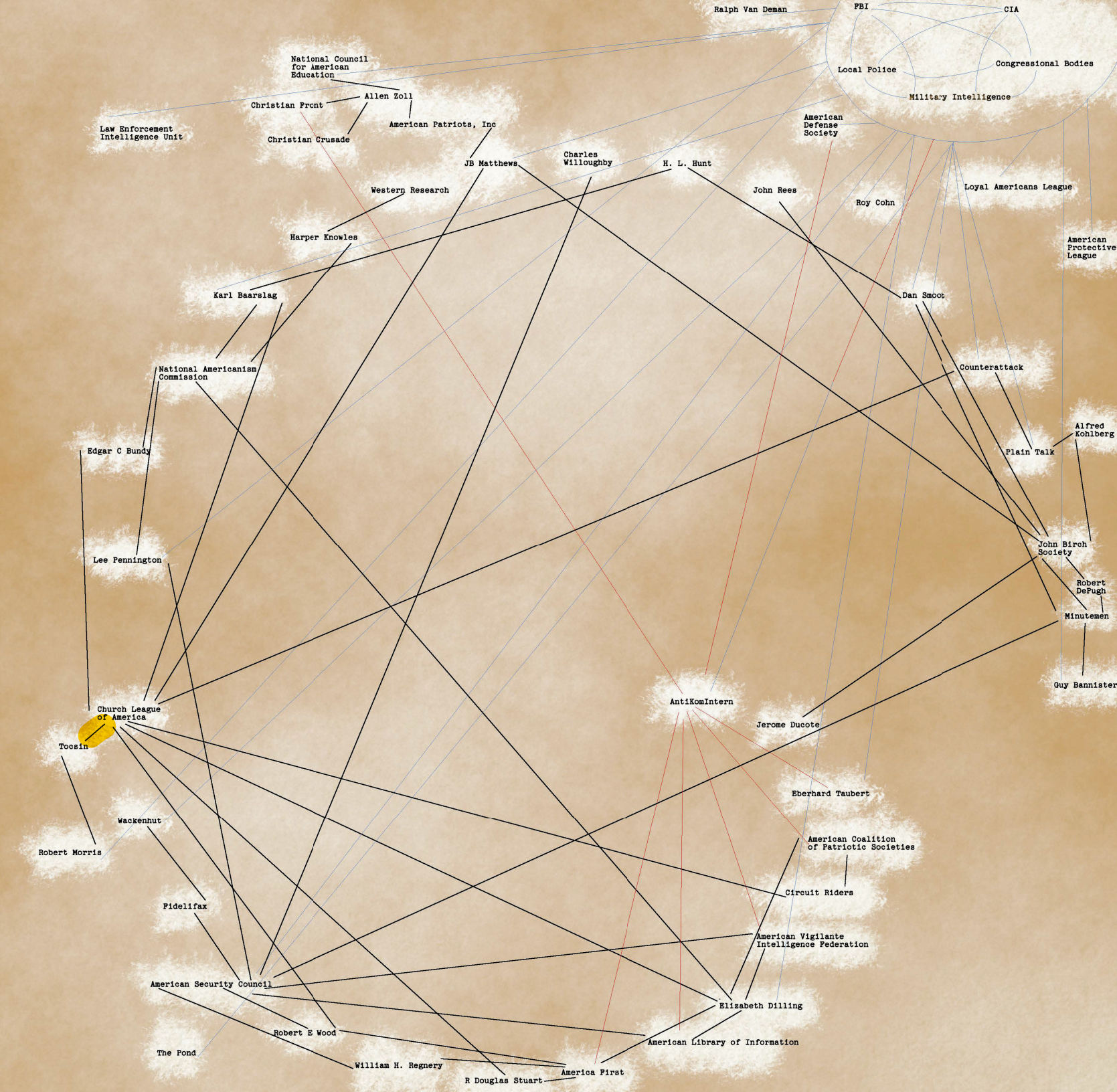


In 1968 the files of the former FBI men who founded and wrote Counterattack are passed to the Church League of America

The Church League of America received the research files of fellow anti-communists American Business Consultants, Inc. in 1968, at a time when ABC was undergoing financial difficulties as a result of libel lawsuits. During the McCarthy era, ABC had been a major force in identifying alleged Communists in entertainment, business, and unions. It was founded in 1947 by former FBI employees. The organization actively monitored individuals and organizations, particularly those it suspected were involved with the Communist Party USA. Their weekly publication *Counterattack* and special report *Red Channels* provided readers with information on allegedly subversive individuals and organizations.

Red Channels was perhaps their better known work.

c. 1968



Around the same time the files of Charles Fox's Tocsin are turned over to the CLA. It's unlikely this would bear mentioning if they were less substantial than Fox implied.

Businessmen and Evangelical Explosion need to be researched.

The Church League of America does not exactly fall under our criteria, as it does not seem to be engaged in religious evangelism, but its work is very important both to certain fundamentalist groups and to corporations. Its clandestine nature and exclusion from press coverage also justify its inclusion here, as do its interconnections with the groups discussed above.

The organization was founded in 1937 by G.W. Robnett, F.L. Loesch and Henry P. Crowell (Chairman of the Board of Quaker Oats, and founder of the Crowell Foundation which appears on Table II). In 1956 the current Executive Director, Major Edgar C. Bundy (ret.), took office. Bundy is a member of the Religious Roundtable.

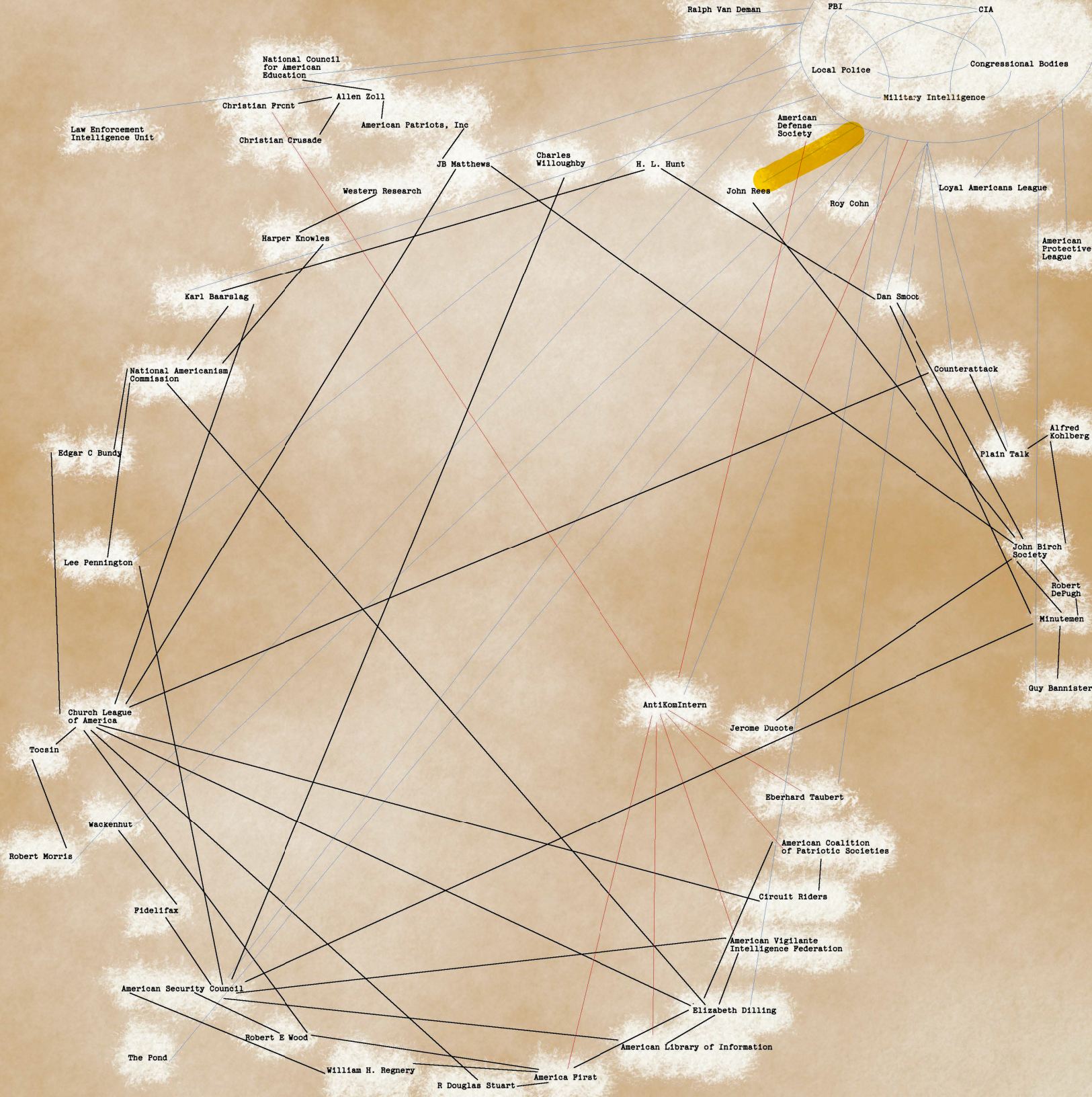
While its public purpose seems to be to attack such institutions as the National Council of Churches and the United Methodists for their liberal social positions, the Church League serves a much more important purpose privately: the group appears to be primarily dedicated to intelligence gathering on liberal and left-wing activities. The three areas of its work are: 1) research, with counter-subversive files which date back to its founding, 2) publications like the *National Layman's Digest*, and 3) "seminars" through its "chapters" (none of which are identified).

In its own words, "The Church League of America is the largest private research organization and information center on the operations of the Communist Party and the New Left movement in the entire United States."³⁴ "Its research files are priceless and irreplaceable. To them have come representatives of security agencies from the entire Free World, staff members of U.S. Government committees . . . missionaries, policemen, FBI men, businessmen. . . ."³⁵ The organization offers a \$250 annual membership to companies, which entitles the companies to pre-employment and security data on five individuals each year.³⁶ The files are also used by such agencies as the Wackenhut Corporation, the nation's third largest private security agency, for pre-employment searches.³⁷

"The Church League librarians also administer the Tocsin file on campus radicals initiated some years ago in California, the files on subversion compiled over four decades by the House Committee on Un-American Activities' researcher Dr. J.B. Matthews, and the Counter-Attack documentation

The CLA was not above the standard business practices of its more earthly contemporaries.

c. 1969



Around 1969 John Rees and Sheila Rees ran a spy ring for the DC Metropolitan police which formed the basis of their files, shared through a limited distribution newsletter called "Information Digest."

Using pseudonyms they posed as anti-war organizers and ran their own radical bookstore, which was bugged.

Both Reeses would remain relevant political figures for decades.

John Rees: His Newsletter Supplied Data on Antiwar Activists

By Paul W. Valentine
Washington Post Staff Writer

John H. Rees, a shadowy, British-born figure active in antiwar circles here in the early 1970s, was a police informant who surreptitiously gathered data for an elaborate private intelligence newsletter he has circulated to local police and the FBI, CIA and Congress.

Thus, through Rees' newsletter, "Information Digest," the names of thousands of persons associated with the antiwar movement went into police files and in some cases formed the basis for specific political dossiers. The digest still is published today.

Secretive and eccentric, Rees, 49, used false names and sometimes masqueraded as a Catholic priest. He was known variously as John O'Connor, John Seeley or just "Father John" among activists in the movement.

He lived in a commune with his wife Louise, also known as Sheila O'Connor, and operated a radical "book store," financed by police, near Dupont Circle to attract youthful dissidents and provide cover for himself.

District of Columbia police also installed a bugging device at another location used by the Rees couple and recorded meetings, planning sessions and general conversation there in weeks just prior to the massive May-day demonstrations here in 1971.

Details of Rees' operation were disclosed earlier this month by New York State legislative investigators in a report on the New York state police intelligence apparatus and its utilization of Information Digest.

Most details outlined in the report, published by the New York State General Assembly office for legislative oversight and analysis, have been independently corroborated by official and private sources here. Additional information about Rees' activities also has been collated from these and other sources.

Rees also is one of several central figures in a recent investigation by the U.S. Attorney's office here into allegations of illegal surveillance tactics by the intelligence division of the D.C. police department during the antiwar years. The investigation ended inconclusively with no action recommended against those suspected of involvement.

Rees sold or gave away his biweekly mimeographed newsletter to as many as 43 recipients, most of them law enforcement agencies such as the D.C. police and Maryland and New York state police.

The FBI and CIA received Information Digest unsolicited from Rees and deny supporting it financially.

Staff members of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and the now defunct House Internal Security Committee (HISC) also received the newsletter.

Rees still maintains a link with Congress through his wife who is on the staff of Rep. Lawrence P. McDonald, (D-Ga.), an archconservative and member of the national council of the John Birch Society.

Also on McDonald's staff is Herbert Romerstein, a veteran HISC investigator who is one of few persons now maintaining direct contact with the furtive Rees.

Rees' newsletter, which contains numerous reports on rightwing, antiwar and leftist organizations, also has been sold to several news organs including one "major broadcast network," according to Romerstein who would not elaborate.

Activists in Washington's leftist community who have seen samples of Rees' newsletter are alarmed at its detailed descriptions of internal meetings and its sophisticated analysis of leftist politics.

They said this suggests that Information Digest is not the product of a single freelance police informant and his wife but is part of a much larger intelligence network involving police and private individuals.

"It's just the tip of the iceberg," said one veteran movement observer. "The material in there reflects a sophisticated data collection system that would take a whole bureaucracy to run."

In some editions of Information Digest, Rees refers to a "filing/indexing service" he maintains. He also provides for recipients a confidential telephone number and a Baltimore post office box number through which he can be contacted.

Leftist activities contended that this suggests that he not only gives but receives information from police agencies and that Information Digest is some type of central clearing house for a nationwide intelligence exchange system.

Romerstein denied this, saying the "radical left is trying to make something out of nothing."

He said Rees, a journalist by training, relies largely on published material—radical newspapers, leaflets and other literature—and on exchanging information with fellow journalists.

"He may have informants in some of the radical organizations," Romerstein said, "but they're private, not government."

Romerstein would not discuss how Information Digest is financed except to say that Rees "never made any money on it."

Rees apparently provided the digest free to some law enforcement agencies. The CIA acknowledged receiving "some (unsolicited copies)," according to a letter last Feb. 2 to New York state legislative investigators.

"We do not know why we were put on the mailing list," the letter said. "... and can only assume a shotgun approach was used in distributing it to various federal and state agencies."

The FBI said it has no record of receiving the newsletter, but William F. Haddad, director of the New York state legislative oversight office, said FBI officials told him they received it on an unsolicited basis.

Haddad said there is no evidence that the publication receives federal financial support.

In the Nov. 19, 1971 edition of Information Digest, Rees made a plea for money, noting that it cost \$50 in supplies and postage for each issue, plus "the ever increasing overhead of maintaining a filing-indexing service."

Of the general findings in Haddad's report, Romerstein said: "Some are right and some are wrong, and I'm not going to say which is which."

He said, "I'm not going to let Haddad clean up his act. I'm speaking for Rees now, and he doesn't want Haddad squirming off the hook."

Rees now lives in almost total anonymity and refuses to talk with reporters.

Last winter, he agreed to meet briefly in a motel room here with investigators looking in D.C. police intelligence activity, but he gave them little information. He would not even tell them where he lives, a source said, citing fear that his life could be endangered.

Rees' wife, now working as a researcher in Rep. McDonald's office, also refuses to talk to reporters.

Several members and employees of the National Lawyers Guild, a long-time leftist legal assistance organization mentioned prominently in Information Digest, said Louise Rees worked in the Guild's Washington office in 1972 and 1973 while her husband was working as a police informant.

"She was terrific, very efficient," recalled Sheila O'Donnell, a former Guild

officer. "She was kind of an office coordinator . . . She put together a (Guild) membership list complete with home addresses and phone numbers . . . She maintained and updated our donors' list, things like that."

In 1971 and 1972, Rees and his wife lived at 1616 Longfellow St. NW, a commune with a floating population in a quiet cul-de-sac near Carter Barron Amphitheatre.

John Rees also set up the "Red House Book Store" at 1247 20th St. NW near Dupont Circle. The store was stocked with radical tracts and underground newspapers but few books. D.C. police funds were used to pay the rent for the eight or nine months the store existed.

Sources close to the investigation of D.C. police intelligence activity say there is no evidence that the locations on Longfellow Street or 20th Street were bugged. But police did install a listening device at a third location used by the Rees couple and recorded numerous conversations there, the sources said. The sources would not identify the location.

In one bizarre development, Robert Merritt, a former FBI informant, told The Washington Post that after the Red House Book Store was set up, the FBI apparently did not know the store was a D.C. police front and instructed him to obtain information about it.

"I stole mail and some telephone num-

bers from that place and gave them to my FBI contact," Merritt said.

Samples of hundreds of pages of Information Digest examined by The Post indicate that Rees and his informants penetrated numerous internal meetings of both rightwing and leftwing organizations, gathering political literature and the names, addresses and biographical backgrounds of participants.

Also included were repeated analyses purporting to show how Communist and other Marxist cadres were interwoven with memberships of what ostensibly were "peace" and "antiwar" groups.

The Feb. 19, 1971 issue of Information Digest, for example, displays a massive list of supporters of the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), an umbrella organization which sponsored many demonstrations during the antiwar years.

An analysis of the list, Rees said, shows that the "Trotskyist dominated NPAC has made significant . . . inroads into the groups and constituencies usually regarded as the preserve of the Moscow-controlled Communist Party USA."

At the other end of the political spectrum, Information Digest contains detailed notes on such groups as the Ku Klux Klan, Minutemen, Aryan Brotherhood and the Posse Comitatus.

The March 7, 1975 issue of Information Digest reported that each "central

organization" member of the National Socialist Liberation Front, an American Nazi Party spinoff on the West Coast, was ordered to obtain certain equipment including .45 automatic pistol, 12-gauge shotgun, .308 assault rifle, gas mask and bulletproof vest. The report did not say what the equipment was intended for.

D.C. police officials acknowledge receiving Information Digest during the antiwar period but will not say whether Rees was an informant for the department. They cite a general policy of not disclosing the names of informants. Rees' role as a salaried informant was confirmed by The Post through other sources.

"We were getting it then (during the antiwar years)," said Insp. Albert Ferguson, former head of the department's intelligence division, "but we weren't paying for it . . . We had a special employee (paid informant) who brought it by . . . I always assumed it was his own report."

Ferguson said he terminated the informant in 1973 as the antiwar movement cooled and the department stopped receiving Information Digest.

Insp. Robert Zink, current intelligence division chief, said some excerpts from Information Digest may have been placed in specific files on antiwar groups and individuals. But he said he could not be certain because the division, under pressure from the D.C. City Council last year, destroyed all its political files.

The entire article is worth reading for those who are interested.

Information Digest was produced under the aegis of a New York corporation called National Goals, Inc., begun by John Rees in 1968. According to the incorporation papers, one corporate purpose of the company was: "(To) provide an investigative service for various branches of government, State, Federal, and local and to prepare memoranda, reports, books, pamphlets and bulletins with respect thereto."

The Police Connection

After December 1974, *Digest* was sent to subscribers from Post Office Box 13144, Baltimore, Md., the mailing address of a mysterious C.I.R. Associates. Neither the legislative investigation nor *CounterSpy* has been able to discover more about C.I.R. Associates. The post office box was authorized to John and Louise Reese (and John O'Connors⁴ as well as John Norpel, until June, 1974, research director of Senator James Eastland's Senate Internal Security Committee. E.M. Hamm, the chief postal inspector in New York City, told the Oversight Office: "A now-retired postal inspector assisted the Maryland State Police in obtaining Post Office Box 13144. The assistance was in response to a December 1974 request from a Maryland State Police officer indicating that a Post Office box was needed by the law enforcement agency. They were further told 'If you desire additional

Rees remained undaunted. In September 1968, according to FBI documents, he was undercover in Chicago, covertly taping lawful political meetings for secret testimony he would later give before HUAC. Again a HUAC investigator offered the FBI the fruits of Rees's labors. Again agents shied away. "We should not initiate any interview with this unscrupulous, unethical individual concerning his knowledge of the disturbances in Chicago," wrote an agent, "as to do so would be a waste of time."

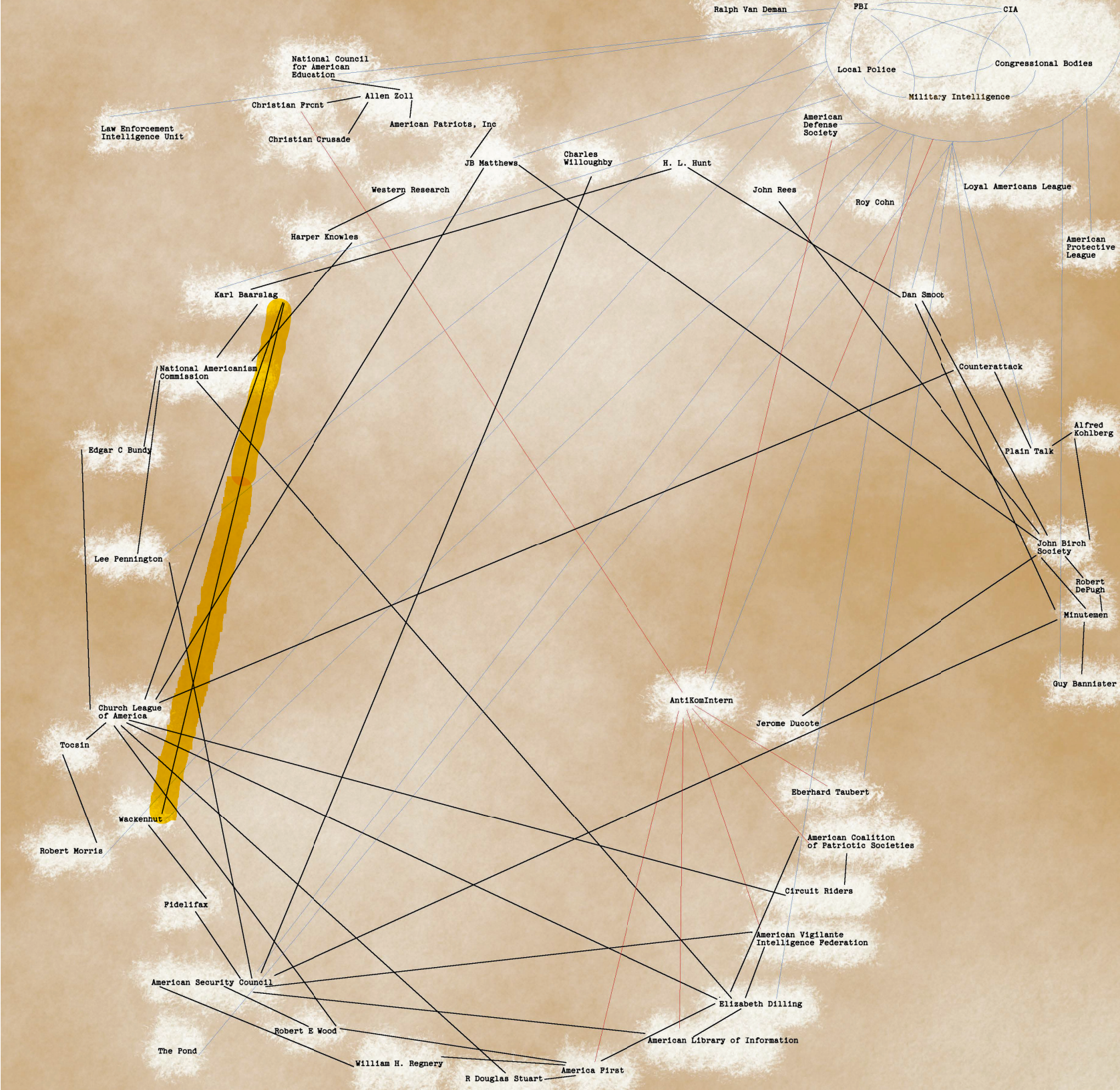
Yet Rees had found his niche. He'd made several cameo appearances before HUAC, peddled his information to various police departments, and by now, according to Rees, *Information Digest* was finding its way onto the desks of Reagan gubernatorial aides beset by campus protests. Frank Donner charged in *The Age of Surveillance* that "Rees used a familiar scam: he would hawk information to one department (typically a lurid tale of a violent plot) and in the course of this transaction pick up information that he in turn would peddle to a unit in another city. In the same way, he enlarged his sources for *Information Digest*."

He also found a spouse. John Rees and Sheila Louise O'Connor arrived in Washington, D.C., just before the 1971 May Day protests and quickly assimilated themselves into left circles.

Rotund, bearded, and longhaired, Rees was an articulate pamphleteer who often sported an Anglican priest's collar. Sheila, big-boned and over six feet tall, was a whiz at office work. They came complete with then-rare commodities: an IBM Selectric and Gestetner mimeograph ma-

Sheila Rees is by all rights deserving of her own node on the chart, but for compactness' sake she is lumped together with John.

c. 1970



Over a period of years between the 50s and the 70s Karl Baarslag transferred his materials to the Wackenhut Corporation.



THE TAMIMENT LIBRARY &
ROBERT F. WAGNER LABOR ARCHIVES

Guide to the Church League of America Collection of the Research Files of *Counterattack*, the Wackenhut Corporation, and Karl Baarslag TAM 148

Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archive
Elmer Holmes Bobst Library
70 Washington Square South
10th Floor
New York, NY 10012
(212) 998-2630
tamiment.wagner@nyu.edu

Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives
Collection processed by Mimi Diamond, Peter Filardo, Peter Braunstein, Devin McCullen (circa 1995); Nicole Greenhouse, David Olson, Hanan Ohayon, Rachel Schimke (July 2012); Edited to include materials accessioned (May 2014).
This finding aid was produced using ArchivesSpace on April 20, 2018
Description is in English. using Describing Archives: A Content Standard

Container List

Series II: Wackenhut Corporation Research Files, 1931-1973 1955-1973

Arrangement

The arrangement in the series is based on the original numbering scheme. Certain files, especially those with many documents, were individually numbered and are labeled "serials." The Baarslag individual files were labeled with one number per individual.

Scope and Contents note

This series contains research files and records of the Wackenhut Corporation which came into the custody of the Church League of America. They are a mixture of research files, correspondence, and administrative files for Wackenhut's library. Wackenhut's fastidious documentation of the activities of individuals and organizations make these files a strong source for information on players in Communist and left-wing politics in the 1950s-1970s.

The research files are a mixture of clippings, essays, pamphlets, and other materials organized and frequently marked up by Wackenhut. Many of the research files were originally collected by former Joseph McCarthy aide Karl Baarslag and sold or gifted to Wackenhut. While the corporation's primary concern was monitoring the activities of Communist and left-leaning individuals and organizations, they collected materials from anyone engaged in the civic dialogue, including right-wing fringe groups. Taken as a whole, the files give insight into the range of activities that these right-wing anti-communists viewed as potential threats to stability in American society. The first 27 folders of the series, Subversive Activities, contain materials similar to the rest of the series, with a higher content of correspondence (much of it with Federal intelligence agencies), and research files on Vietnam War protests, espionage, and anti-communist efforts in Florida. These folders, and the series more broadly, point to the real and perceived connections between Communism, the anti-war movement, and the broader left counterculture of the 1960s, and document the right's evolving definition of "subversion."

Interspersed with the research files are administrative files for the Wackenhut Corporation's library. Many of these files are correspondence with publications, mostly dating from 1966-1967. Most of the subscriptions were obtained using the aliases Carol Ascher and William Jones. Like the research files, the publications reflect the full spectrum of political viewpoints of the period and document the range of actors attempting to shape American society during this turbulent period. The publications themselves generally are not included in the files.

Historical/Biographical Note

The Wackenhut Corporation was founded in 1954 by three former FBI men, including George R. Wackenhut. By the 1960s, the Coral Gables, Florida-based corporation was the third largest detective agency in the country. Wackenhut received numerous government contracts, both state and federal, and counted the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as two of its largest customers. By the 1980s much of their business was in administering prison security.

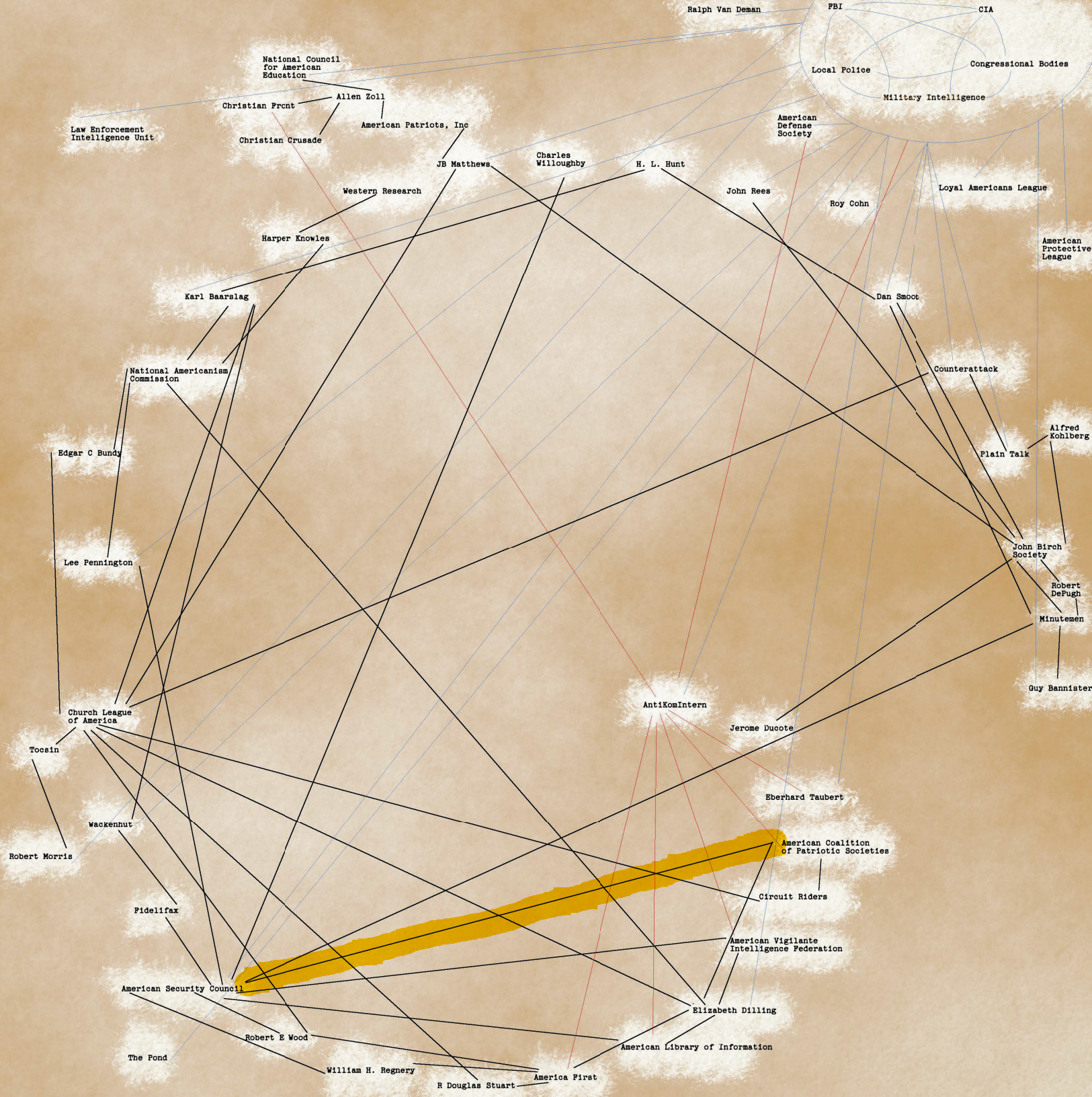
The Wackenhut Corporation actively collected information on individuals, both to run background checks for their clients and as an outgrowth of George Wackenhut's anti-communist views. By 1971 the company had files on 2.5 million individuals. In response to the passage of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the company reduced the number to between 225,000 and 250,000 files. In 1975 they gave many of their files to the Church League of America, which was not bound by the disclosure requirements of the law. As a part of its anti-communist security activities, Wackenhut also published a monthly newsletter called *The Wackenhut Security Review*.

Sometimes arrangements were bold

Members of the Baltimore Vice Squad, in cooperation with personnel from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, monitored telephone conversations without proper legal authorization. The information obtained from intercepting the conversations was used as the basis for affidavits for court-authorized warrants to search various premises in Baltimore (see p. 53).

The Maryland investigation also revealed that after passage of the 1971 Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Baltimore Inspectional Services Division (ISD) found that a most important source of local information had dried up the Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Inc. Officer Terry Josephson of the ISD then left the police department to become vice-president of a large credit bureau and provided data to police without court orders. Although Josephson denied that he was serving as an undercover operative for the Baltimore Intelligence Squad, he resigned his post and returned to the police department shortly after his role was publicized (see p. 52).

c. 1970s



It's not immediately possible to pin down the year, but at some point probably in the 1970s the American Security Council functionally absorbed the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies.



Directors

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Stephen L. Donchess
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Steven R. Fisher
A. B. McKee, Jr.
Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, USN (Ret.)
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John B. Trevor, Jr. was one of eight members of the American Security Council Board of Directors until several years ago. In 1985, the president of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies was John Fisher, and their address was the same as the ASC.⁹⁸

AMERICAN SECURITY COUNCIL

THE COALITION FOR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

John M. Fisher
President

December 9, 1981

Mr. Morton Blackwell
Public Liaison
The White House
Washington, DC 20006

Dear Morton:

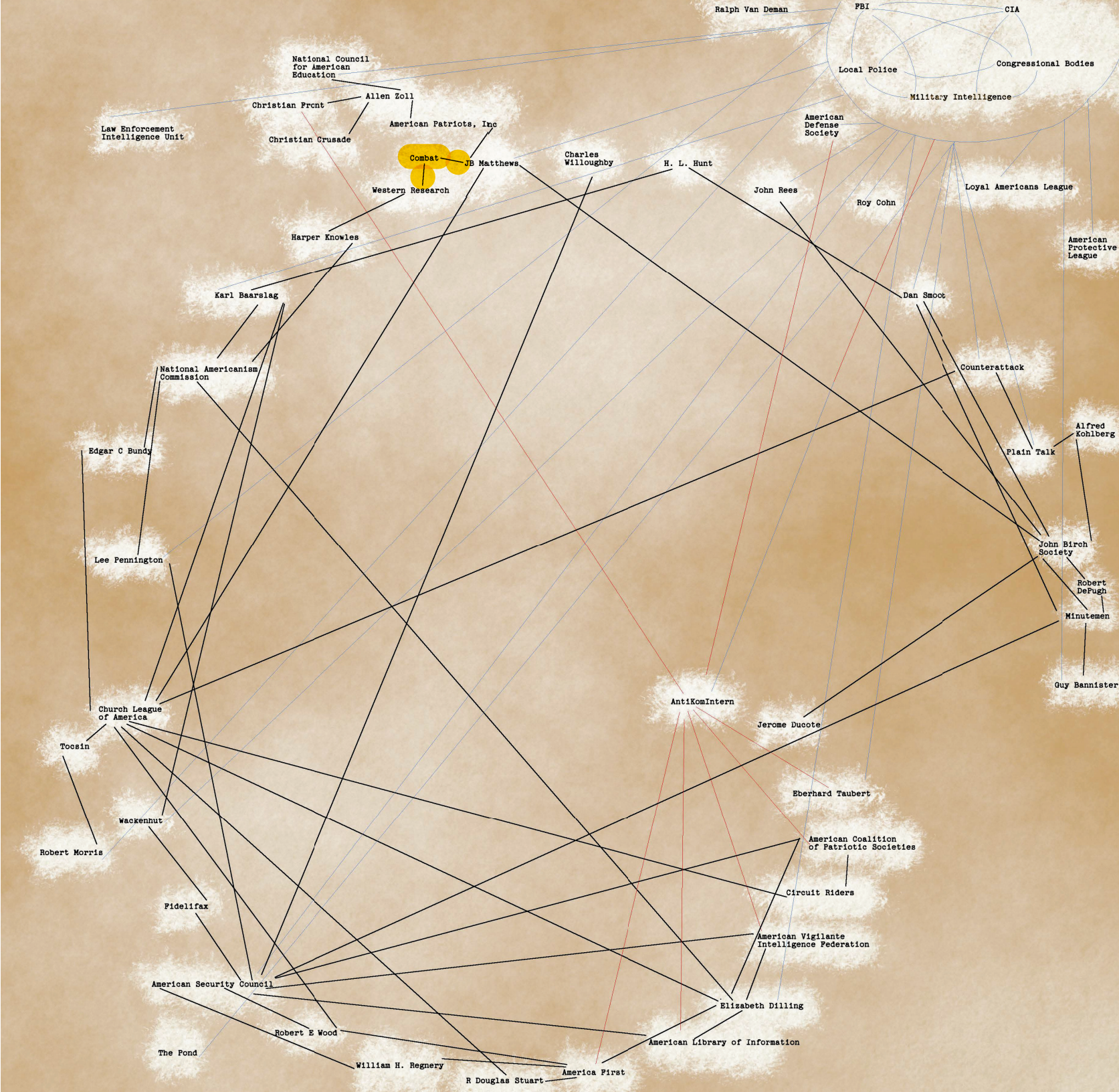
I have enclosed a letter to the President requesting an audience for Dr. Jonas Savimbi, President of UNITA.

I am forwarding it through you because you have the liaison responsibility with organizations like those I am representing in making this request.

Best Regards,

Sincerely,

1968



In 1968 Ruth Matthews, widow of JB, and Lawrence Cott, who we will see probably did not actually cease his work for Western Research, together edited "Combat," a short lived offshoot of William F Buckley's National Review. It's charter was twice monthly 4 page editions outing subversives. Doubtless the files JB amassed were part of the start-up capital.

facilitate the dissemination of the MacDonald material. The Western Research Library itself was then headed by the late Harper Knowles* and directed by Laurence Cott, an ex-FBI agent who subsequently left to edit, along with Ruth Matthews, the expose sheet *Combat*. As a result of a meeting between Cott and

TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE V. COTT

Approved For Release

Mr. ROMINES. Would you please state your full name for the record?

Mr. COTT. Lawrence V. Cott, C-o-t-t.

Mr. ROMINES. What is your profession, Mr. Cott?

Mr. COTT. I am a journalist.

Mr. ROMINES. What is your current employment?

Mr. COTT. I am the editor of a newsletter in New York City called "combat."

Mr. ROMINES. What is "combat"?

Mr. COTT. It is a newsletter which appears twice a month and tries to report on the revolutionary struggle in America.

Mr. ROMINES. What, sir, is your background in observing and reporting facts concerning revolutionary movements in the United States?

Mr. COTT. I have been a practicing journalist since graduating from college in 1955, at a variety of radio and television stations.

Mr. ROMINES. Could you speak up a little bit, Mr. Cott, please?

Mr. COTT. For the past 13 years I have been a constant observer of various demonstrations, more particularly in the last 8 years.

Mr. ROMINES. Do you have any background at all, sir, in industrial security?

Mr. COTT. Yes, sir, I have 3 years in industrial security on the west coast.

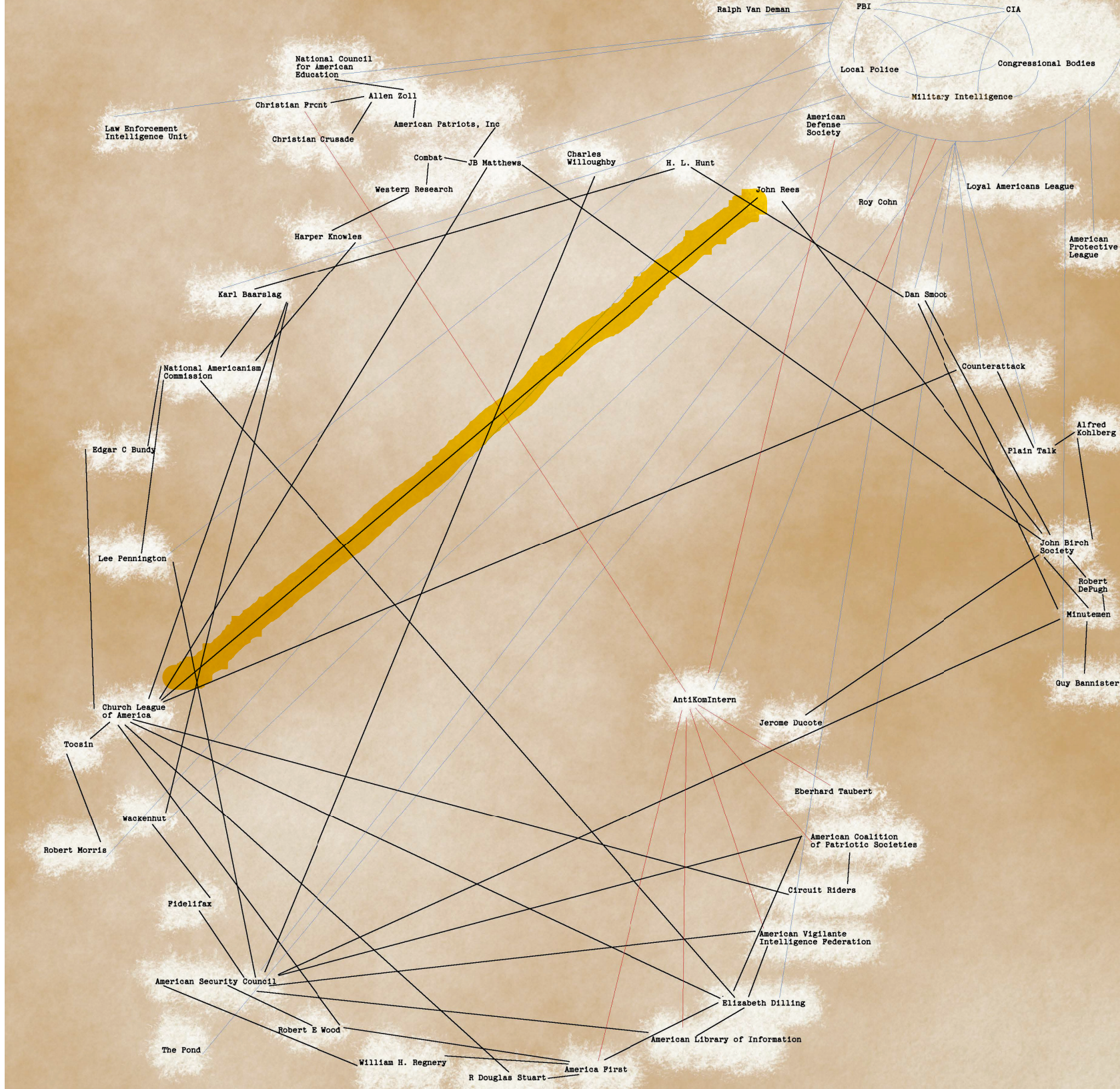
NEWSLETTERS

Subversives Revisited

"The Golden Age of subversion" is over, says Editor William F. Buckley Jr., and he almost seems to regret it. Gone are traitors of the magnitude of Alger Hiss, witnesses of the eloquence of Whittaker Chambers. Still, today's radical resurgence, thinks Buckley, has created a swarm of lesser subversives who bear close watching. To keep an eye on them, he has started a four-page newsletter, *Combat*, to be published twice a month.

Combat is staffed by noted anti-subversives left over from the Golden Age. Its editor is Theodore Lit, who used to work with the late Fulton Lewis Jr. and was senior editor of the Conservative Book Club. Research is handled by Ruth Matthews, widow of J. B. Matthews, the ex-fellow traveler who kept

1969



In 1969 John Rees is hired by the Church League of America to edit their National Laymen's Digest, and conduct investigations on their behalf through his "National Goals" PI outfit.

sixties confronted all of the major countersubversive file repositories, the CLA developed an investigative capability. In addition to retaining detective agencies, it organized its own network of undercover agents, who infiltrate, make tape recordings, take photographs, and steal mailing lists. The better to serve the needs of its clientele and especially to tap the most generous source of funding, large corporations, it allied itself in 1969 with a newly formed investigative unit, National Goals, Inc., an enterprise of John Rees, a countersubversive activist whose shadowy career is explored in a later section.

Sometimes the data went straight into police files — during the Chicago convention Mr. Rees mingled with demonstrators and kept police apprised of their plans. Some of the information was published in the *National Laymen's Digest*, a publication of the Illinois-based Church League of America, which Mr. Rees edited in 1969 and 1970.

Sometimes, Mr. Rees' information was saved and channeled to the U.S. House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), the now-defunct panel that tracked the activities of alleged domestic subversives. The "cream," as Mr. Rees put it, always wound up in *Information Digest*.

Information Digest collected its information not only by voraciously reading leftist periodicals, but also by physically infiltrating various groups, including several in Chicago. Information Digest repeatedly turned up in the files of the Chicago Red Squad and other local and federal intelligence agencies being sued for illegal surveillance and disruption. Its specialty is tracing alleged "Communist" infiltration of movements for social change.

John Rees is known to have supplied the Information Digest and information to the Chicago Police Department, the FBI, and several other law enforcement agencies.

He also worked for a time with the Church League of America in Wheaton, Illinois. Information from the Church League and a similar group called the American Security Council, has turned up in the Chicago Red Squad files.

In addition to their contract with Rees's National Goals, the Church League begins offering their own infiltration-for-hire services.



J. B. MATTHEWS

After Matthews died, his wife, Ruth I. Matthews, took over as Research Consultant for the League and has moved into the right-wing limelight. On September 1, 1968, Mrs. Matthews became the Research Editor for *Combat*, the newest creation of William F. Buckley of the National Review and the New York State Conservative Party. *Combat* says it keeps the patriotic "informed about the revolutionary struggle in America today."

In addition to the Matthews files, the League has acquired the files of former FBI agent, John G. Keenan. Keenan resigned in 1945 from his position as supervisor of the FBI's Internal Security Activities Division, and with two other former FBI agents published *Counter-attack* and *Red Channels*. During the McCarthy period both publications started the wave of blacklisting against liberals ("fellow-travelers") in the radio, TV and movie industries.

Since the Matthews and Keenan files do not contain current information, Bundy, according to the IAD, informs sales "prospects" that "the Church League has infiltrated New Left and Black Power organizations."

If that weren't enough, Bundy brags about a "work-

EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

ing relationship" with some of our country's "leading law enforcement agencies." Among these are the FBI and the Chicago Police Department and their Red Squad. Bundy refers to the latter as "our police boys in Chicago."

If a prospective customer wishes, Bundy can arrange to have special checks made and an organization infiltrated. All of this is for a price, of course. "Special checks," whatever they are, are made for \$150 a day plus expenses. The price to infiltrate an organization runs as high as \$200 a week.

It should be remembered that all of this is tax-deductible.

The complete Church League library and files are, according to Bundy, "the world's most complete reference of leftist individuals and groups, outside the FBI files — which, of course, are not open to the public."

Bundy and the League have shifted their emphasis of attack. Previously the National Council of Churches and the liberal clergymen received the brunt of their smear campaigns. Now the targets are primarily SDS and the Black Panthers. It is no coincidence that both of these organizations have become deeply rooted in struggle and have begun to question the capitalist system itself.

During the 1964 election, the League aided the Goldwater candidacy by issuing a booklet entitled, "How the Communists and Religious Liberals Hate Barry Goldwater (By Their Fruits, Ye Shall Know Them)."

Members of the League's Board of Directors have ties with other groups. The Rev. Cameron MacKenzie, for example, a member of long standing, and a member of Advisory Committee of Clergy, was actively involved last year in the right-wing smear campaign against Justice Abe Fortas. He was a member of the National Advisory Board of an outfit called the Supreme Court Amendment League (SCALE), which was formed exclusively for the purpose of curbing the Supreme Court. Its chairman is the racist Congressman John Rarick of Louisiana, who wastes taxpayers' money by constantly filling the Congressional Record with right-wing hate material.

One of the four members of the League's Advisory Committee of Laymen, Edwin L. Wiegans, was a founder in 1944 of the right-wing smear sheet *Human Events*. Other founders were Cecil B. deMille, the movie produc-

er; Charles Edison, then governor of New Jersey; Herbert Hoover and Charles A. Lindberg; also present was Clarence Manion, now a leading John Bircher. Representatives of the "civic" community were Robert R. McCormick, of the Chicago Tribune; Cola Parker, of Pepsi-Cola; J. Howard Pew, of the Sunoco oil empire; Henry Regnery, of the Chicago publishing house which bears his name; and Gen. Robert E. Wood, of Sears, Roebuck and Co.

The Rev. Herman Otten, with MacKenzie and another clergyman, the Rev. Victor E. Sears, comprise the three-man Advisory Committee of Clergy. Otten has been a speaker at numerous Christian Crusade rallies and schools. The Crusade is headed by the robust Billy James Hargis.

The IAD special report on Bundy and the Church League of America ends with an appropriate warning:

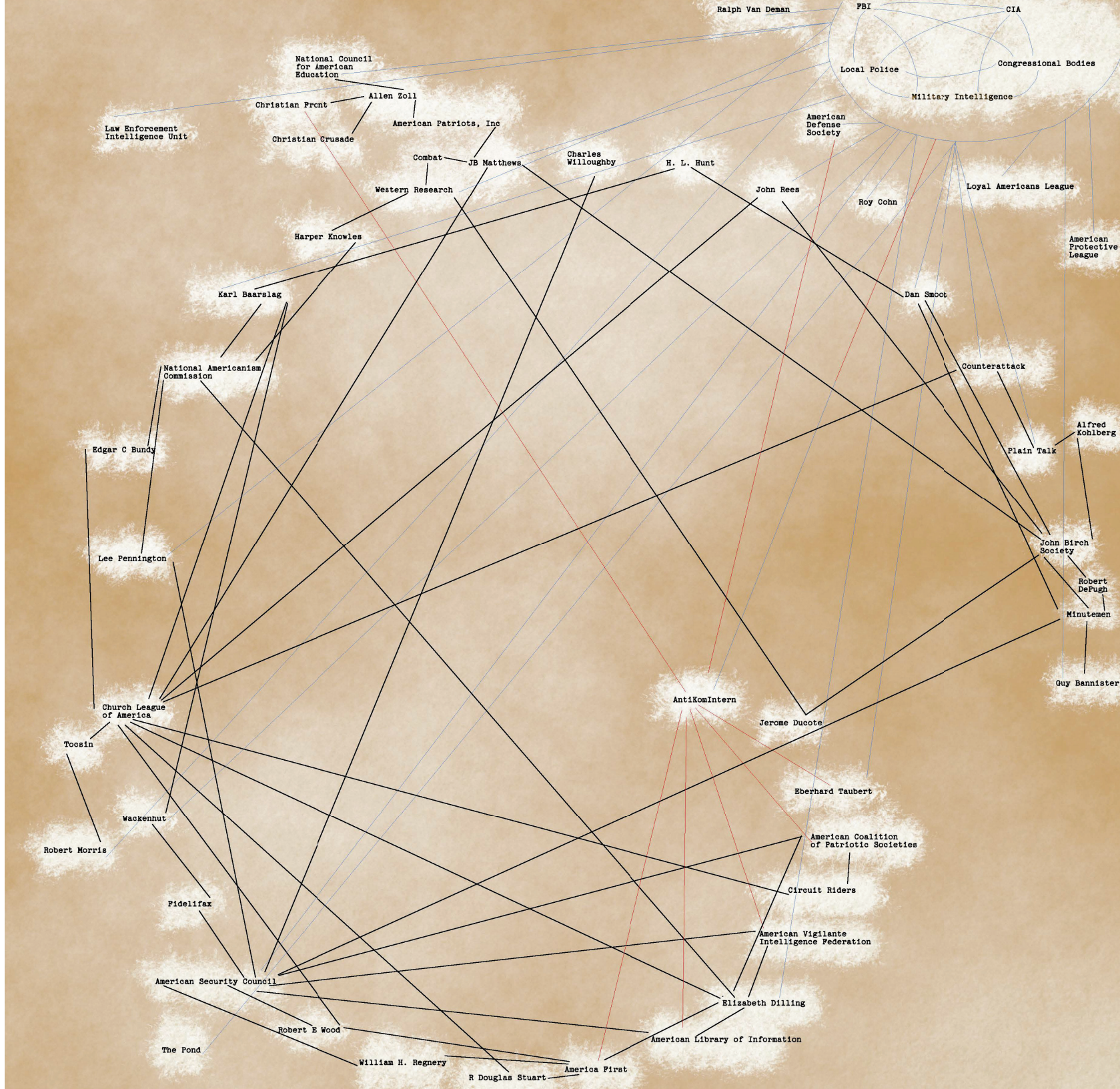
"We remember the McCarthyism of the 1950; all too well to take the Major (Bundy) lightly. An organization with a high-sounding name like the Church League of America and the brass of a Bundy and the ties of the interwoven Far Right outlets can do a lot of damage."

The League has done a lot of damage already. E. Edgerton Hart, the Executive Vice-President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, has called the League's blacklisting and spying service "a very worthwhile thing." Based on League information, Hart mailed a bulletin to all the 5,400 factories and plants that belong to the IMA, warning them of SDS' plans for a summer work-in. Copies of this bulletin are now being distributed throughout the nation by local Chambers of Commerce.

Jay Miller, Executive Director of the Illinois Division of the American Civil Liberties Union, when contacted by the Chicago Sun-Times, called the "service" of the Church League "a morally reprehensible thing in a democracy."

Exposing Bundy and the Church League for what they are is only half the story, now they must be put out of business.

c. 1969



Around this time Western Research contracts Jerome Ducote to steal documents from United Farm Workers and other groups. Ducote's contact at Western Research is Lawrence Cott, editor of Combat with Ruth Matthews.

The documents are given to the FBI and possibly CIA. Ducote is led to believe the burglaries are government sanctioned black-bag jobs, and in fact the charges against him are dropped after a visit by someone whose name is redacted.

ON JANUARY 5, 1976, ROBERT L. LANBORN, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND VICE PRESIDENT, RESEARCH WEST, INC., 1419 BROADWAY, OAKLAND, CALIF., ADVISED THAT RESEARCH WEST WAS INCORPORATED IN 1969 AND HE WAS HIRED IN HIS CURRENT POSITION BY THE FIRM IN 1969. HE STATED RESEARCH WEST, INC. HAS NO INFORMATION REGARDING THE AFFAIRS OF WESTERN RESEARCH AS RELATED TO ANY ALLEGED DEALINGS WITH A JEROME DUCOTE AND THAT WESTERN RESEARCH WENT OUT OF BUSINESS IN 1965.

END
HOLD

EX 104
REC-62 116783-11

Mr. J. B. Adams

1/9/76

Legal Counsel

INQUIRY FROM CONGRESSMAN DON EDWARDS (D-CAL.), CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On 1/6/75, Alan Parker, Chief Counsel, House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary telephonically contacted Inspector [redacted] regarding allegations made by JOSEPH JEROME DUCOTE to the effect that he had committed political burglaries on behalf of the FBI.

This matter has received considerable press attention in California, and Congressman Edwards has expressed an interest in these allegations. Edwards has posed several questions concerning DUCOTE'S association with the FBI including the following:

1. Was DUCOTE an informant for the FBI?
2. Has he been interviewed by the FBI?
3. Has the FBI received any information from DUCOTE obtained from illegal activities?
4. Does the FBI evaluate the source of and the information offered?
5. If information obtained illegally is offered to the FBI, is an investigation instituted, and are proper authorities notified?

Congressman Edwards is leaving for California on 1/10/76 and has requested an oral briefing on 1/9/76 so that he may answer inquiries he may receive while in California.

Lilly and McCollum appeared at the San Jose Resident Agency and the interview was initiated by McCollum advising SA [redacted] of his constitutional rights. They explained that Ducote burglarized the San Jose Peace Center, Attorney John Thorn's law office, and Grace McDonald's residence and office (publisher/editor of California Form Reporter) in 1967. According to Lilly, Ducote claims he burglarized these addresses at the direction of the FBI and specifically SA [redacted] and gave copies of the materials stolen to both the FBI and Western Research in Oakland, California. Lilly pointed out that Ducote will be prosecuted for possession of the stolen documents and states his defense will be that he acted at the direction of the FBI.

Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

NOTE: Our San Francisco Office advised that on 11/24/75, John M. Lilly, Special Agent, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, State of California, contacted the San Jose Resident Agency and indicated that he would like to discuss Jerry Ducote. Lilly said that he and Bob J. McCollum, Investigator, Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office, were seeking FBI assistance.

Lilly and McCollum appeared at the San Jose Resident Agency and the interview was initiated by McCollum advising SA [redacted] of his constitutional rights. They explained that Ducote burglarized the San Jose Peace Center, Attorney John Thorn's law office, and Grace McDonald's residence and office (publisher/editor of California Form Reporter) in 1967. According to Lilly, Ducote claims he burglarized these addresses at the direction of the FBI and specifically SA [redacted] and gave copies of the materials stolen to both the FBI and Western Research in Oakland, California. Lilly pointed out that Ducote will be prosecuted for possession of the stolen documents and states his defense will be that he acted at the direction of the FBI.

Re: INQUIRY FROM CONGRESSMAN DON EDWARDS (D-CAL.), CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Joseph Jerome Ducote is the subject of the case entitled, JEROME JOSEPH DUCOTE, aka, UNITED FARM WORKERS, KEEN, California-- Victim 00 Sacramento-- Bu File 44-60006.

Investigation instituted 3/27/74 revealed that DUCOTE, using name FRED SCHWARTZ, contacted attorney for United Farm Workers (UFW) and offered to sell documents obtained in burglaries from UFW office for \$35,000. DUCOTE was to furnish evidence linking burglaries to numerous California Growers.

Upon completion of our investigation, the USNJ advised that no Federal Violation existed, and that information should be made available to appropriate local authorities.

Our investigation to date does not indicate there is any substance to the allegation, however, this investigation is still pending. This information is contained in the case entitled JOSEPH JEROME DUCOTE, aka et. al.-- Information Concerning. See Bu File 62-116783.

Mr. Parker was advised on 1/6/76 that there is a pending investigation concerning DUCOTE, and that a briefing concerning the details of the investigation is not possible at this time.

Mr. Parker advised that a formal letter would be directed to the Bureau posing certain questions concerning this matter. He further advised that he was forwarding to the Office of Congressional Affairs, newspaper articles and a 93-page statement allegedly given by DUCOTE to State authorities.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Investigators learned that the company was founded in the late Forties chiefly to spy on labor radicals trying to organize California's lettuce pickers. Under its original name, Western Research Foundation, Research West functioned as an adjunct to the powerful Associated Farmers, an organization of agriculture groups with a vested interest in preventing the unionization of farm labor.

Research West again branched out against agricultural unionization in the Sixties when a group of corporate farmers in the Central Valley commissioned the firm to collect intelligence on the United Farmworkers (UFW). The point of the probe: to ascertain whether Communists had infiltrated the farm labor movement. In 1967, the company received a pile of documents which later proved to be the booty of a series of 17 political burglaries committed in the Bay Area by ex-Santa Clara County Sheriff's Officer Jerome Ducote. Some of the information-- including documents on the UFW, the anti-war movement, Ramparts magazine and other leftist groups and individuals -- also found its way into the files of the FBI, the Army, private research groups and state, local and federal law enforcement agencies.

The fact that Research West had apparently trafficked in stolen materials didn't surface until 1975, when Ducote gave himself up and outlined his "black box activities" on behalf of wealthy right-wing interests.

SF 62-6943
TJAH:sac

b7C

automobile to [redacted], and thereafter, [redacted] came to Delano and was fingerprinted, photographed and booked for the burglary. Thereafter, a statement was made by a [redacted] to an [redacted] of the Delano Police Department that [redacted] was committing the burglary on behalf of the FBI. As a result of this, SCHNEIDER believes Chief of Police JAMES AILES caused the burglary charges to be dropped. SCHNEIDER is working under the belief that Chief of Police AILES is personally friendly with SA CONRAD SHAW of the Bakersfield RA, and SHAW may have confirmed to AILES that [redacted] was participating in a burglary for the FBI.

SCHNEIDER will attempt then to attribute the four burglaries in Santa Clara County that were of a political nature to the FBI. SCHNEIDER was advised that any such conclusion is unsupported by fact and is, therefore, untrue.

SCHNEIDER further stated that an attempt may be made to connect [redacted] and DUCOTE to SAs of the FBI and cited a CII investigative report of CII Agent LILLY under their case number 750119, page 8, of a 13 page report, wherein, on 12/1/75, SA [redacted] is referred to as having received a mailing list from one of the Peace Centers which was burglarized. This report establishes that the mailing list was received from a confidential informant, but SCHNEIDER was interested in pursuing whether the informant was either DUCOTE, [redacted] or one of their intermediaries. Again, Mr. SCHNEIDER was assured that the FBI had no contact with any of the aforementioned individuals or their intermediaries and that line of defense was also unfounded. SCHNEIDER wanted to pursue the question of whether [redacted] had heard rumors that there were burglaries by DUCOTE and [redacted] and what he did about it, and furthermore, what did SA CONRAD SHAW do to report burglaries that had come to his attention to the proper authorities, particularly the Delano Police Department.

SCHNEIDER advised that he has attempted to plead [redacted] guilty to lesser counts or offenses, but Deputy District Attorney HOFFMAN has refused to plea bargain and is going after [redacted] "with a hatchet". SCHNEIDER advised, also, that he expects DUCOTE to be a cooperative witness against [redacted] at the trial, and he described DUCOTE as a person who attempts to develop friendships with people by "buying them drinks or developing a rapport with them and later imposing on them for favors". SCHNEIDER also believed that it appears that the defendants (DUCOTE and [redacted]) are using the FBI as a coverup for their activities. This was evident by the use of

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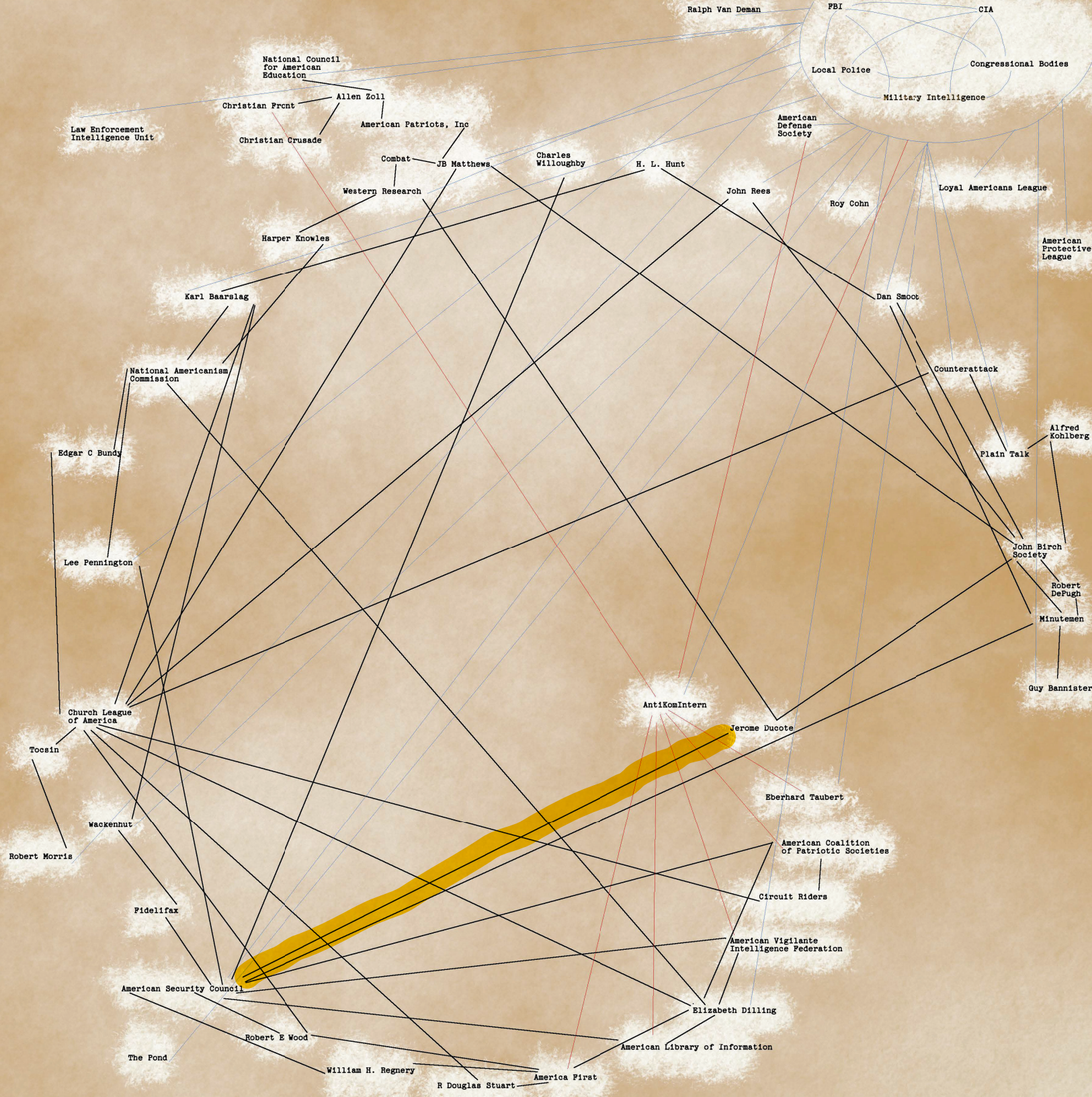
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the Catholic Church by these men as one of the stories put out to justify the activities or gain sympathy from public officials.

SCHNEIDER advised that his client [redacted] left the State of California in 1969 to live in the State of Idaho and had remained there until the current burglary charges were instituted. He will attempt to argue that, even though the Statute of Limitations for the crime of burglary was tolled by [redacted] departure from the state, he will attempt to have the Statute interpreted that [redacted] was not in a flight status and was, at all times, available to law enforcement.

SCHNEIDER stated that he wished to advise the Bureau that DUCOTE has given indications that he will attempt to implicate the FBI into the burglaries by stating that he dealt with a LARRY COTT (phonetic) of the Western Research Company in San Francisco. He advised that there is the belief that this company was an FBI or CIA front. SCHNEIDER was advised that, besides being untrue, that type of assertion is irrelevant and certainly DUCOTE could not state he was working under the Western Research direction.

c. 1969



dard Oil of California, and the Hearst newspapers. Some of the names in Western Research's files came from mailing lists and other files snatched by Jerome Ducote, ex-cop and freelance political burglar, during seventeen break-ins he carried out against leftist political and labor groups in California between 1966 and 1968. (Ducote also shared the fruits of his "after-hours research" with the American Security Council.) Since 1969, the Foundation's files have been taken over by Re-

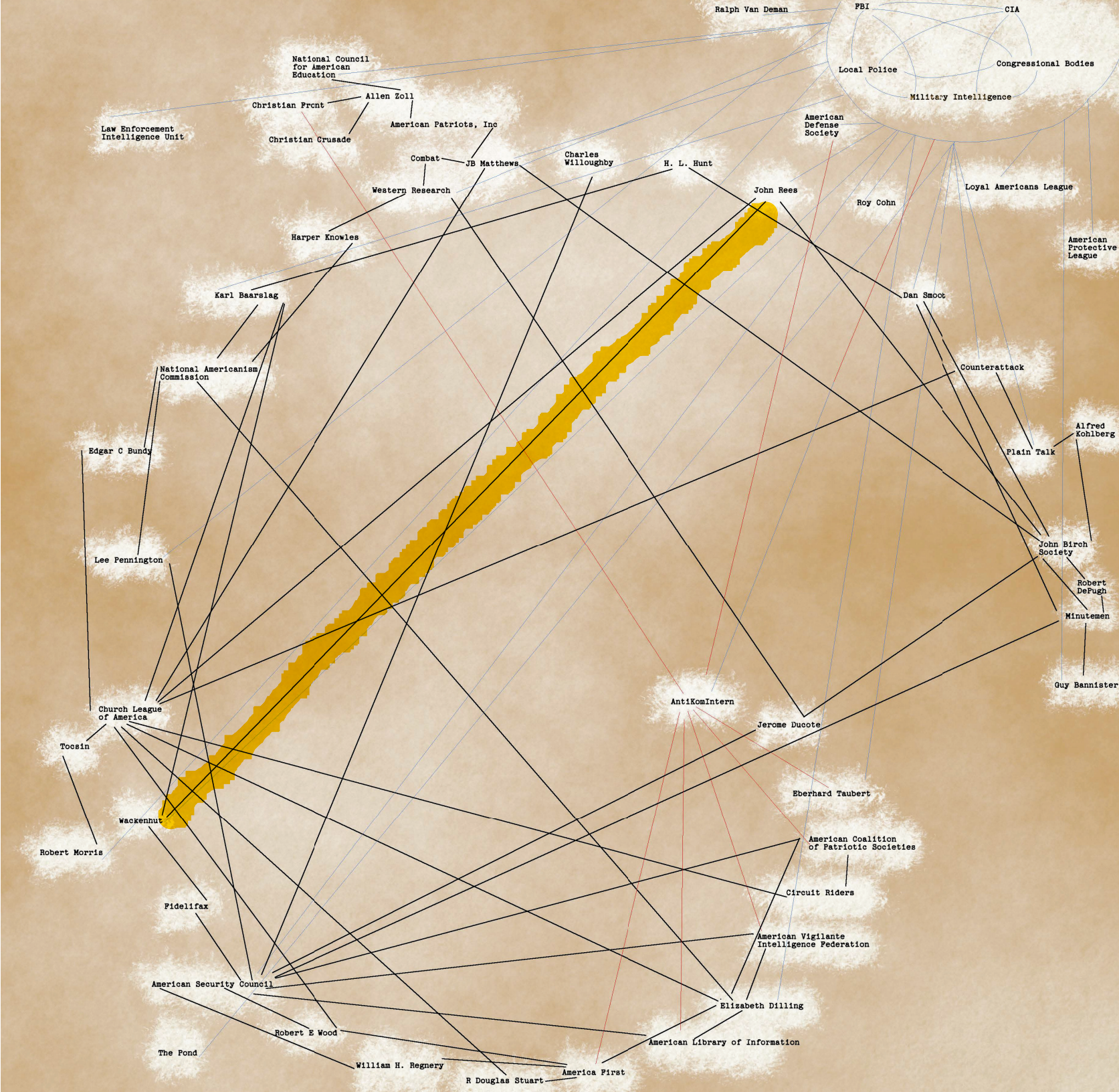
league, John Birch, James Hutt, to insert the material in the *Record*.²⁰ Another investigative assignment not involving a burglary brought Ducote to the trash depository of the Communist newspaper *People's World*, which he stalked for a number of nights waiting to snatch a subscription list that, he had been tipped off, was about to be discarded. Ducote recalled that when the list was finally dumped into the trash, a struggle ensued: three other men, each apparently unknown to the others, representing the FBI, military intelligence, and the San Francisco police respectively, made a dive for the same booty. The policeman prevailed by threatening to arrest the others, but generously agreed to reproduce copies for them. Ducote also recalled how in 1968 a top Reagan associate,

Ducote's humorous anecdote

These networks become more dangerous, sometimes unpredictably.

Taylor began to feel uncomfortable. Thinking there was an informer in Rivers's office, he began mailing copies of his reports and photographs to a friend in Florida, who concealed the evidence in his house. **What the evidence suggested was that Phoenix murders in Da Nang were directed not at the VCI but at private businessmen on the wrong side of contractual disputes. In one case documented by Taylor, Pepsi was trying to move in on Coke, so the Coke distributor used his influence to have his rival's name put on the Phoenix hit list.**

c. 1969



Around this time, John Rees began working for the Wackenhut Corporation, whose human resources team made a heroic effort to deny it in the face of insurmountable odds.

...AND CORPORATE POLICE

Yet another intriguing aspect of the Rees operation is their connection to corporate police forces. John Rees has worked on and off for the Wackenhut Corp., one of the nation's largest security and investigative services as including preemployment screening, polygraph examinations, counter business espionage, internal intelligence and general criminal, fraud and arson investigations." John Ammarell, the com-

*Although the Wackenhut agency's records confirm that an individual with Rees's name, address, and Social Security number was hired on two separate occasions, Wackenhut's personnel department (after hearings held on Wackenhut's investigative practices by the Privacy Protection Study Commission) denied that he had in fact been employed by the agency.

Kirk's 'Gangbusters' Go Into Action in Florida

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

CORAL GABLES, Fla. — A miniature bust of J. Edgar Hoover sits in the executive suite. Downstairs, shoulder-high American flags guard the entrance to corporate headquarters.

This is the Wackenhut Corp., a richly lined private detective and "industrial security" agency where the Puritan ethic seems firmly in command. In its search for profits, Wackenhut will eagerly serve as a keeper of public as well as private morals.

Wackenhut men arrest speeders in the Florida municipality of Sea Ranch Lakes, stop trespassers at the Kennedy Space Center, man the gates at the Atomic Energy Commission's nuclear testing ground in Nevada, help spot security risks for Defense Department contractors and, incidentally, to this and other corporate activities, maintain files on nearly 3 million Americans.

Wackenhut's biggest customer is the AEC which pays \$3 million a year.

Its most controversial is Claude F. Kirk Jr., the new Republican Governor of Florida. Kirk has drafted Wackenhut's men as privately paid police investigators, his personal "gangbusters" for a war on big-time crime to be sustained by voluntary contributions.

It is an extraordinary arrangement for an extraordinary campaign, aimed, in Kirk's words, at driving "the criminal element not only from Florida, but beyond national boundaries." Serving it will be what Wackenhut claims is the largest force of former FBI agents of any company in the Nation. The targets include prostitu-



GEORGE R. WACKENHUT

tion, numbers rackets, burglary rings, abortion networks and any related corruption of public office. In a state where most officeholders are still Democratic, some suspect this means as many Florida Democrats as can be caught, in position. See DETECTIVES, A14, Col. 3

litical campaigns if not the courts.

Wackenhut denies it. The war on crime, declares founder-president George Russell Wackenhut, will pick on no party. It will, he says, simply seek out "corrupt officials" for official prosecution only. At Kirk's request, Wackenhut is making pre-emptive checks of the Governor's appointees.

Kirk has discussed his crusade with onetime crimebuster Thomas E. Dewey and with California's Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan.

The situation has Florida Democrats concerned, civil libertarians alarmed, and the general public simply curious to see what the hunt produces. In the words of Dade County Mayor Chuck Hall, usually a reliable reflector of public opinion: "I'm for investiga-

tions—period."

Tips Followed Up

Despite publicly voiced complaints that the plan smacks of "Gestapo tactics" and may be illegal, Wackenhut is not waiting.

"The Governor has given me, in effect, carte blanche for what needs to be done," says Wackenhut, a former FBI man and a weight-lifting 200 pounds of muscle. Tips, many of them anonymous, are being followed up. Subpoenas, he declared in an interview, are being issued "right now, this minute."

The day after Kirk announced his plans in his Jan. 3 inaugural address in Tallahassee, a Wackenhut agent walked into the Miami Police Department's intelligence division and made it clear that Wackenhut would expect easy access to the unit's "confidential files."

These include not only arrest records supplied by the FBI, but opinions, conclusions and hearsay about thousands of individuals not yet on the Wackenhut Corp. lists.

"I don't want to accuse him (Wackenhut) of anything," says Miami's bluff Police Chief Walter Headley, "but if they have access to our files, they'll probably copy them and transfer them to their office. How do I know they won't wind up being used in some divorce case?"

He Has Answer

From Wackenhut, the replies to this and other potential conflicts of interest that could arise with an investigator who has private as well as public clients boil down to one essential rejoinder: trust Wackenhut. The company, he says, is built on "standards of dignity, quality and integrity." The files, he declares, will be kept separate. The laws, he insists, will protect the innocent.

"Even if J. Edgar Hoover were a no-goodnik and was of a mind to misuse his powers," Wackenhut asserts, "he couldn't do it. It couldn't happen. This is a government of laws, not men."

Wackenhut says he wants neither the power of arrest nor the power of subpoena for himself or his men. But as the Governor's investigators, he stressed, "we expect the full cooperation of every police agency in the State."

From there the Wackenhut

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE, MURPHY STATED HE WAS PERSONALLY

TOLD BY GEORGE WACKENHUT THAT WACKENHUT RETAINED NUMEROUS FILES AND RECORDS ON ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WHILE

HE WAS HEAD OF FLORIDA GOVERNOR CLAUDE KIRK'S "WAR ON CRIME"

DURING THE EARLY 1970'S. WACKENHUT STATED TO MURPHY THAT HE

WAS INSTRUCTED TO DESTROY THOSE RECORDS AT THE END OF HIS

TENURE WITH THE STATE, BUT DID NOT DO SO. WACKENHUT ALSO

STATED TO MURPHY THAT HE (WACKENHUT) WOULD BE "HANGED" IF

IT WERE DISCOVERED THE RECORDS STILL EXIST. THE RECORDS

ARE SUPPOSEDLY STORED IN A VAULT AT WACKENHUT OFFICES AND

ONLY WACKENHUT, [REDACTED] AND WACKENHUT'S SECRETARY HAVE

ACCESS TO SAME. (This can be found on page 15 of the linked document)

[REDACTED] said certain persons employed by the Wackenhut Security Corporation were furnished results of information obtained through the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and Florida Crime Information Center (FCIC). [REDACTED] said

[REDACTED] a Wackenhut investigator, would occasionally telephone SMPD requesting a computer check through the NCIC or FCIC terminals at the SMPD. [REDACTED] said he believed [REDACTED] also a Wackenhut investigator, had also made telephonic requests for NCIC and FCIC checks. He said the physical checks of the terminals were made by SMPD personnel and that no Wackenhut employees had access to the terminals. [REDACTED] said this was a favor to George Wackenhut who has been a long-time friend of Salvatore Vizzini, the SMPD Chief. He said that Wackenhut did not pay for the NCIC and FCIC checks, but that the SMPD had on occasions borrowed certain equipment from Wackenhut such as radios, desks, and other equipment which the SMPD did not have.

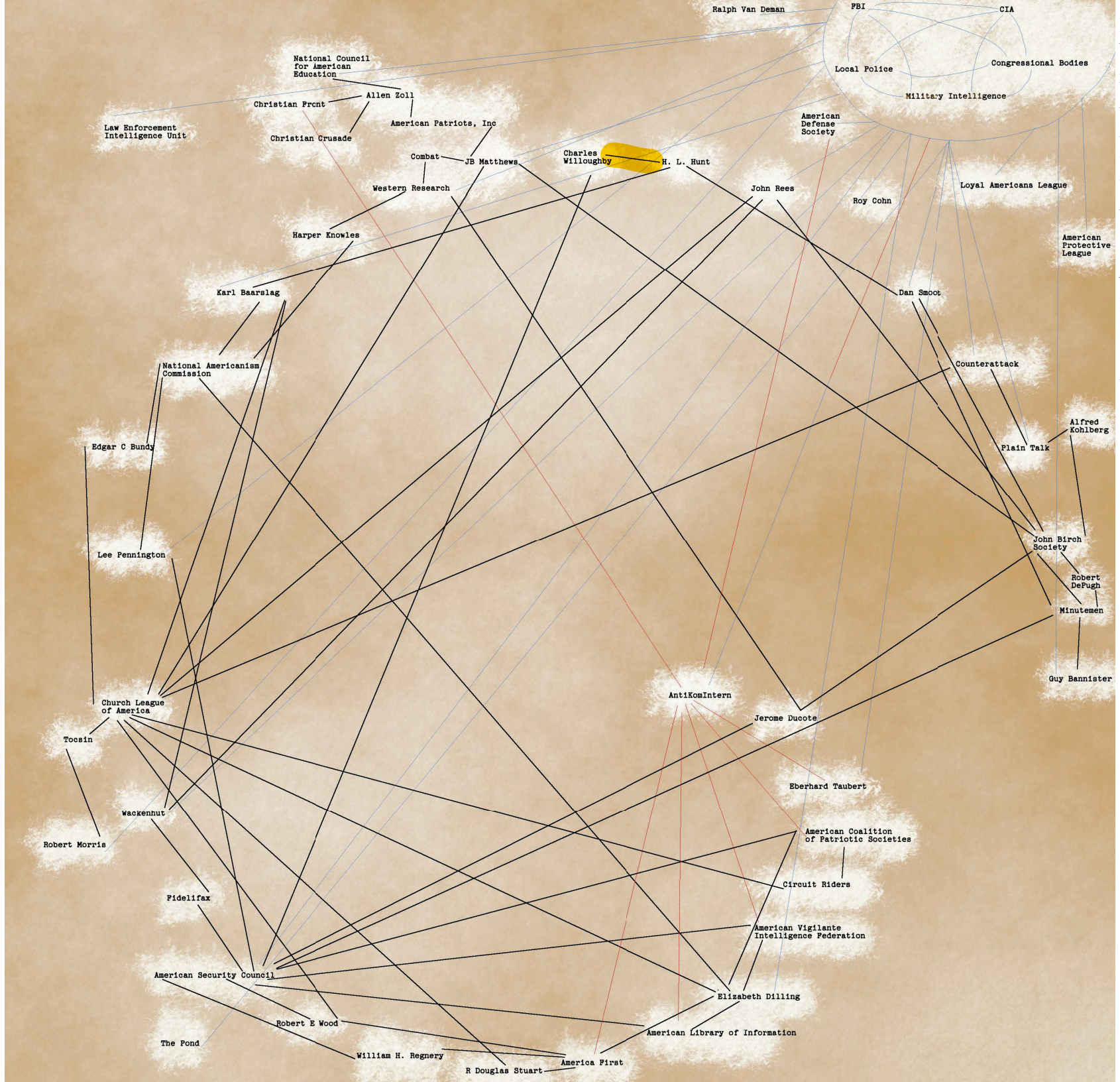
This can be found on page 30

[REDACTED] said it was common knowledge among police officers at the SMPD, that they (police officers) were to do anything for [REDACTED] including computer checks on names submitted by [REDACTED] on behalf of the Wackenhut Security Corporation. [REDACTED] said that occasionally Wackenhut would send messengers to have names checked but [REDACTED] was usually the person who brought in the name requests for computer checks. [REDACTED] said he personally had duty at the front desk on occasions at the SMPD and [REDACTED] would come in and drop off the requests to be handled on the computer.

And finally this can be found on page 26

b6
b7c

1972



In 1972 Charles Willoughby, formerly of MacArthur's general staff and presently of the American Security Council, begins working for H. L. Hunt's "International Committee for the Defense of Christian Culture."

luncheon may be made by calling Mrs. Thomas H. Parrett at 649-8875. All visiting members of the DAR are welcome, but advance reservations must be made.

The chapter had invited Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby, U.S.A. (ret.) to be its guest speaker, but he will be unable to be present. He sent a message, however, which will be read at the meeting. Gen. Willoughby, a resident of Naples, is editor of the "Foreign Intelligence Digest," an impartial analysis of political, economic and military events affecting American security. He has had a long and distinguished career of military and diplomatic service including 10 years of service as chief of intelligence on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur.

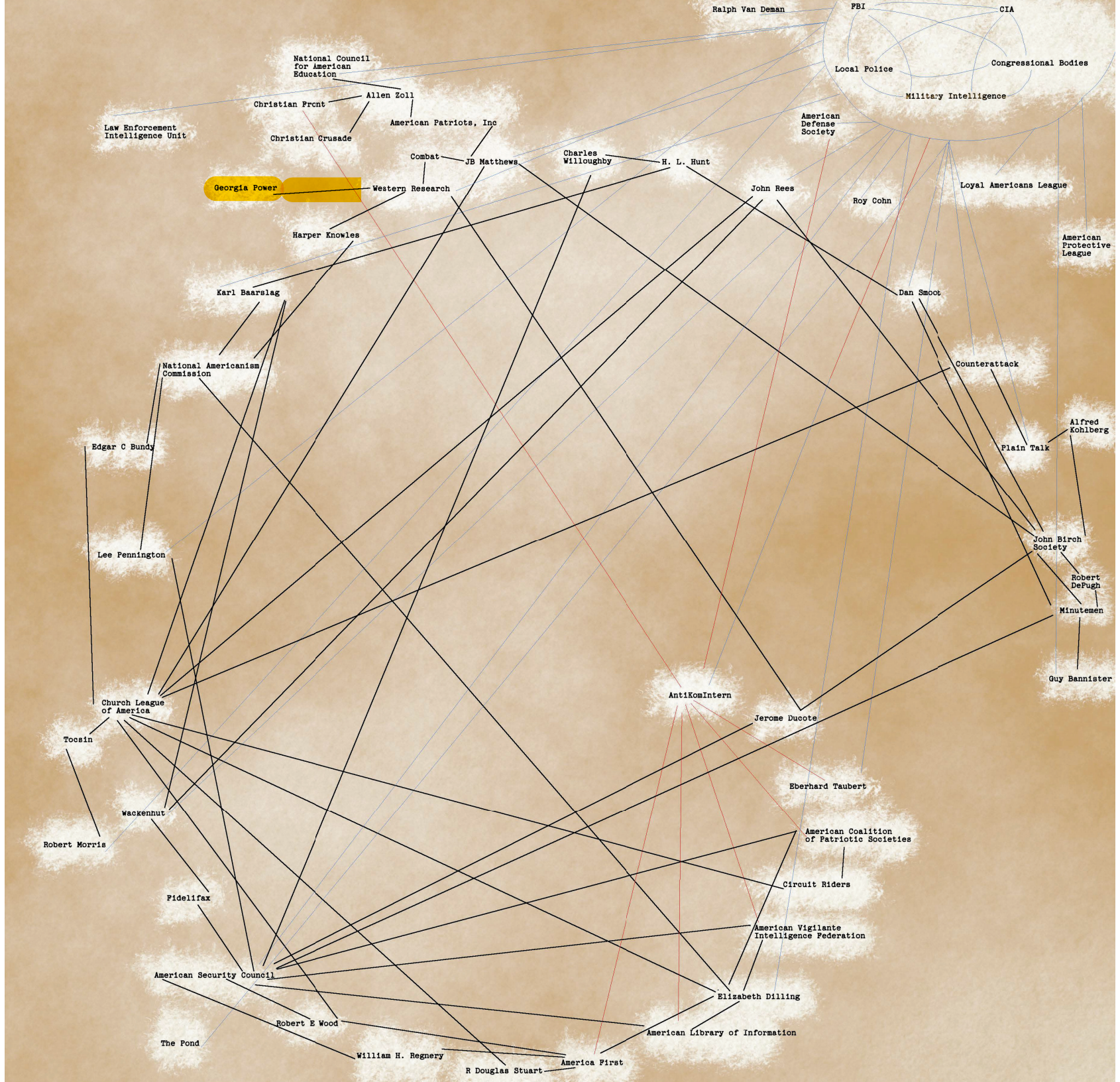
Willoughby is the author of

numerous books including "Intelligence in War" published in 1949. He has also contributed to various publications and has lectured extensively. In addition, he has been an active member of the International Committee for the Defense of Christian Culture. Gen. Willoughby is the recipient of a number of awards and decorations from the governments of other countries as well as his own.

The preservation of the nation's sovereignty and its constitutional government is deemed of such vital importance to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, chapters are urged to have at least a 10-minute national defense report at each meeting and to devote one entire meeting to the subject during the year.

racists, pointing the finger at the CIA, the FBI and the oil tycoon H. L. Hunt, who had created a rather strange organisation called the International Committee for the Defence of Christian Culture. Joesten's book had previously appeared in

1973



A small example of the way this network extends further, in 1973 Georgia Power hires Research West- the new name for Western Research- to monitor anti-nuclear activists.

Federal Power Commission records show PB&E paid Research West \$30,150 between 1973 and 1976. A PG&E spokesman said yesterday the firm is still employed by the utility and called it "a clipping service." Research West was also hired by Georgia Power and was paid \$4,770 by the Georgia utility last year for its services.

In 1974 Sheila Rees begins working for congressman Larry McDonald, who would found one of the most important later era groups, and then die in the KAL 007 incident.

Local Police Spy Joins Congress Staff

by Jeff Stein

"She was coldly efficient." "She had a vague sense of humor." "She was overtly friendly, loved to come up to people at parties, introduce herself, and get to know everyone."

Who was this composite character? S. Louise Rees, once known to her many friends around Washington activist community as Sheila O'Connor, co-owner of the Red House Bookstore, paralegal aide at the National Lawyers Guild, and now, it is known, a police agent and "research assistant" to Congressman Larry P. McDonald of Georgia.

Rees' police work (and that of her husband, John) were uncovered recently in the quarterly journal *Counterspy*. It has also been confirmed that the New York State Assembly's probe into governmental spying has traced the couple's past through a mysterious web of federal and local agencies and a well-funded newsletter operation, without successfully determining who they

really are, or to what federal or corporate spying operation they owed their allegiance.

Sheila Rees/O'Connor disappeared from her job in the office of the National Lawyers Guild one day in June, 1973, shortly after a Watergate demonstration. It wasn't until two months ago that she surfaced in the office of Rep. McDonald. McDonald is notorious for his red-baiting inserts in the *Congressional Record*. He has also drawn the spotlight—outside of Congress—for his prescriptions of the drug Laetrille, an alleged cancer cure, banned by the FDA. (He holds an M.D. degree from Emory University's School of Medicine.)

McDonald's name, according to *Counterspy*, has also circulated through national black leadership circles as an alleged source of money to fund the assassination of Martin Luther King.

The link between the Reeses and McDonald was forged through *Information Digest*, a newsletter secretly established by the couple seven years ago. *ID*, according to experts on the right wing, contains the most sophisticated analysis in the country on left-wing groups

and individuals.

The Reeses, then known as Sheila and John O'Connor, published the newsletter for the use of the CIA, FBI, multinational corporations, and right-wing groups, while running the "collective" Red House Bookstore at 1247 20th Street, NW and living in a "Movement house" in Northwest Washington.

The couple moved on to other groups in the summer of 1971. Sheila went to work for the Institute for Policy Studies. John continued to develop his contacts through the Washington Left, mostly by collecting copies of their journals and newsletters "for the bookstore."

A year later, Sheila joined the staff of the National Lawyers Guild as a paralegal aide. "She was super-efficient," a coworker remembers. "She set up the files and donor lists, and revamped our newsletter. She was a real whiz."

The six-foot tall, heavy-set woman with the waist-length dark hair could also be provocatively inefficient. Apparently she deliberately scuttled a Movement legal conference during her stay at the Guild and narrowly avoided being publicly branded as a police agent.

The couple's home at 1616 Longfellow, NW became "a center of activity," according to a former roommate. "She encouraged parties," the roommate said. "She was into the ripoff philosophy," said another source, actively encouraging and joining shoplifting sprees with other people who lived at, or drifted through their house, many of whom were staff members of the *Quicksilver Times*, a onetime underground newspaper in Washington.

She also carried a gun, discovered when it fell out of her purse in the office. "She was just asked not to bring it in again," a coworker recalls. "It was a weird time."

But there were more dangerous "toys,"

notably the weapons and bugging equipment found inside their always-bolted-shut room one day by a curious housemate. The couple soon disappeared.

Attempts to photograph or interview Rees by staking out her Congressional office have so far been unsuccessful. Her boss, Larry McDonald, will not cooperate in arranging an interview, and is vague about her working status.

But a *Newsworks* inquiry to the office was able to elicit the response from administrative aide Fred Smith that Rees, now 32, has held the position of "research assistant" at a salary of \$14,175 per year "since McDonald came to Congress in 1974." Asked whether it was a fulltime position, Smith said, "I don't know. Research positions are odd—they do research—they're not around here all the time."

Has she been a reliable, hardworking employee, Smith was asked? "Oh yes," he said. "Very reliable." NW

LETTERS

Single = Lonely?

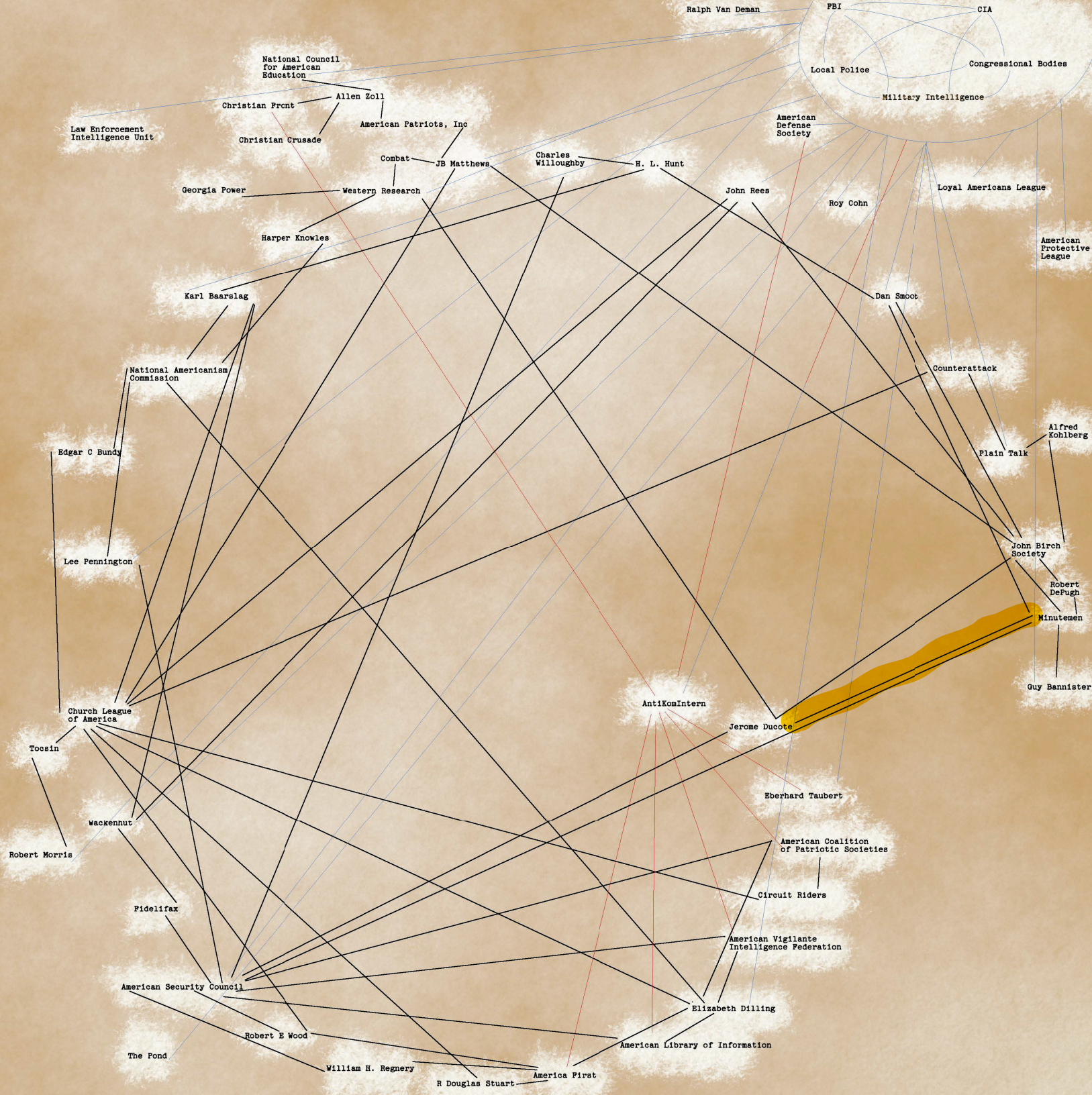
Let me share with you some reactions to your five-page series of articles, "To Be Young, Single and Lonely" (6/10/76), axioms which I have learned and have taught.

1. Two lonely people each must be willing to give to the other person, in order for a mutually satisfactory relationship to occur. Two egotists don't get very far emotionally.

2. Emptiness + emptiness = emptiness, just as $0 + 0 = 0$. Another person cannot fill up the vacuum. People need a *sense of self* from which to give, to relate, and to respond.

(Continued on page 11)

1975



By 1975 it's clear that Jerome Ducote, burglar for Western Research, had been a Minuteman. It's not made clear in the documentation available whether this was concurrent with his work for Research West.

11/6/75

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-0-26108) (RUC)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7C

Re Sacramento airtel to Bureau, 10/31/75.

For information of the Bureau and receiving offices, San Francisco was also in receipt of Butte letter to Sacramento, 1/28/75, captioned as above. San Francisco indices contain no other references to [REDACTED]

As to JEROME JOSEPH DUCOTE, aka, as is indicated in the Sacramento airtel, DUCOTE was subject of a civil rights investigation wherein Sacramento was Office of Origin. Investigation was conducted by the San Francisco Division in the civil rights matter until instructions received from the Bureau to discontinue.

San Francisco files also contain information pertaining to an impersonation investigation wherein DUCOTE was the subject. This was a recent 12/74 through 2/75 investigation and has no bearing on the information as set out in referenced Sacramento airtel to Bureau. The only other information concerning DUCOTE is a reference wherein he was listed as a member of the "Minutemen". Investigation of a security nature was conducted concerning this organization and DUCOTE was indicated as being affiliated with that organization.

San Francisco files contain no information relative to the 1967 matter as outlined in referenced Sacramento airtel, and no further action is being taken by the San Francisco Division.

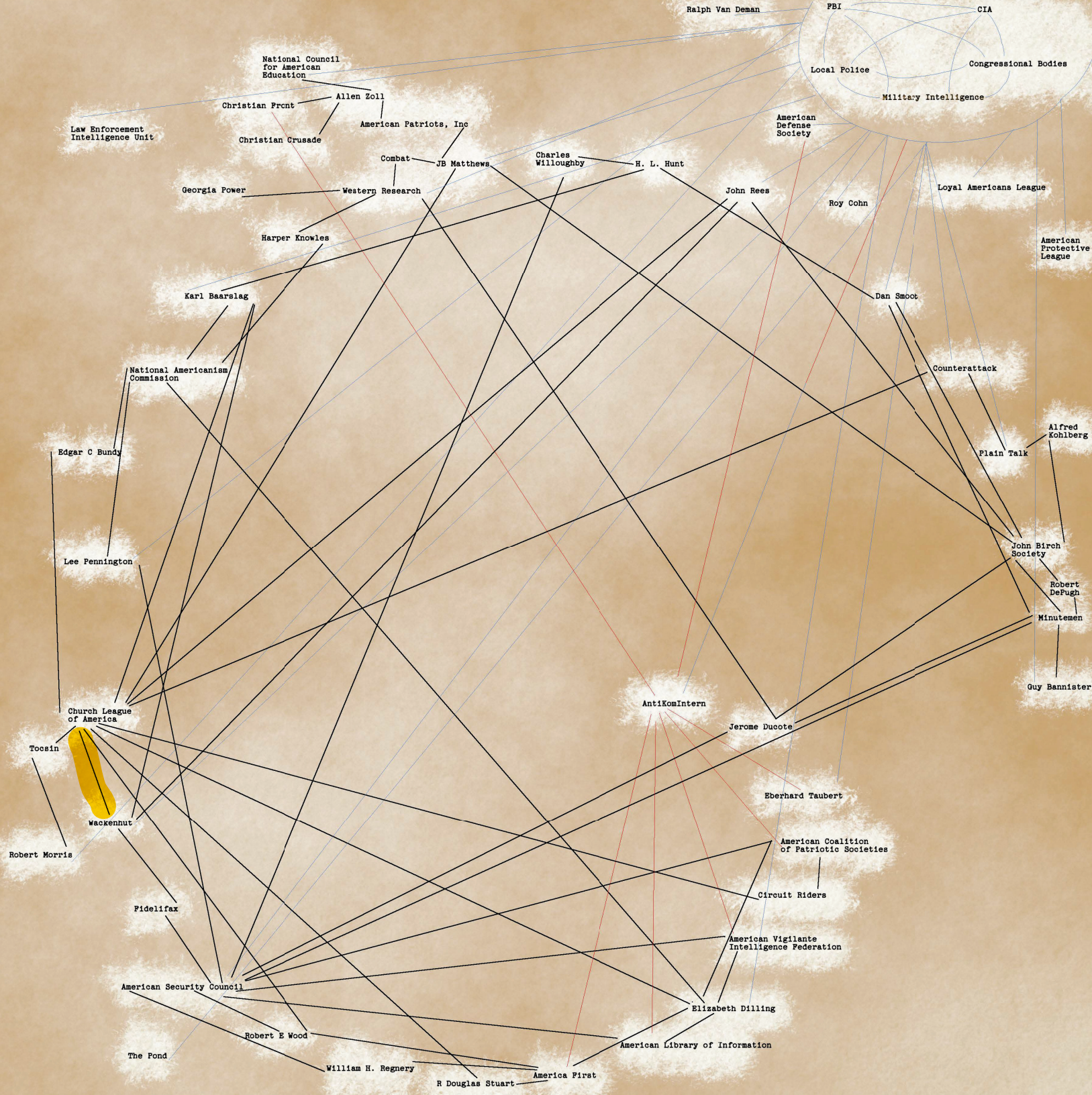
2 - Bureau
6 - Sacramento (62-464)
1 - Butte (Info)

1 - Los Angeles (Info)
1 - San Francisco
JEM/dew (7) C-2

62-464-10

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 08 1975	
FBI - SACRAMENTO	

1975



In 1975 Wackenhut transferred some of their files to the Church League of America. They also used Church League files in their own investigation, so it seems likely the arrangement was meant to skirt privacy laws and allow Wackenhut to claim they did not possess certain files.



Guide to the Church League of America Collection of the Research Files of *Counterattack*, the Wackenhut Corporation, and Karl Baarslag TAM 148

Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archive
Elmer Holmes Bobst Library
70 Washington Square South
10th Floor
New York, NY 10012
(212) 998-2630
tamiment.wagner@nyu.edu

Tamiment Library and Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives
Collection processed by Mimi Diamond, Peter Filardo, Peter Braunstein, Devin McCullen (circa 1995); Nicole Greenhouse, David Olson, Hanan Ohayon, Rachel Schimke
This finding aid was produced using ArchivesSpace on April 20, 2018
Description is in English. using Describing Archives: A Content Standard

THE LORDS OF THE FILES

163

nies as Abbott Laboratories, Armour and Company, the Greyhound Corporation, Monsanto Chemical, Borg-Warner, and the Celanese Foundation. In January 1977, an official of the Wackenhut Corporation admitted under questioning by the Privacy Protection Study Commission—a panel appointed by the government under the 1974 Privacy Act—that the detective agency sometimes used the Church League's files while conducting background investigations for its corporate clients. Relations between the League and the right-wing rent-a-cop outfit seem, in fact, to be very cordial; Wackenhut recently made a present to the Church League of approximately 700,000 of its political dossiers.

Container List

Series II: Wackenhut Corporation Research Files, 1931-1973 1955-1973

Arrangement

The arrangement in the series is based on the original numbering scheme. Certain files, especially those with many documents, were individually numbered and are labeled "serials." The Baarslag individual files were labeled with one number per individual.

Scope and Contents note

This series contains research files and records of the Wackenhut Corporation which came into the custody of the Church League of America. They are a mixture of research files, correspondence, and administrative files for Wackenhut's library. Wackenhut's fastidious documentation of the activities of individuals and organizations make these files a strong source for information on players in Communist and left-wing politics in the 1950s-1970s.

The research files are a mixture of clippings, essays, pamphlets, and other materials organized and frequently marked up by Wackenhut. Many of the research files were originally collected by former Joseph McCarthy aide Karl Baarslag and sold or gifted to Wackenhut. While the corporation's primary concern was monitoring the activities of Communist and left-leaning individuals and organizations, they collected materials from anyone engaged in the civic dialogue, including right-wing fringe groups. Taken as a whole, the files give insight into the range of activities that these right-wing anti-communists viewed as potential threats to stability in American society. The first 27 folders of the series, Subversive Activities, contain materials similar to the rest of the series, with a higher content of correspondence (much of it with Federal intelligence agencies), and research files on Vietnam War protests, espionage, and anti-communist efforts in Florida. These folders, and the series more broadly, point to the real and perceived connections between Communism, the anti-war movement, and the broader left counterculture of the 1960s, and document the right's evolving definition of "subversion."

Interspersed with the research files are administrative files for the Wackenhut Corporation's library. Many of these files are correspondence with publications, mostly dating from 1966-1967. Most of the subscriptions were obtained using the aliases Carol Ascher and William Jones. Like the research files, the publications reflect the full spectrum of political viewpoints of the period and document the range of actors attempting to shape American society during this turbulent period. The publications themselves generally are not included in the files.

Historical/Biographical Note

The Wackenhut Corporation was founded in 1954 by three former FBI men, including George R. Wackenhut. By the 1960s, the Coral Gables, Florida-based corporation was the third largest detective agency in the country. Wackenhut received numerous government contracts, both state and federal, and counted the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration as two of its largest customers. By the 1980s much of their business was in administering prison security.

The Wackenhut Corporation actively collected information on individuals, both to run background checks for their clients and as an outgrowth of George Wackenhut's anti-communist views. By 1971 the company had files on 2.5 million individuals. In response to the passage of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the company reduced the number to between 225,000 and 250,000 files. In 1975 they gave many of their files to the Church League of America, which was not bound by the disclosure requirements of the law. As a part of its anti-communist security activities, Wackenhut also published a monthly newsletter called *The Wackenhut Security Review*.

Given the timing of Wackenhut's actions, the bi-directional relationship with the Church League, and what we have seen of their attitude to the law with the Florida contract, we must look with the greatest skepticism on the idea that Wackenhut simply destroyed the bulk of its files.

In 1976 the American Security council undertakes another corporate restructuring.

II. American Security Council Foundation

The American Security Council Foundation (ASCF) was incorporated in Chicago, Illinois as the Institute for American Strategy on February 24, 1958 and become tax-exempt as an educational institution under Section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

It changed its name to American Security Council Education Foundation on February 19, 1976 and to American Security Council Foundation on October 2, 1980. Then, when the American Security Council was merged into the ASCF on June 4, 1997 it changed its name to American Security Council.

A. Institute for American Strategy

The Institute for American Strategy (IAS) was organized to 1) manage the annual National Military-Industrial Conferences where, beginning in 1955, top military, business, education and organization leaders came together in Chicago to analyze the growing threat of Communism and propose strategies to meet the challenge at all levels, and 2) educate others regarding the facts and proposal presented in the Conference.

Previously, the Conferences had been managed for the Society of Military Engineers (SAME) by its Chicago Chapter. SAME had seen the need for bringing the defense establishment, industry, labor and education together to 1) articulate and analyze the Communist challenge, and 2) offer perceptive recommendations for vigorous American action to help the free world.

The first General Chairman was Major Lenox R. Lohr, SAME President and President of the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry and former Chairman of NBC.

Very little data is available on the Church League's finances or capacities. Its activities evidently have grown since the early 1960's, when it had a staff of 24 and a budget of \$100,000.⁴¹ In 1977 it raised one million dollars (aside from its operating budget) for the construction of a new library. In 1976, more than 450,000 people received the organization's mailings.⁴² Its supporters and subscribers are evidently wealthy, as on its fund appeals one may check off the donation of bonds, stocks, property, and so forth.

Among the organization's sponsors are Howard Phillips, director of the Conservative Caucus, and the late Clarence Manion, whose "Manion Forum" was closely linked to the John Birch Society.⁴³ Donors to its J.B. Matthews Research Library (named for HUAC's head researcher) include General Robert E. Wood (former Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Co.), and Mr. Sewell Avery (Chairman of the Board of Montgomery Ward & Co., and later of U.S. Gypsum Corp.). William Randolph Hearst and the Coors Family have also given money, as has the Curran Foundation.

Around this time General Robert E Wood, first of the US Army, then of Sears Roebuck & Co, then of the America First Committee, presently of the American Security Council, makes an unspecified donation to the Church League of America's JB Matthews Research Library

[illegible]

Around this time Wackenhut and the American Security Council share four executives. This in addition to their effective joint operation of at least the Florida branch of Fidelifax.

The Board of Directors

GEORGE R. WACKENHUT
Chairman of the Board

JOHN S. AMMARELL, JR.
Executive Vice President

MARK W. CLARK
General, USA (Ret.)

CURRENT AND FORMER WACKENHUT DIRECTORS

John Ammarell, former FBI agent

Robert Chasen, former FBI agent

Clarence Kelley, director emeritus,
former FBI director

Willis Hawkins, former assistant
secretary of the Army

Paul X. Kelley, four-star general (ret.),
U.S. Marine Corps

Seth McKee, former commander in chief,
North American Air Defense Command

Bernard Schriever, former member, President's
Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board

Frank Carlucci, former Defense secretary
and former deputy CIA director

Joseph Carroll, former director,
Defense Intelligence Agency

James Rowley, former director, U.S. Secret Service

Bobby Ray Inman, former deputy CIA director

that he died of heart failure in Queen Mary's University Hospital in London on July 1, 1990, his 63rd birthday.

Barboudi, however, had faked his death once before, in 1969, after the Ba'ath takeover in Iraq, which brought Saddam Hussein to power as the second-in-command. That time, Barboudi escaped Iraq, resurfacing several years later in Lebanon and Libya. There are now reports that he is living in Jordan—or, according to other reports, in a CIA safe house in Florida. Those reports can be considered no better than rumor; what follows, though, is fact.

As reported on ABC's *Nightline* last year, the three companies in which Barboudi invested were TK-7 of Oklahoma City, which makes

In April 1966, the same American Security Council I cite above—an organization whose strategy committee members include General Bernard Schriever, the space expert; Lt. Gen. Edward Almond of Korea fame; General Curtis LeMay, retired chief of staff of the Air Force; General Thomas Power, retired SAC commander; General Mark Clark and others—issued a report pointing to the possibility of guerrilla warfare in the nation's cities that summer.

LET'S WIN THE COLD WAR

Our central recommendation is that the United States adopt a national objective of victory in the Cold War. Unless the United States adopts an affirmative Cold War policy, it will continue to lose the Cold War in the same way that a football team would lose if it were prohibited from crossing the 50-yard line.

The quotation is from a remarkable book published a few days ago by the National Strategy Committee of the American Security Council: "Peace and Freedom Through

Cold War Victory"; American Security Council Press, 320 North Dearborn, Chicago, Ill., 60610; 128 pages, \$1.95.

This American Security Council is a highly impressive privately-financed outfit, with a distinguished list of members, officers and cooperating universities and organizations.



Gen. Wedemeyer



Dr. Teller

The strategy committee which got out this book, after two years' study, includes such men as Gen. Mark W. Clark, Adm. Ben Moreell, Robert Morris, Dr. Edward Teller, Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer and Gen. Robert E. Wood.

These men and their colleagues realize that Communism is out to enslave the entire human race, and never

NORTHROP GRUMMAN SPACE TECHNOLOGIES

Dr. John S. Foster, Jr. is a Consultant to Northrop Grumman, Ninesigma, Wackenhut Services, Inc., and Defense Group, Inc. He is also Chairman of the Board of Pilkington Aerospace, Inc. and Chairman of Technology Strategies and Alliances.

He retired from TRW as vice president, Science & Technology in 1988 and continued to serve on the Board of Directors of TRW from 1988 to 1994. Dr. Foster was director of Defense Research and Engineering for the Department of Defense, serving for eight years (1965-1973) under both Democratic and Republican administrations.

Dr. Foster began his career in the Radio Research Laboratory at Harvard University in 1942. He spent 1943 and 1944 as an advisor to the 15th Air Force on radar and radar countermeasures in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations, and the summers of 1946 and 1947 with the National Research Council of Chalk River, Ontario.

In 1952, Dr. Foster became a division leader in experimental physics at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. He was promoted to associate director in 1958, and director of the Livermore Laboratory and associate director of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in 1961.

Dr. Foster served on the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board until 1956. He then served on the Army Scientific Advisory Panel until 1958 and was a member of the Ballistic Missile Defense Advisory Committee, Advanced Research Projects Agency, in 1965. Until 1965, he was a panel consultant to the President's Science Advisory Committee. From 1973 until 1990, he was a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. He is a member of the Defense Science Board and served as chairman of the DSB from January 1990 to June 1993.

Dr. Foster was born September 18, 1922 in New Haven, Connecticut. He received his bachelor's of science degree from McGill University, Montreal in 1948. He received his doctorate in physics from the University of California, Berkeley in 1952, while serving as a staff member of the University's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California. In 1979, he received an honorary Doctor of Science from the University of Missouri.

Among his numerous honors are the Founders Award from the National Academy of Engineering, which he received in 1989, and the 1992 Enrico Fermi Award. Other awards include: the Ernest Orlando Lawrence Memorial Award of the Atomic Energy Commission (1960), the Defense Department's Distinguished Public Service Medals (1969, 1973, 1993), election to the National Academy of Engineering (1969), the James Forrestal Memorial Award (1969), the H.H. Arnold Trophy (1971), the Crowell Medal (1972), the WEMA Award (1973), and the Knight Commander's Cross (Badge and Star) of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (1974). Dr. Foster is a commander, Legion of Honor, Republic of France.

Dr. Foster is a member of the American Defense Preparedness Association, National Advisory Board of the American Security Council, National Security Industrial Association, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, and the committee on The Present Danger.

TRW, also on Foster's resume, nearly made it onto this chart but that they seem to have collected their information themselves rather than through the exchange.

Though they started as a weapons contractor, at a certain point their spy-satellite manufacturing arm bought out a credit rating agency. For years credit agencies collected information on political affiliation, though the Fair Credit Reporting Act supposedly put a stop to this.

TRW's spy-satellite-slash-credit-rating division was eventually spun off as Experian

I feel that was a lot of poppy-cock."

Subsequent grand juries, however, have apparently not been similarly disillusioned. The Wackenhut Corp. was hired as special investigator for the last Dade grand jury and the current one as well.

Wackenhut is a stalwart of the Society of Former Agents of the FBI and members occasionally send him business. The House Administration Subcommittee hired the Wackenhut Corp. for its probe of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.N.Y.) on the recommendation of attorney Daniel L. O'Connor, the Subcommittee's special counsel and a former FBI agent. He said he uses the Wackenhut Corp. regularly in his private law practice and recommended the firm when the Justice Department declined to provide the service of the FBI.

There were reports that Wackenhut agents had been overly aggressive in questioning members of Powell's staff, but Subcommittee Chairman Wayne Hays (D-Ohio) has said the only complaint to come to his attention involved a woman who apparently didn't

Conservative Roots

For the last five years, Wackenhut has also been seeking to pinpoint the Communist threat in a monthly bulletin called the Wackenhut Security Review, distributed widely through Wackenhut agents and clients. He calls it a "good public relations piece."

Wackenhut says he belongs to no right-wing organizations, but the corporation has deep conservative roots. Its board of directors includes:

- Ralph E. Davis, an early member of the National Council of the John Birch Society, who is Wackenhut's western regional director. (Wackenhut says Davis's corporate status was "part of the deal" when the Wackenhut Corp. bought Davis's General Plant Protection Co. in 1962.)

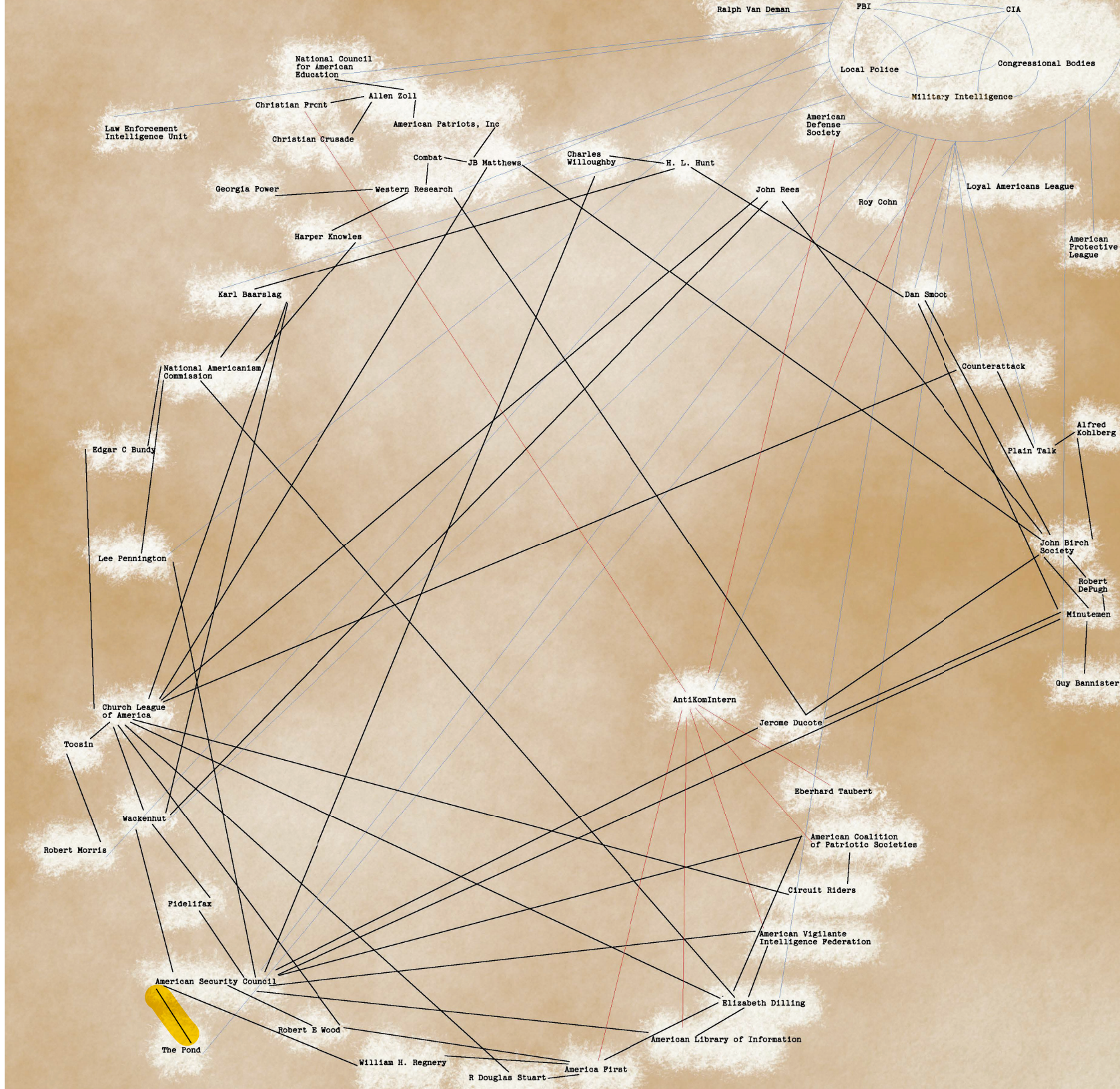
- Lloyd Wright, past president of the American Bar Association and 1962 GOP primary opponent of Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.). During the campaign, Wright said he was no Bircher himself, but wished "we had 10,000 or 10 million more members like those I know in the John Birch Society." Wright and Gen. Mark Clark (USA, Ret.), another Wackenhut director, also serve as members of the national strategy committee of the American Security Council, an organization that conducts educational programs about "Communist-statist conspiracies" and serves member companies by checking out job holders and applicants for subversion and other failings.

- Edward V. Rickenbacker, retired board chairman of Eastern Airlines, who has frequently stumped for repeal of the income tax and United States withdrawal from the United Nations.

Wackenhut says his current anticrime campaign for Florida and the Nation will not concern itself with subversives, however. Any evidence accidentally uncovered on that score, he said, will be turned over to the FBI.

"I'm trained to think along lines of what's lawful and right," he said.

1977



In 1977 Grombach, head of the far right's answer to the OSS, The Pond, bequeathed his classified documents to the American Security Council, the legality of such a move notwithstanding

Detailed postwar plan

The Pond laid the groundwork and devised a detailed postwar plan to integrate its activities into the U.S. Rubber Co.'s business operations in 93 countries. It is unknown if the plan was ever carried out. The Pond also worked with the American Express Co., Remington Rand, Inc. and Chase National Bank, according to documents at the National Archives.

American Express spokeswoman Caitlin Lowie said a search of company archives revealed no evidence of a relationship with Grombach's organization. Representatives of the other companies or their successors did not respond to requests for comment.

The Pond directed its resources for domestic political ends, as well.

In the 1950s, Grombach began furnishing names to McCarthy on supposed security risks in the U.S. intelligence community. By then, the Pond was a CIA contractor, existing as a quasi-private company, and the agency's leadership was enraged by Grombach's actions. It wasn't long before the Pond's contract was terminated and the organization largely ceased to exist.

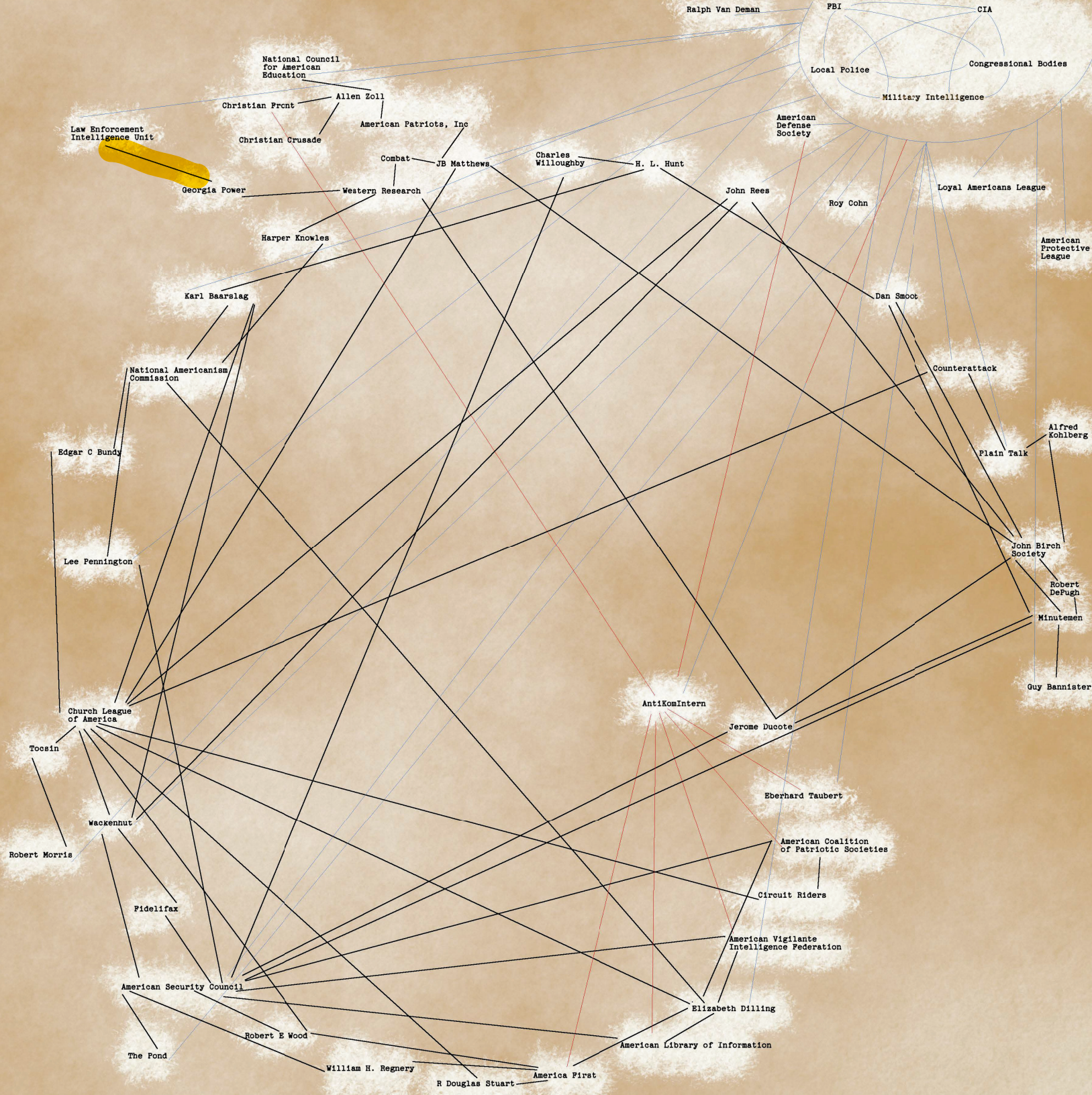
The CIA withheld thousands of pages from the National Archives collection of Grombach papers, including eight rolls of documents on microfilm; the National Security Agency kept back devices used to send coded messages. The CIA also declined a Freedom of Information Act request by the AP detailing its relationship to the Pond, which the AP has appealed.

Grombach wrote to the Hoover Institution Archives at Stanford University, dated June 10, 1977, indicating most of his classified papers would go to the American Security Council Foundation, an anti-communist group that works on national security policy. Grombach died in 1982.

Henry A. Fischer, the council's executive director, said safes at the 683-acre (276-hectare) Longea Estate — site of the council's former Freedom Studies Center — were mistakenly removed by contractors hired to transfer the contents of its Boston, Virginia, library. He said he had been told by staff of the error when FBI agents were called to examine them. "I have no idea what they were going to do with them."

FBI historian John Fox said only one safe was removed from the property by the contractors and drilled open, its contents turned over to the CIA, which informed the bureau about the discovery in December 2001. Fox said the FBI recovered four other safes from the council and took them to Quantico to be opened. After an investigation, Fox said the remaining documents were transferred to the CIA.

1978

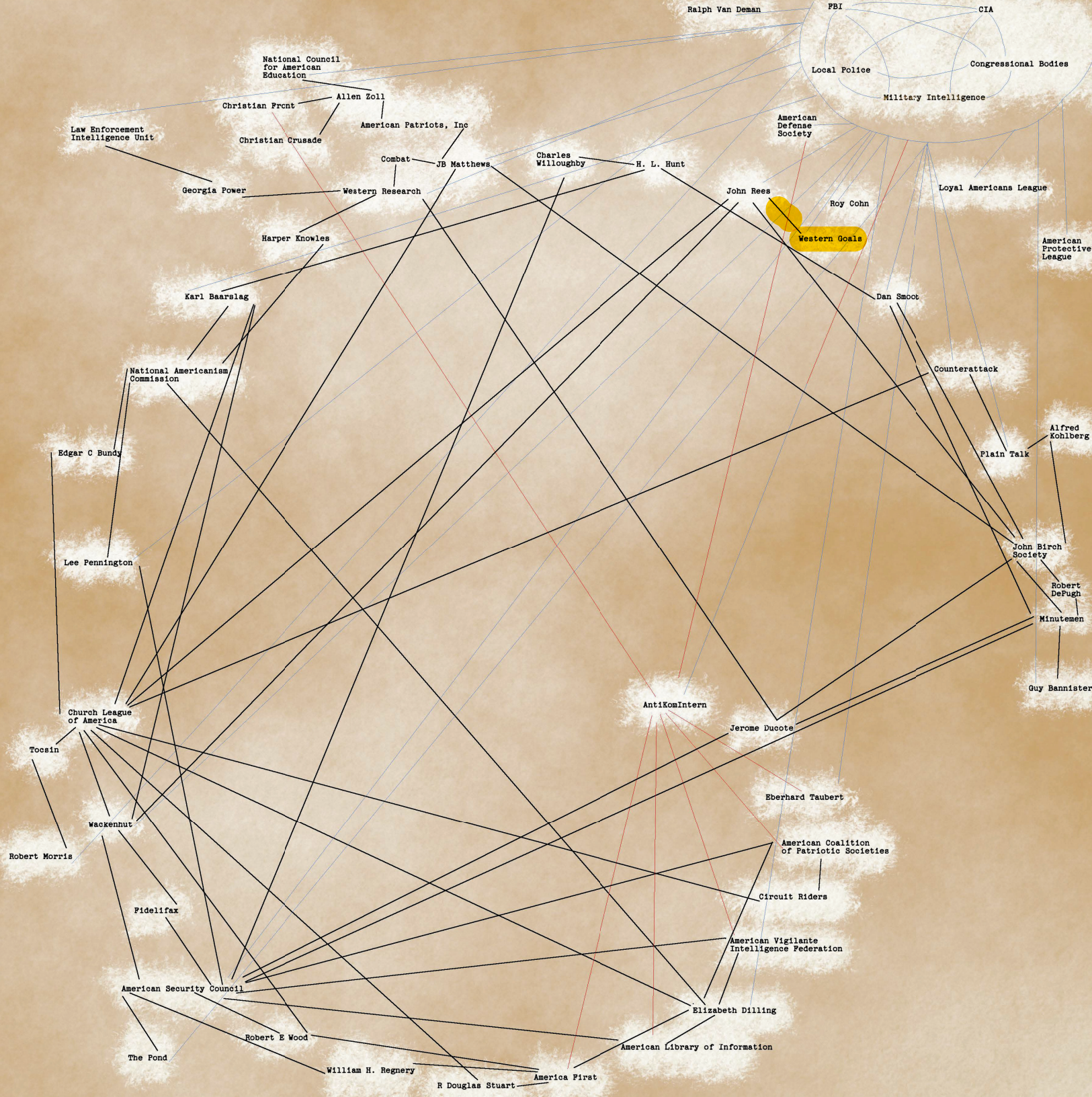


By 1978 Georgia Power, much like Kerr-McGee, was able to participate in the LEIU's information exchange through retired police on its security team.

A spokesman for the LEIU told subcommittee investigators yesterday that the Sacramento, Calif., organization had mailed its documents. LEIU is a privately owned computerized information network which links more than 200 police departments. Former Georgia Power security officials have said the utility was able to obtain information from the federally funded network through personal contacts by its security men.

1979

In 1979 John Rees, Larry McDonald, and John Singlaub found Western Goals



John Rees, who once edited a newsletter for the Church League of America, first published Information Digest and then took on the task of editing a newsletter for the ultraconservative Western Goals Foundation, then helped create Mid-Atlantic Research Associates, and then the Maldon Foundation.

(It is unlikely that the aid Soldier of Fortune magazine sent to El Salvador was for refugees.)

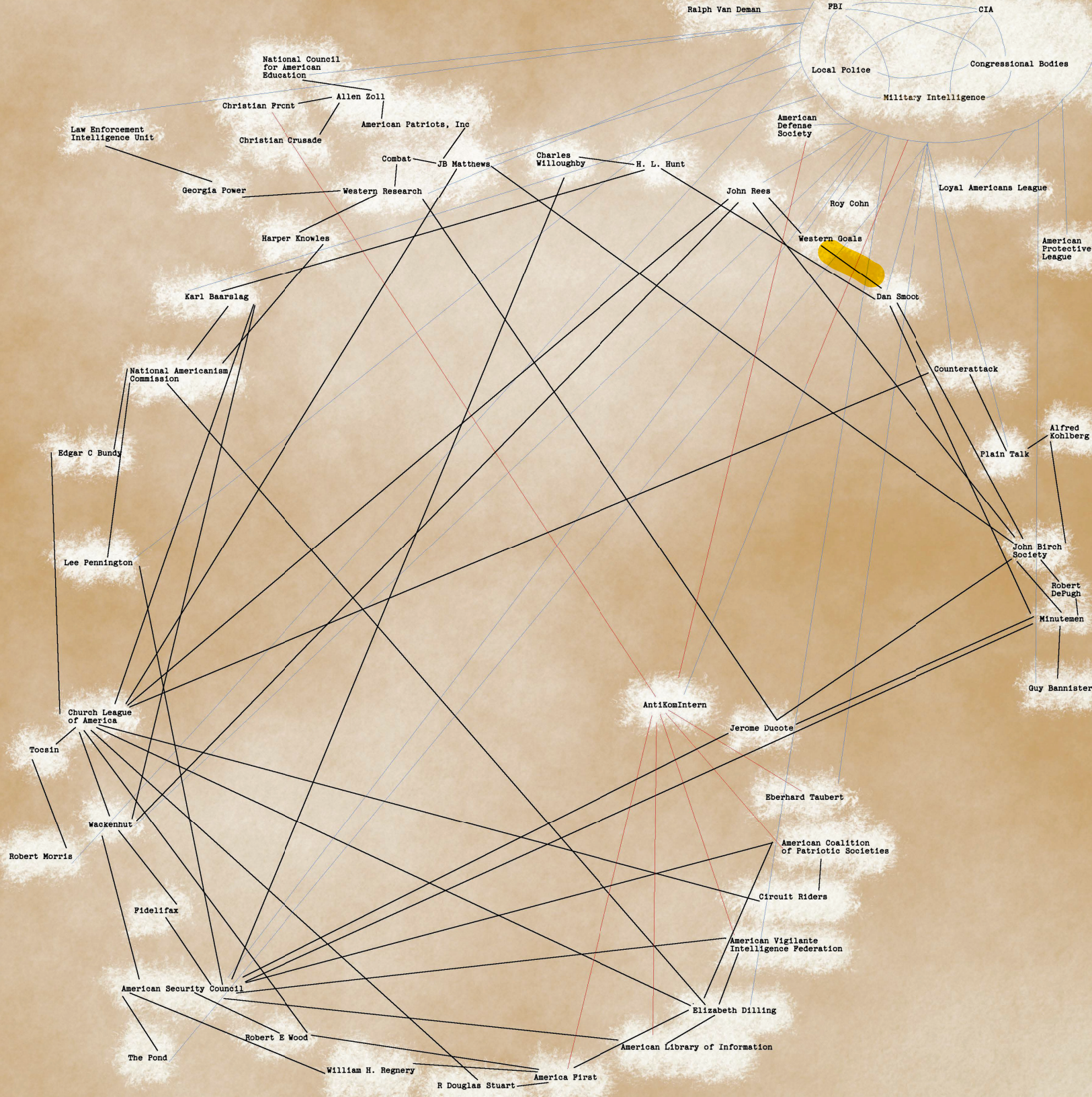
Singlaub also is a board member of Western Goals, a conservative educational group founded by the late Rep. Larry McDonald (D-Ga.), and is on the advisory board of Refugee Relief International, an organization that has aided Salvadoran refugees that was established by editors of Soldier of Fortune magazine, a journal specializing in stories about mercenaries. Singlaub has said he has helped raise funds for Friends of the Americas, a Louisiana-based group chaired by Louisiana state Rep. Woody Jenkins, a conservative Democrat.

In 1979, McDonald embarked on his most ambitious project yet: establishing his own foundation, which would in fact serve as a massive intelligence clearinghouse. The organization was called Western Goals, and it set up shop in a 200-year-old townhouse in Alexandria, Virginia.

Western Goals' connections to national and local U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies were close and sometimes disquieting. In the 1980s, two former Western Goals employees told the *Boston Globe* that the organization's publications were almost exclusively circulated to the Drug Enforcement Agency, ATF, FBI, CIA and police departments across the country. According to a recently declassified 1985 CIA document, the agency's then-director, William Casey, once even recommended a Western Goals report about Marxism to a confidant.

Some of these government organizations actually appeared to launder Western Goals' intelligence to launch investigations into individuals or groups deemed suspicious. According to contemporary news reports, individuals working for local or federal law enforcement would provide Western Goals with derogatory—and potentially illegally acquired—intelligence information about perceived radicals or groups. Rees, the publications director, would then publish this information in a “journalistic” Western Goals newsletter. McDonald would subsequently enter whole passages from this newsletter in writing into the Congressional Record, which shielded him from libel. (By law, members of Congress are immune from lawsuits targeting statements made in the Record.) Western Goals would then cite McDonald's statements in its own public reports. It was a clever—and breathtakingly cynical—gambit.

1980



In 1980 Dan Smoot, who traded files extensively with Minutemen founder Robert DePugh, joined the board of McDonald's Western Goals

Western Goals Advisory Board

Congressman John Ashbrook
Mrs. Walter Brennan
Taylor Caldwell
Mrs. Benjamin Gilbert
Dr. Anthony Kubek
Admiral Thomas H. Moorer
Mrs. John C. Newington
Dr. Hans Sennholz
General John Singlaub
Dan Smoot
Robert Stoddard
Congressman Bob Stump
Sherman Unkefer
General Lewis Walt
Dr. Eugene Wigner

“Nothing was like Western Goals,” Mary Jo Buckland, who worked there in the early 1980s, told me. “Nothing.”

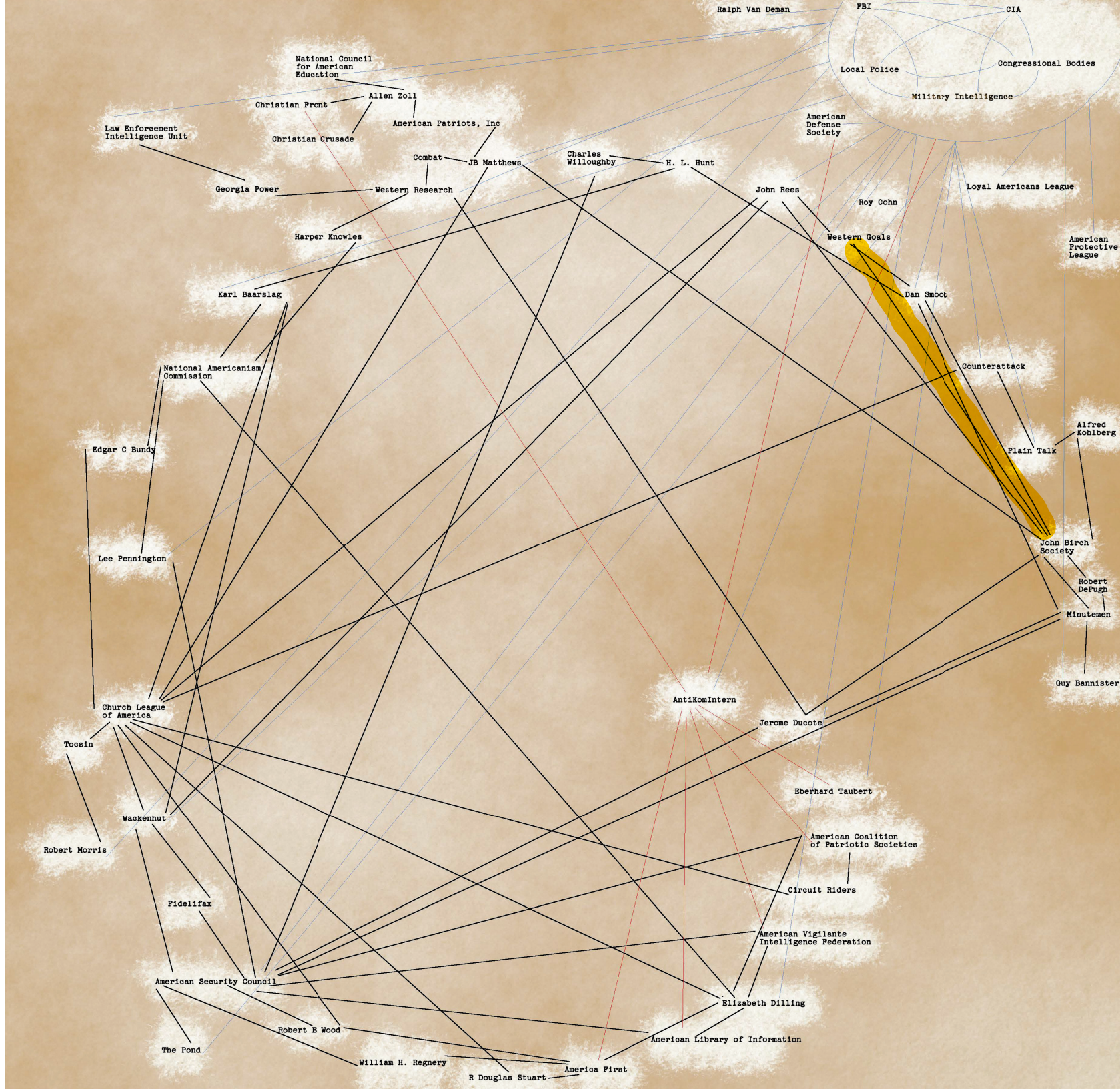
Even as an employee, Buckland says, she was unaware of what the organization was doing much of the time. “A lot of the funding came from Germany—more than what came from the U.S.,” she recalls. “A lot of it was kept from us. ... The Germans all wore a lot of medals and had a lot of money. The Germany people never came to the U.S; they would fly Western Goals’ accountant to Germany. Something didn’t feel on the up and up.” (Perhaps coincidentally, McDonald was an advocate for releasing convicted Nazi war criminal Rudolf Hess from his decades-long imprisonment; McDonald even suggested during a political debate that Hess be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, according to a report in a local paper.)

It's very possible many on the German side of Western Goals could not travel to the US for legal reasons.

The most critical part of Western Goals’ work was its computer database—a gigantic repository of information about allegedly communist-aligned individuals and groups in the United States.

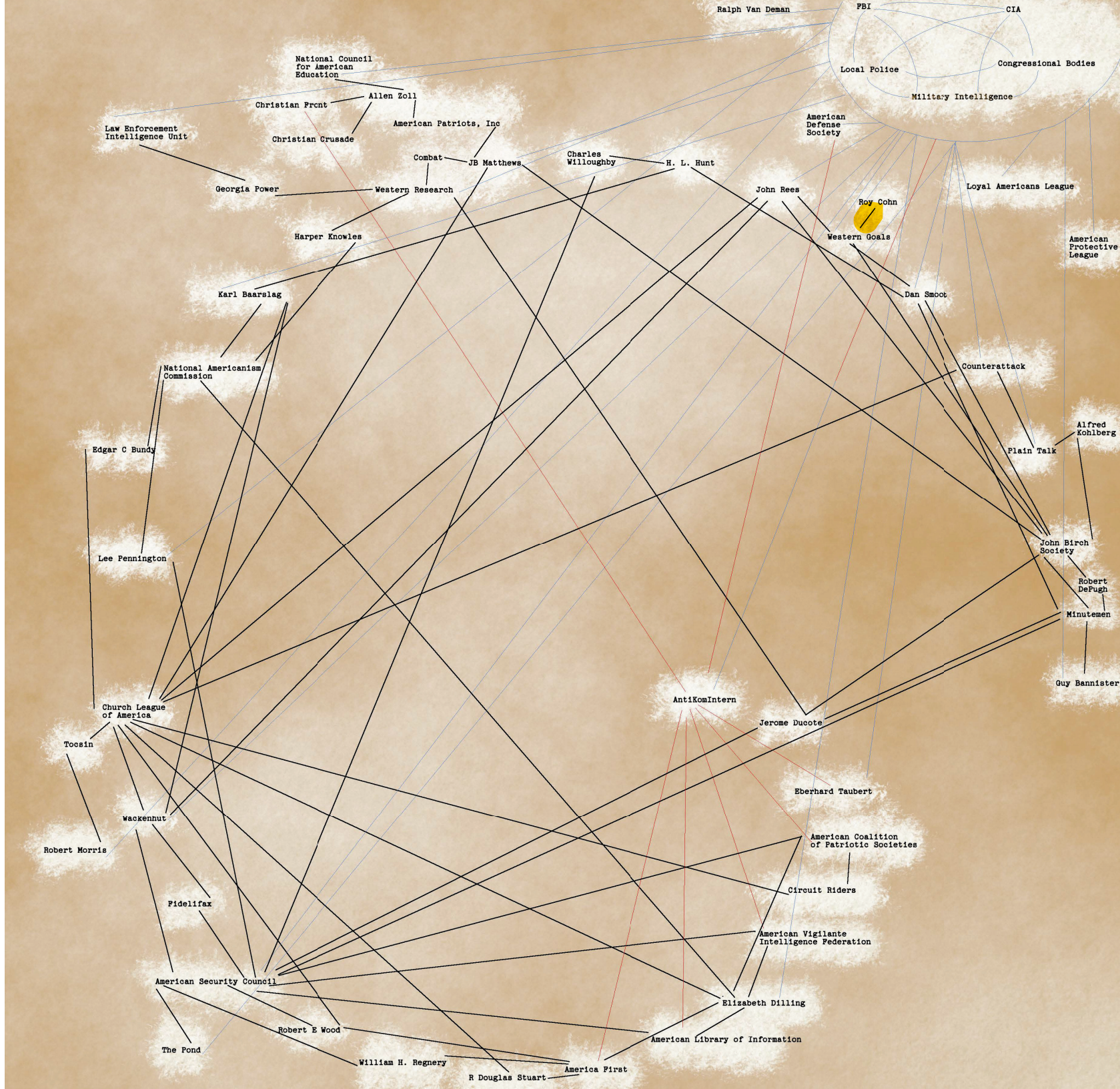
“Congressman McDonald was trying to gather information on subversive activities, have it all in one place,” says Buckland, whose work was largely on the business side of the foundation. She says there was a staffer at the Western Goals office whose sole job was to enter information into its database—“all day, every day.” The organization was relatively open about its database—it is featured in Western Goals’ annual reports, which I found at the Hoover Institution’s archives at Stanford University.

In 1982
Larry
McDonald
is national
chairman of
the John
Birch
Society



1980 profile of McDonald in the *Atlanta Constitution*. For his efforts, Birchers nationwide repaid McDonald with financial support in his campaigns. In 1982, while a sitting congressman, McDonald was named the John Birch Society's national chairman. He zipped around Washington in a black Mercedes Benz with JBS1 vanity plates—John Birch Society 1.

Mr. McDonald is a member of the governing board of the Birch Society, and several Western Goals members also hold membership in the Birch Society.



In 1982 Roy Cohn satisfies himself that beyond the head of Western Goals also being national chairman of the Birch Society the two organizations have no ties, and he joins the Western Goals board.

But Roy Cohn, the well-known red-baiter, was remarkably successful in filling another seat left vacant by McDonald's death, a seat nearly as powerful and perhaps more threatening than his House seat: the chairmanship of Western Goals Foundation.

After McDonald's death on KAL007 Cohn would assume his chairmanship, but he joined a year earlier in 1982.

After satisfying himself that Western Goals Inc., a militantly anti-Communist educational group, has no ties to the right-wing John Birch Society, Roy M. Cohn said yesterday, he joined the advisory board of the organization.

Mr. McDonald is a member of the governing board of the Birch Society, and several Western Goals members also hold membership in the Birch Society.

But, Mr. Cohn said, he was satisfied that Western Goals was not tied to the Birch Society, because the advisory board includes Dr. Edward Teller, the physicist who helped create the hydrogen bomb, and Roger Milliken, the North Carolina textile executive.

This genuinely mystifies me, it may have some internal logic I'm unaware of.

In hindsight, the public blowup was as spectacular as it was inevitable. **In January 1983**, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that a veteran officer with the LAPD's intelligence-gathering arm named Jay Paul was found to be **illegally storing 180 boxes of LAPD materials running 500,000 pages in length**, including confidential files, in a garage behind his wife's law office in Long Beach. **The files—political dossiers about individuals and groups such as civil rights organizations—weren't supposed to exist anymore;** a 1975 city law had required the destruction of six tons of these types of records.

In his wife's law office, Paul had also installed a state-of-the art \$100,000 computer system—a computer owned by Western Goals and connected to its main computer system in Alexandria. For two years, the *Los Angeles Times* reported, Paul had been entering **“vast amounts” of information—by some reports, more than 6,000 files—into this computer, apparently from other law enforcement agencies, as well as from his own purloined trove of data.** He also **reportedly had access to a password-protected terrorism-tracking database from the RAND Corporation, which he likewise entered into the Western Goals computer.** (A RAND employee told the *L.A. Times* he had been led to believe that Paul was accessing the information, which was unclassified, in his capacity as a police officer.) For their troubles, Western Goals paid Paul's wife a \$30,000-per year “maintenance fee.”

Paul said that **superiors in the department had knowledge of, and actively encouraged, his work with Western Goals.** He claimed he had even taken

In 1983 the LAPD red squad would transfer files they were ordered to destroy to the Western Goals Foundation, along with information from other unnamed law enforcement agencies and the RAND Corporation.

Western Goals would dissolve in 1986- it's not clear what became of the files.

In 1985 the Church League of America transferred its 7 million files to Jerry Falwell's Liberty University. A portion of those files were given to NYU in 1992, though they no longer appear in its catalog.

Administrative Information

Provenance

Gift of Liberty University (Lynchburg, Virginia), 1992. From 1968-1985, held by the Church League of America, an organization which also maintained records regarding allegedly subversive Communist activities and organizations.

Preferred Citation

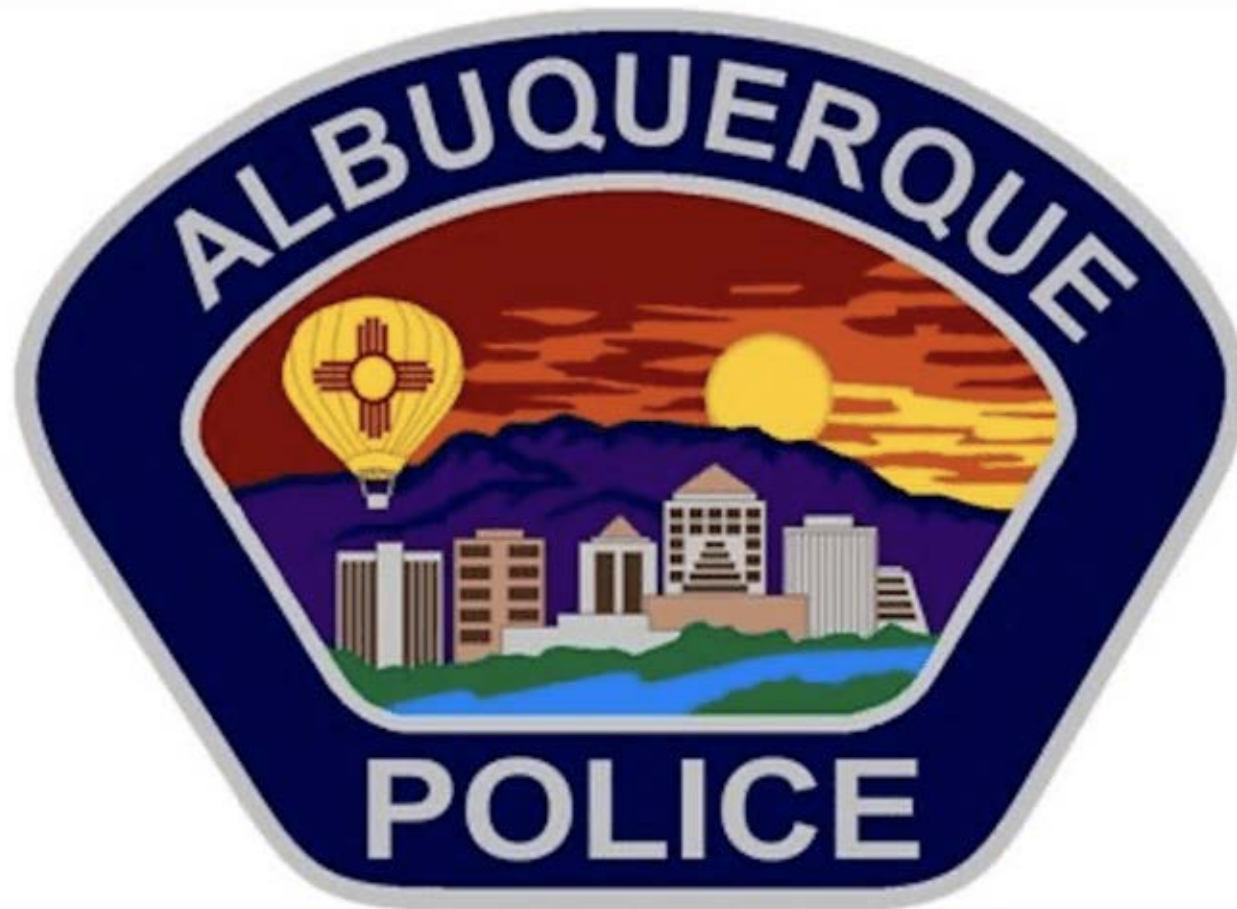
Published citations should take the following form:

Identification of item, date; Collection name; Collection number; box number; folder number;
Tamiment Library/Robert F. Wagner Labor Archives
Elmer Holmes Bobst Library

SEPTEMBER 7, 2020

Albuquerque Police Engaged in Secret Intelligence Gathering Operation, Leaked Documents Show

by DAVID CORREIA – KEEGAN JAMES SARMIENTO KLOER



Albuquerque Police Logo. Image Source: CABQ.gov – Public Domain

Leaked documents reveal that the Albuquerque Police Department (APD) has engaged in a large-scale data and intelligence gathering operation since 2006 carried out entirely by private citizens and corporate partners. This privatization of data-gathering means APD has

DESCRIPTION

Amazon Global Security Operation's Global Intelligence Program is seeking an Intelligence Analyst who is self-motivated, highly organized, is comfortable speaking with all audiences, has a drive for high quality, can think critically under tight deadlines and is passionate about the mission of the GIP program –to keep Amazon employees and assets safe using intelligence analysis. The Intelligence Analyst role will support Amazon's operational customers and leadership through providing 24x7 by 365 analysis and contextualization of potential impact to Amazon's operations.

Primary Responsibilities

Support all Intelligence Analyst shift rotations (day/night and rotating schedule) as required in a 24X7 work environment, providing top notch and error free situational monitoring and impact assessments in sometimes short timelines.

Monitor events around the world that could negatively impact Amazon's global operations network; and identify, triage, and quickly and accurately disseminate various notifications to Amazon decision-makers and customers. Event monitoring includes adverse weather, wildfires, civil unrest, local traffic patterns/delays, global health crises, military conflict or similar external factors that could impact the safety of our team and/or continuity of our operations.

Support a cross functional team in participating in full spectrum risk analysis and threat assessment application and communication.

SUBSCRIBERS

These are just a few of the government agencies and corporations that subscribe to the Jihad & Terrorism Threat Monitor.



The LEIU still exists today, albeit with a more official justice department charter.

Their database is called RISSnet. I'm not sure whether it's pronounced like Rees.

Advanced Intelligence Capacity Including Intelligence Records Systems	Mature Full-Service Intelligence Capacity
Operational Characteristics: • One or two criminal intelligence analysts. • A formal criminal intelligence records system. • Connectivity to RISS.net (Regional Information Sharing System), LEO and/or LEIU (Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit).	Operational Characteristics: • Multiple analysts • Multisource connectivity • Advanced analyst training • Comprehensive records system
Action Steps: • Ensure that intelligence records are 28 CFR Part 23-compliant • Write/review privacy policy for consistency with ISE guidelines • Ensure that all officers have received intelligence awareness training • Review operational plan as per the NCISP • Ensure that analyst training is compliant with the Minimum Standards • Identify a fusion center liaison • RISS, LEO, and LEIU memberships • Community partnerships established • Public-private partnerships established	Action Steps: • Ensure that all processes are NCISP-compliant • Advanced analyst training • ILO training program • Fusion center liaison • RISS, LEO and LEIU Memberships • Community partnerships established • Public-private partnerships established • Review privacy policy with ISE guideline